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THE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO

A HISTORY
OF
THE NEW CALIFORNIA
ITS RESOURCES AND PEOPLE

EDITED BY

LEIGH H. IRVINE

AND ASSOCIATED EDITORS ON PIONEER DAYS, AGRICULTURE, MINING, IRRIGATION,
MANUFACTURING, RAILROADS, EDUCATION

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to look back on the worth of our line."—LORD BACON.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

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HISTORY

OF

THE NEW CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS M. BROWN.

Thomas M. Brown, who since 1877 has continuously filled the position of sheriff of Humboldt county, is an officer whose record is above reproach and no more incontrovertible proof of his fidelity to duty could be given than the fact that he has been so long retained in the position by popular suffrage. He is, moreover, one of the pioneer settlers of California and in the year 1849 crossed the plains, and his mind therefore bears the impress of the historic annals of the state as it has emerged from primitive conditions and become imbued with all the enterprise, improvements and evidences of civilization heretofore characteristic of the east.

Mr. Brown is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Overton county, that state, on the 26th of January, 1829. His parents were John W. and Rachel (Allen) Brown. The father was born in Kentucky in 1807, and with his parents removed to Tennessee during his early boyhood. In 1829 he became a resident of Illinois, settling in McLean county, where he continued to reside until 1841. In that year he removed to northwestern Missouri, and in the various places in which he made his home at different times he carried on the occupation of farming. While living in Missouri he was called to public office, and for twenty years served as county clerk of Harrison county. His demise was in 1873. It will thus be seen that fidelity in official service is one of the salient characteristics of the family. His wife was a representative of an old southern family.

Thomas M. Brown received but limited educational facilities, attending the country schools for a few months during the winter seasons in both Illinois and Missouri. He was an infant at the time of his parents' removal to the former state, and was but twelve years of age when they became residents of Missouri. There he attained his majority, and in April, 1847, was married and began farming. He followed that pursuit for two years in Harrison county, and in April, 1849, started for California. The year before gold had been discovered and marvelous tales were told of the opportunities for the rapid acquirement of wealth on the Pacific coast. Mr. Brown, therefore, determined to seek a fortune in California and with an ox team crossed the plains, traveling for day after day until at length his eyes were gladdened

by the sight of the Eldorado of the west. He arrived at the American river in the month of October, and after a few days spent at Sacramento proceeded to Stockton, California, and thence to Tuolumne county, where he engaged in mining about a mile and a half south of Jintown. A few months later he started for Trinity county with an ox team. He paid fifteen hundred dollars in gold dust for four yoke of oxen and a wagon, and after reaching his destination he engaged in mining, continuing in that industrial pursuit until the spring of 1857. He was located variously in Trinity, Shasta and Klamath, and at the last named place he was appointed deputy sheriff of Klamath county. After serving for a year and eight months he returned to Missouri, and in 1860 brought his wife to California. Again the trip was made across the plains with an ox team, five months being consumed in completing the journey.

Mr. Brown established his home at Orleans Bar on the Klamath river, then the county seat of Klamath county. In 1861 he was elected sheriff of the county and held the office continuously until 1874, when the county was re-organized and the section in which he lived became a part of Humboldt county. During the following three years he engaged in mining on the Klamath river, and in 1877 he was elected sheriff of Humboldt county and has been re-elected at each succeeding election to the present time.

In 1847 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Surilda J. Poynter, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Poynter, a representative of an old Kentucky family. They now have one daughter, Martha J., who is the wife of H. B. Hitchings, now chief of police of Eureka, California. Mr. Brown and his family were widely known in this section of the state and receive the favorable regard and friendship of many with whom they have come in contact. He is a worthy representative of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his political support is given to the Democracy. In citizenship he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited, and as an official is strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties, performing all public service without fear or favor. He receives the strongest endorsement and commendation of men of all parties, and is, indeed, classed among the best citizens of Humboldt county.

JUDGE JOHN TYLER CAMPBELL.

Judge John Tyler Campbell, who took up his residence in Santa Rosa thirty years ago, has from the first stood among the most prominent and public-spirited citizens. His career both previous and subsequent to that time has been marked with highest ability and executive energy, so that not only his immediate community and city but the state and country have felt the power of his influence. His public career has been especially honorable and useful, and California is happy and fortunate to number him among her most noted citizens.

The biographer cannot do better in this connection than to quote a personal opinion of Judge Campbell, written by the late Attorney General

George A. Johnson, and expressive of the characteristics which have elevated the Judge to his position in public estimation.

"Judge Campbell is an able lawyer, an exemplary citizen, and in private life has won the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. He is a good, pure, excellent man, of singular, genial nature and correct deportment. At the bar he has the respect and kindly regard of all his professional brethren and the confidence and esteem of the bench. He is an effective and pleasing orator, and is honored throughout the county, and in Santa Rosa, where he resides, is trusted and liked by all classes of people. He is a fine lawyer, ranking with the ablest at the bar here, is clear, methodical and learned. Where he is known he exerts a commanding influence. With a fine presence, a singular sweetness of temper and a most captivating address, he attaches all classes of people to him, and his companionship is sought and prized by all. As a legislator he held the highest rank. As the presiding officer of the house he evinced great knowledge in parliamentary law, and was clear, ready and decisive in his rulings.

"He is charming in social intercourse and the delight of the social circle. He is warm-hearted, and never deserts a friend. He is well versed in literature, is versatile to a high degree, has been a constant student and an inveterate reader all his life. He has written numerous short stories and been a contributor to magazines and periodicals. He is a most interesting conversationalist, and always has at hand apt and ready quotations; is humorous and entertaining, and draws around him hosts of warm and devoted friends. In a word, few better men have lived in California than the Honorable John Tyler Campbell."

Judge Campbell is a native of that old and famous county of Pike, in the state of Missouri, and was born in the town of Bowling Green, September 9, 1842. He was the seventh in order of a family of eleven children. His father was the Rev. James Washington Campbell, a native of Williamsburg, Virginia. His mother, Sophia A. (Henry) Campbell, was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was the daughter and the youngest child of Colonel Malcolm Henry, who was a gallant soldier during the war of the Revolution. The great-grandfather on the Campbell side was likewise a colonel in the patriot army during the struggle which set the colonies free from trans-Atlantic domination. He was one of the hardy Scotsmen who rallied to the cause during the darkest hours of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain in addition to other of the noted engagements in the Carolinas.

Judge Campbell received his early education in the public schools of Pike county, and he has a vivid recollection of that section of old Missouri as it was in ante-bellum days. His advanced training was received in McGee College at Macon, Missouri. When the Civil war broke out he was not yet twenty years old. He espoused the Union side, and soon after his enlistment attained to the rank of captain in the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed major of the Fifty-second Missouri Infantry, but the war ended before the regiment was mustered into service.

After the war he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and located in Kansas City, where he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson county and also city attorney. He also served as police judge. Thus, before his removal to the Pacific coast he had attained prominence in public life, and had manifested his ability as an influential leader of men.

He came to California in 1874 and took up his residence in Santa Rosa, where he has ever since had his permanent home. In the following year he was elected city attorney, and also in 1876. He was assistant district attorney of Sonoma county in 1877. He was elected to the legislature and served in the session of 1883-84, for a part of the time being speaker of the house. In 1886 he was appointed American consul to New Zealand, and in 1888 was appointed consul to China. While at the latter post a vacancy occurred in the imperial German consulate, and, with the permission of the president of the United States, he was appointed by the German emperor as acting German consul in China, which position he held for three years, and at its conclusion he received a letter of commendation from the emperor.

At an election held in 1900 he was elected one of the board of freeholders called to frame a new charter for the city of Santa Rosa, and was chosen president of the board. He is now and has been for the past five years, a director of the Sonoma County Law Library, is a director in the Athenaeum Company and a director of the Masonic Hall Association. He has been a library trustee of the Santa Rosa public library, and for three years was president of the Sonoma county board of education. Fraternally he is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a past worshipful master of the Masons, blue lodge, a past high priest of the chapter and a past eminent commander of Santa Rosa Commandery of the Knights Templar.

Judge Campbell married, in 1869, Miss Mary Reed, and they have two children: Ross Campbell is an attorney-at-law in Santa Rosa; and Lucy E. is the wife of J. Iver M. Drummond, now residing in London, England.

JAMES WILLIAM JESSE, M. D.

James William Jesse, M. D., has for a number of years been one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Santa Rosa. He entered the profession with a broad and thorough equipment, obtained by some years of preparation in one of the best schools in the United States. His devotion to his work and his skill in its practice, combined with his genial nature and sympathy, early gained him a representative clientage, and he has progressed into high favor as a practitioner. He has also been interested in affairs of more general nature, and is always interested and willing to bear his part in enterprises pertaining to the general welfare of his town and county.

Dr. Jesse was born in Mexico, Missouri, in 1857. His father, Royal A. Jesse, is a Baptist minister, and his mother was Mary E. Boswell, a native of Virginia. James W. Jesse was educated in Columbia College at Mexico, Missouri, and after a full course in the literary departments there he entered the medical department of the College of the City of New York, from which he received his degree of M. D.

Dr. Jesse has been a resident and a practitioner of Santa Rosa since 1890. He served as mayor of the city for one term, and at the present time is city health officer and county physician. He is surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad and the California and Northwestern Railroad, and also surgeon for the Red Cross Sanitarium. He is president of the Santa Rosa Medical Society. He has a handsome residence on the corner of Fifth and King streets, and also owns the building in which his offices are located. He affiliates with the Masons and the Elks, and has always taken a prominent part in political affairs of the city, county and state.

Dr. Jesse married Miss Mary E. Higgins, of the state of Missouri. Marie Fitzpatrick Jesse, their daughter, is now twenty years of age, and is a student at Mills College, California. The family are held in the highest esteem in social circles, and are prominently identified with much of the life of the city.

WILLIAM M. WILSON.

William M. Wilson, superintendent of the Eagle Bird and El Ora Mines Company and financially interested in mining operations at Maybert, California, was born in Butte county, this state, on the 15th of November, 1865. His father, William M. Wilson, Sr., was a native of Scotland, belonging to a distinguished family of that land that numbered among its members some of the speakers of parliament. In the year 1852 William M. Wilson, Sr., came to California. Mining was the principal industry of the state, and to that labor he directed his energies and continued to follow that pursuit throughout his remaining days, being largely engaged in the development of the mineral resources of California. He owned a number of mining properties in the neighborhood of Oroville in early days, also at Cherokee, and was an owner in the Spring Valley Quartz mine above Oroville that has recently been sold. His death occurred February 5, 1904, and he is still survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jessie McDonald. She was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and is now living at Cherokee, Butte county, California.

In the family were three sons and four daughters, namely: William M., of this review; D. D., who is superintendent of the Omega Mine in Nevada county, California; A. M., who is superintendent of the Spring Valley Quartz mine in Butte county, for the United Gold & Copper Company; Mrs. Marrian Nisbet, of Oroville, California; Mrs. Belle Williams, also of Oroville; and Jeannette and Nellie, who are residing with their mother at Cherokee.

William M. Wilson, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the schools of his native county. He wished to acquire a practical and comprehensive knowledge of the mining business in all its departments, and has devoted all his time to practical mining. He has been superintendent of different mines throughout California, during which time he has done work for various companies in examining mines, and has been quite largely interested in mining deals and projects. He is now a stockholder in several mining corporations and has negotiated the sales in Nevada county of both quartz and gravel properties.

The mining properties in this portion of the state have a very promising outlook, and the work will be carried on extensively during the season of 1904. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in his political views, but does not seek or desire public office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs, and but few men are better informed concerning mines and mining than he. He has made a close study not only from the scientific but also from the practical standpoint and has gained a comprehensive knowledge, which has been put to the test in the development of the properties, which under his direction have become paying investments.

EDWARD P. HILBORN.

Edward P. Hilborn, deputy state surveyor general of California, is one of the young and progressive and able civil engineers of the state, and has made a most creditable record in the profession since his graduation from college some ten or more years ago. He executed some important work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company before he was appointed to his present office, and he has gained recognition as a thoroughly capable engineer, with a large field of useful endeavor before him.

Mr. Hilborn was born in Suisun, Solano county, California, February 10, 1871, being a son of Edward P. and Mary F. (Wing) Hilborn. His father was born in Maine and died in California in 1897. He was of an old American family, and his grandfather was captain of a company in the Revolutionary war. He came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1852, and after mining for a year or so located in Solano county, in 1854, and during the remaining forty or more years of his life he engaged in stock farming and in commercial enterprises in Suisun. He was one of the prominent men of the county, and his brother, S. G. Hilborn, was United States congressman from the third California district for three terms. Mrs. Mary F. Hilborn, a native of Massachusetts and of an old family of that state, is still living at Suisun. Her father was one of the first captains to bring a ship around the Horn during the Eldorado mining days of California, and he afterward settled in Solano county. Edward P. and Mary F. Hilborn were the parents of three sons: Arthur, engaged in stock-raising and mercantile business at Suisun; Louis, an attorney at San Francisco; and Edward P.

Mr. Edward P. Hilborn was educated in the public schools of Suisun, and in 1891 graduated in the college of civil engineering at the University of California with the degree of B. S. He soon afterward secured employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and took a party on the coast division from Santa Margarita to Santa Barbara. He was in the employ of the company for five years, and then returned to Suisun for the purpose of settling up his father's estate. In January, 1903, he was appointed chief deputy state surveyor general, under Victor H. Woods, and has creditably discharged the duties of that office since.

Mr. Hilborn is a Republican, has attended county and state conventions, and was a member of the state central committee from 1898 to 1902, and



E. O. Kilborn

has been on the county central committee since 1898. His present position is the only political office he has ever held. He and the other members of the family have always exercised much influence in the political affairs of Solano county. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FRANK C. POLLARD.

Frank C. Pollard, under sheriff of Siskiyou county, has been prominent in the business and official affairs of Yreka and the county for more than fifteen years. He is a native son of the state, being a son of one of the pioneers, and he is a good type of the man of western energy and enterprise. During his career of forty years he has engaged in various lines of work, merchandising, hotel-keeping, and in the administration of the duties of several elective offices, and throughout has held the esteem and confidence of all his fellow citizens and associates.

Mr. Pollard was born at Magalia, Butte county, California, April 2, 1864, a son of J. D. and Emeline (Church) Pollard. His father was born in New York, and died in San Diego, California, in 1887. He came, via the Isthmus of Panama, to California in the early fifties, and during most of his career in the west was engaged in the hotel business, having establishments at different times in Butte county, Donner Lake, and at Reno, Nevada. He later conducted a butchering and dairy establishment at Reno. In the sixties he owned a stage line from Reno to Virginia City, over the Gieger grade, and he was known throughout the west for this enterprise and his Donner Lake Hotel, which was the old stage station on the overland stage route at the head of the lake. He was a strong Republican. He and his wife were both of English descent, and the latter, a native of New York, is still living at the age of eighty-four years, at Dayton, Nevada. Besides Frank C., there are four other children: J. D. and Charles A., residing at Reno, Nevada; Sarah, wife of James Schiveley, of Wyoming; and Nellie, wife of H. W. Bonham, engaged in mining near Dayton, Nevada.

Mr. Frank C. Pollard received his education in the public schools of Reno, concluding his studies at the age of eighteen. For seven or eight years he assisted his father in the hotel and butcher business in Reno, and in 1888 came to Yreka, where he has found the field of greatest activity ever since. After being in the employ of G. H. Peters for three years he went into the county clerk's office as deputy, remaining there for six years, two years under George D. Butler and four under Allan Newton. The four years under Newton he acted as clerk of the Superior Court. While serving under Butler he was elected city clerk, which office he held two years. In 1898 he entered the employ of Julian and Wadsworth, butchers and packers of Yreka, and continued in that line of business for three years. He had entire charge of the business and handled all the funds, his position being that of executive agent for the owners. The firm did a business of about forty thousand dollars a month. After leaving that establishment he was a clerk in the mercantile house of A. Wetzel for a time, and was then man-

ager of the Clarendon Hotel until January, 1903, when he was appointed to his present office of under-sheriff of Siskiyou county, by Sheriff Charles B. Howard. The tender of this place was entirely unexpected and unsolicited by him, and he was chosen in preference to several announced applicants.

Mr. Pollard is an active Republican, and in the fall of 1898 was nominated by acclamation in convention for the office of county auditor and recorder, but met the defeat which befell all the Republican ticket that year. He has fraternal affiliations with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married in Yreka, February 7, 1891, to Miss Anna Fried, a native of Yreka and a daughter of George and Sophia Fried, who were both born in Germany. They have one child, Bernard F.

DR. WILLIAM D. F. WARD.

Dr. William D. F. Ward, who has recently taken his place among the leading practitioners of Santa Rosa, has had a successful career in his profession, and has gained a merited high place among the physicians of the state. During the decade in which he has been a resident of California he has manifested remarkable skill in the successful prevention of disease and the alleviation of human suffering. He has gained the high regard of the citizens of Santa Rosa during his brief residence among them, and his career in this charming city will be marked with the same high degree of success which has been vouchsafed his previous efforts.

Dr. Ward was born in Canada, January 12, 1855, a son of Burton and Jane (Goodwin) Ward, both deceased. His father was a merchant and farmer. He moved from Canada to Boston, and was naturalized and thereafter remained a citizen of the United States.

Dr. Ward received his early education in the excellent schools of Canada, and attended Amherst Academy in Nova Scotia and other institutions of learning. He received his medical diploma in Canada, and in 1894 took a post-graduate course in California Medical College. He first located for practice in Eureka, Humboldt county, California, and in July, 1903, came to Sonoma county, where he has already gained a fair share of the professional patronage.

Dr. Ward married, in 1877, Miss Mary Hunter, a daughter of Martin Hunter, of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. They have two sons, Phil Demill and Harry, both at home. Dr. Ward is a Mason, affiliated with the Egyptian Masons, in which branch he has taken ninety degrees.

FRANK M. O'CONNELL.

Frank M. O'Connell, popularly known in the business circles of Yreka as Dr. O'Connell the druggist, has followed one line of business ever since he was seventeen years old. He began learning the drug trade as an all-round clerk, and his steady progress since then to positions of greater responsibility, to manager of a drug house and finally to ownership of his own

establishment shows how well he has devoted himself to his life work and how fully he has acquired the confidence of the public in his reliability and high-class methods of doing business. He has been in business in Yreka for nearly fifteen years, and has also been an influential and public-spirited citizen and a hearty worker for the welfare of his community.

Mr. O'Connell was born in San Francisco, May 14, 1857, a son of James and Annie (Deegan) O'Connell, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former of Limerick. His father, who died in San Francisco in 1901, was a pioneer to California in 1849, and was engaged continuously in the wood and lumber business in San Francisco for thirty-five years, the last fifteen years of his life being spent in retirement. He was elected to the legislature during the early days of California, and was a well known and representative citizen. His wife died in 1892. The two surviving daughters of the family are Miss Helen A. and Miss Marian F., who are both teachers in Miss West's School for Girls in San Francisco.

Mr. O'Connell graduated from the Lincoln grammar school of San Francisco in 1870. He then entered the drug store at the corner of Sutter and Powell streets, owned by Henry B. Shaw, for whom he worked seven years and learned the business in all its details. He then accepted a position in the drug store of Pond and Lawson at Woodland, Yolo county, and in 1890 came to Yreka, Siskiyou county, as manager of the drug store of E. Autenrieth and Company, which position he held for six years. On March 13, 1896, he embarked in business for himself, and now conducts a prosperous and widely known establishment, with an extensive trade in all the surrounding country.

Mr. O'Connell is an active Democrat in local party affairs, and on July 10, 1903, was appointed coroner and public administrator to fill the unexpired term of John A. Fairchild. He is also president of the Yreka board of health. Fraternally he is council commander of the Woodmen of the World and is treasurer of Yreka Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Mr. O'Connell was married, August 15, 1886, in Woodland, California, to Miss Carrie L. Hadsall, who died in April, 1887, without issue. She was born in Bloomington, Illinois, a daughter of Frank Hadsall, and her brother, Charles F., is county clerk of Yolo county. On June 13, 1894, Mr. O'Connell married, in Yreka, Miss Georgie Oberlin, who was born in Yreka and is a daughter of William R. Oberlin, one of the pioneers of the county and now a retired merchant. He belonged to the family that founded Oberlin College in Ohio. There is one child of this marriage, Berenice, who is in school.

HON. ALLISON B. WARE.

Hon. Allison B. Ware, who is one of the best known and most eminently successful lawyers of the bar of Sonoma county, has been a resident of the city of Santa Rosa since taking up his location in California over thirty years ago, and during all this time has been identified with the best interests of city and county in addition to his successful prosecution of his profession. He has enjoyed a liberal and high-class patronage, and through-

out his long and varied practice in local courts and the courts of appeal he has exhibited an ability and high-minded integrity that have well won him the esteem and trust of his fellow men. He has been honored with offices of trust and responsibility, and his career from his entrance into responsible activity has been highly creditable to himself and useful to the community.

Mr. Ware was born at Fort Covington, New York, in 1847, and in that state grew to manhood and received a liberal education. At the age of twenty-one he came to California, and his principal interests have been identified with Sonoma county ever since. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state, and, a short time after, was elected district attorney for a term of two years, from 1880. He filled that important office with marked ability and absolute fearlessness. He has enjoyed a large general practice almost since the inception of his legal career, and has given his best efforts to the work. He was at one time also president of the Santa Rosa National Bank.

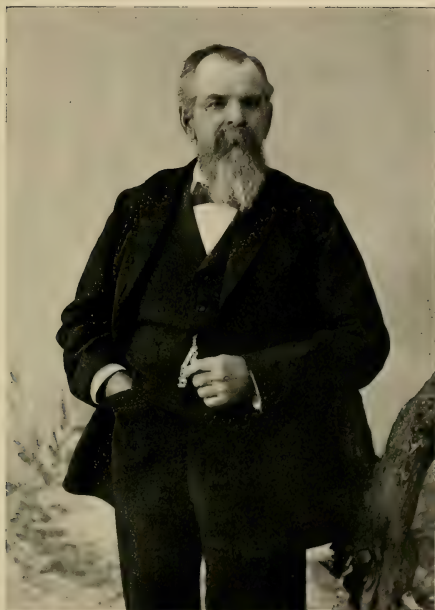
Mr. Ware followed teaching for several years in his young manhood, and has accordingly been able to give an intelligent interest to educational affairs. He has served as president of the city board of education and also of the county board of education, and has done much for the schools and the advancement of the standard of education. Mr. Ware is a Knight Templar Mason, and has been frequently honored with high offices by that order. He has been exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks ever since its establishment in Santa Rosa.

Mr. Ware married Miss Lilla Werlein of New Orleans, and they are the parents of seven children: Allison, the oldest son, now twenty-three years old, is a graduate of the University of California, and is now an attorney-at-law; he is a married man. Philip McG., the second son, aged twenty-one, graduated from the Santa Rosa high school, and is now engaged in stock-raising in Mendocino county; Charles M., aged nineteen, married Grace Elizabeth Berry. Miss Lilla, aged seventeen, was graduated from the Santa Rosa high school June 17th, 1904. Miss Margaret is also attending high school, as are also Mabel M., fourteen years old, and Wallace L., youngest of the family, aged twelve.

WARREN O. ROBISON.

Warren O. Robison has succeeded well in life's affairs, and is among the most influential and best known of the men who have devoted themselves to the agricultural and stock-raising enterprises of the San Joaquin valley. He is a pioneer of the state, and has been continuously identified with the interests of San Joaquin county since 1858. Thus there are many pioneer experiences in the forepart of his career, and his life is an interesting combination of both the old and the new in California history.

He was born in Genesee county, New York, November 14, 1822, so that he is now an octogenarian and wondrously active and capable for one who bears the weight of so many years. His parents were Joseph and Abigail



W. O. Robison

(Strong) Robison, both natives of New York state. One of their sons, George, was a soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Robison, in 1836, accompanied his parents to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was there reared to manhood and completed his education in the Pennsylvania schools. After he arrived at maturity he went to the middle west, and during the winters of 1850 and 1851 he was employed in the lead mines at Dubuque, Iowa. In the spring of 1852 he left that city bound for California. He joined the large company which was so well known as the "Rickey crowd," and he drove an ox team from Dubuque to Volcano, California, the trip being made by the way of Salt Lake. For a time after reaching this state he was engaged in gold mining, and also embarked independently in the dairy industry near the Mountain Ranch in Calaveras county. In 1858 he came to San Joaquin county and located on a ranch about eleven miles from Stockton on the Sonora road. Ever since that date he has been assiduous in prosecuting his ranching and stock-raising interests, and has made this line of enterprise unusually profitable. When he came here he purchased six hundred and eighty acres, part of which was school land, and it was all new and unimproved, and one of the best monuments to his industry and good management is the fine estate which he has developed in the subsequent years. He resided on the ranch and gave his active and personal supervision to its conduct for a number of years, until early in the eighties, when he removed to the city of Stockton. His residence at the corner of California street and Hazelton avenue is considered one of the finest in Stockton, and this city is noted throughout the west for its beautiful homes, being in fact a city of private residences. Since taking up his abode in Stockton he has not, however, given up his ranching concerns, and still pays personal attention to the agricultural and stock industries in which he has gained his greatest success.

Mr. Robison is independent in politics, and in all public affairs he is eminently public-spirited and ready to advance the common weal of his community. He stands among the self-made and well made men of California, and has achieved his success by his own diligent and persevering endeavor. It is related that when he arrived in this state he had but "two bits" to his name, and without capital or influential friends he made the start which led him to prosperity and a position of high esteem among his fellow citizens.

In November, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Flattery, a native of County Galway, Ireland, and of the ten children of this marriage five are now living, as follows: John O., in Stanislaus county; Margaret, at home; Mary, Catherine and Annie, all at home. Mrs. Robison is a daughter of John and Mary (McCue) Flattery, who were of old representative families of County Galway.

PHILIP M. WALSH.

Hon. Philip M. Walsh, now representing his district in the general assembly of California and serving as chief deputy district attorney, is a native son of San Francisco. He was born on the 1st of May, 1870, his parents being Maurice D. and Mary Walsh, both of whom were natives of

Ireland and came to California in 1866. Prior to this time the father had served his adopted country as a soldier of the Civil war, becoming a corporal of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, forming a part of what was known as the Irish Brigade. In the family were three sons and one daughter, Philip M. being the eldest.

At the usual age Philip M. Walsh became a pupil in the public schools of Oakland, California. In his early business career he became a reporter on the *Oakland Times*, and in 1890 became a court reporter, filling that position until 1895. In the meantime he had devoted all his leisure hours to the reading of law, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has engaged in practice. In 1899 he served as a deputy district attorney, and in 1900 was appointed chief deputy under John J. Allen, which position he is now filling. He also has a good private practice and has proved his ability to cope with intricate problems of the law and carry them forward to a successful solution.

The political support of Mr. Walsh is given the Republican party, and political questions elicit his deep and earnest consideration as they affect the municipal, state or national welfare. In 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the general assembly of California for a two years' term, and although he is one of the younger members of the body he is also recognized as an active and valued member of the house, fearless in support of his honest convictions and laboring effectively for the promotion of the best interests of the commonwealth. Socially he is identified with the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1894 Mr. Walsh married Miss Annette Lefevre, a daughter of Dr. A. Lefevre, who was one of the leading dentists of California. Theirs is a pleasant and hospitable home and the circle of their friends is constantly growing as the circle of their acquaintance broadens.

ROBERT ROSS.

Robert Ross, who is proprietor of a blacksmith and carriage-making business in Santa Rosa, has carried on this enterprise for over thirty years. He is not only one of the pioneers in the industrial interests of Sonoma county, but is likewise one of its most prominent citizens. He has been identified with California history since boyhood, a period of nearly forty years, and is a typical representative of the best citizenry of the state, stanch and true to principle and the established institutions, upright and honorable in all the relations of life, and one of the substantial natures whom the community banks on as one of its principal assets when a comprehensive summing up of its individual worth of character and manhood is made.

Mr. Ross was born in Franklin county, New York, May 20, 1845, and was a son of a life-long farmer in that county and state, Robert Ross, Sr., who died at the age of fifty-nine years. His mother, Jane (Miller) Ross, is still living on the old homestead in New York state, and is now in advanced age.

Mr. Ross passed his youthful days on a farm, where at an early age he learned the value and importance of hard labor. In the meantime he attended the neighboring district school, principally during the winter. He learned the blacksmith and carriage-making trade at Buffalo, New York, and was a master workman in this line when he arrived in Sonoma county, California, in November, 1865, when not yet twenty-one years of age. He began business in Sebastopol, and for three years the firm of Crawford and Ross continued a prosperous trade. Mr. Ross then drew out of the firm, and came to Santa Rosa, where in 1872 he established the carriage-making and blacksmith business which he has carried on so successfully ever since. He has a good and dependable trade, and much of his patronage has continued steadily with him since he began business.

Mr. Ross affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Evergreen Lodge. He is independent in matters political, and served as school trustee for six years. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lou Ann Hall, a daughter of Bishop Hall, of Santa Rosa. They have four children: William, a blacksmith, in Santa Rosa; Jane, who married C. F. Brearty, a teacher, and they have one child; Lottie, who married George Jensen; and Ruby, at home.

DAVID BURRIS.

David Burris, whose death occurred at his residence in Sonoma, January 5, 1904, was one of the most highly respected and wealthiest of Sonoma county citizens, and his death closed a long and useful life, many years of which were spent in old Sonoma and other parts of this state. He was prominently connected with financial and business affairs of Sonoma county for half a century, and few men were better known in this section of the state. His name was a synonym for honor and integrity, and he will be long remembered for the public-spirited part he bore in affairs pertaining to the general welfare. Wherever he came in contact with his fellow men the influence of his strong and aggressive character was felt, and power and energy seemed to radiate from his being and compel action. He lacked one day of reaching the eightieth milestone of his life's course, and from the very early years of this life he gave himself to usefulness and activity, his business experience covering a large territory of the United States. He was especially familiar with the events in the development and progress of this great Pacific coast state, and his life was a most edifying example of the progressive and noble-hearted western pioneer.

The late David Burris was born in Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, January 6, 1824, only three years after the state was admitted to the Union, and at a time when pioneer primitive conditions were everywhere over that now great state. He was educated in one of the old-fashioned district schools, and with the greater part of his younger years devoted to labor rather than to the present easy life of the schoolboy.

In the late summer of 1846, during the Mexican war, he was engaged to haul provisions, for the United States army, from Fort Leavenworth to Mexico, and in this occupation passed through many thrilling experiences.

In May, 1849, the Pleasant Hill Company, of which Mr. Burris and his eldest brother were members, crossed the plains to California by what was called the Lawson route. In October of the same year the Burris brothers engaged in mining at Bidwell's bar, on Feather river. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Burris moved to Plumas county, where he mined with success, and from there moved to Sonoma county in 1851, so that he was one of the earliest settlers of the county where he passed most of his subsequent years. In 1852 he returned to Missouri and remained there until the spring of 1856, when he started to California with a big herd of cattle. When he and his men reached Humboldt creek they were attacked by a band of Indians, and in the battle royal which ensued the redskins were routed, however not until two white men were wounded. In the winter of 1856-7 Mr. Burris was located in Napa county, and in the fall of 1857 he moved to Tulare county, where he was engaged in stock-raising and trading until 1869, when he took up his abode in Sonoma county, this time for a life-long residence.

Mr. Burris was prosperous in his business and agricultural enterprises, and at his death owned a large amount of property. He was one of the founders of the Santa Rosa Bank and of the Sonoma Valley Bank, and was president of the latter institution for many years. He had retired in the main from active participation in business, and was in failing health for some time before his death.

Mr. Burris is survived by his wife, Julia A. Burris, and the following children: Mrs. Henry Hopper, of Ukiah; Walter, Joshua, Henry and Edward Burris, of Tulare; Mrs. Alice Welker, of San Francisco; Mrs. Laura Draper, of Tulare; Frank Burris, assistant cashier of the Santa Rosa Bank; and Mrs. Dora Glaister, of Sonoma. L. W. Burris, cashier of the Santa Rosa Bank, and Jesse Burris, cashier of the Sonoma Bank, are nephews of David Burris.

Mr. Burris took an active part in Masonry and was identified with the order F. & A. M. for the past thirty-five years. For many years he was a prominent member of the Methodist Church of Sonoma.

Mr. Burris' remains were interred in the family vault at Cypress Lawn cemetery, San Mateo county.

GEORGE DAVID SECORD.

George David Secord is filling the position of constable at Napa and in the discharge of his duties displays faithfulness, capability and marked devotion to the general good. He was born in Auburn, Placer county, California, on the 16th of August, 1856, and is a son of Luke Edward and Mary Anne (Julian) Secord, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Illinois. In the paternal line he is of French lineage and on the maternal side is of English descent. Mr. L. E. Secord on coming to California first settled on Mormon Island in Eldorado county, and his wife made the trip with an emigrant train, crossing the plains to Freeport, a town below Sacramento. Luke E. Secord devoted his attention to mining for three or four years, following that pursuit until about 1851 or 1852. He was afterward

for eight years engaged in the hotel business at Auburn, Placer county; he engaged in mining in the Auburn ravine and also became foreman on the Donner Lake road. His next place of residence was at Dutch Flat in Placer county, where he lived in 1861-2. He afterward engaged in teaming from Sacramento, California, to Virginia City, Nevada, and subsequently was in the employ of Towl Brothers Lumber Company until his removal to Napa in 1878. After some time spent in this city he left here and opened a wholesale liquor business, which he was conducting when he was stricken with paralysis. His son and daughters then brought him home to Napa, where he died on the 5th of April, 1903. His widow is still living in Oakland, California, making her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Viola Banister.

George D. Secord acquired his early education at Dutch Flat in Placer county, California, attending the public schools between the ages of eight and fifteen years. He then ran away from home, desiring to make his own living, and entering the employ of Towl Brothers, worked in their lumber mills for three years, receiving fifty dollars per month in addition to his board and lodging. Saving his earnings he purchased a four-horse team and a wagon and then engaged in hauling railroad wood for the company. That he displayed splendid business foresight and capable management for one so young is shown by the fact that when he was twenty years of age he had a capital of four thousand dollars in the bank. His father induced him to give him the money for investment, however, and it was all lost in mining speculation. At length Mr. Secord sold his team and accepted a position as fireman on the railroad, following that calling for three years. On the expiration of that period he became a clerk in the hotel at Truckee and afterward in a hotel at Lake Tahoe. He was next clerk in the Putnam House at Auburn, California, and he spent three years in a similar position at the Palace Hotel at Napa, and one year at the Napa Hotel at this place. When the electrical works were first established in Napa he devoted one year to the task of wiring the city and was made foreman of the plant in 1890.

Almost continuously since that time Mr. Secord has been in public office. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated for the position of constable and being elected served for a term covering the years 1891-2. In the fall of 1892 he was renominated and re-elected, and in 1894 was again chosen for a two years' term. Then after an intermission of two years he was again elected in 1898, and his present term will cover the period from 1902 to 1906. He has important public service to perform in this connection, and he discharges his duties without fear or favor and his loyalty to the public welfare is certainly indicated in unmistakable manner by his long retention in office.

On the 6th of May, 1891, Mr. Secord was united in marriage to Miss Winnie Scott, a native of Scotland and a daughter of J. C. Scott, a pioneer stationer of San Francisco. They have three daughters, Vivian, Velma and Viola, all of whom are attending school in Napa. Mr. Secord is well known in fraternal and social circles and is a popular representative of various

organizations. He belongs to the Fraternal Eagles, No. 161, of which he is a past president; to the United Order of Working Men; to Napa Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is a vice president; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Foresters of America; and the Circle of Pocahontas. He is also a member of the Eagle Cycle Club of Napa and belongs to the hook and ladder fire company of the town. All matters pertaining to the welfare of his city and its substantial upbuilding elicit his attention and oftentimes receive his hearty co-operation. His various business and official duties have brought him a wide acquaintance, and his personal traits of character have gained him the warm friendship of many with whom he has been associated.

JOHN F. COOPER.

John F. Cooper, who is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Sacramento, has had a remarkable career since his arrival in California over fifty years ago, when a boy of twelve or thirteen years. He has had a taste of seafaring life, learned the details of the printer's trade and followed that pursuit for several years, has been to a greater or less extent engaged in mining and ranching since boyhood, was for many years one of the leading musicians and a prominent factor in most of the musical events of that state, for a third of a century conducted the leading music store of Sacramento, and for the past ten years has been interested in various important lines of business, being the proprietor of the Capital Sacramento Transfer, Van and Storage Company.

Mr. Cooper was born in Lexington, Kentucky, December 17, 1840. His father, Archibald H. Cooper, was of English descent and of an old Kentucky family, an early member of which had fought on the side of the colonists in the Revolution. He was a physician by profession and died in 1853. His wife was Elizabeth Agnes (McIntosh) Cooper, a native of Kentucky and likewise of old and Revolutionary stock, being Scotch-English in descent. Her death occurred in 1854. Of the children of these parents, one daughter died recently, a son died while the family were crossing the plains, and another brother, David M., served in the Civil war and fought Indians on the coast, and died in Sacramento in 1901, being buried with Grand Army honors.

John F. Cooper attended school in Kentucky, and in 1852 made the trip across the plains. His father and uncle had come to California in 1849, and had stores at Mud Spring and Diamond Spring, to both of which places they gave the names. In 1852 Archibald Cooper sent his brother-in-law, John McIntosh, who now lives at Nelson Station, back east to bring the family. The family and the party of relatives made a large company, occupying twenty-seven wagons, and the boy John made the long and eventful journey astride of a little white mule. This trip was made the more perilous on account of cholera and the Mormons, and they were three and a half months on the way, arriving in the Golden state August 27, 1852. Most of the party took up their residence in Colusa county, but John F. Cooper



John F. Cooper

and his parents practically made Sacramento their home from the first. The first independent experience of the former was as a cabin boy on board the clipper ship *Witchcraft*, which made a trip around the Horn to New York, whence he shipped for the return trip on the clipper *Swordfish*. On his return he began collecting fares on the old steamer *Clinton*, plying between Oakland and San Francisco. In 1854 he went to Stockton, where he made the acquaintance of W. L. Wright, professor of mathematics in Yale College, and who had taken up the Rough and Ready ranch, and on his death he willed young Cooper half of it. After the death of Professor Wright he attended the Benicia high school for three years, among his schoolmates being Joseph McKenna and others since known for their prominence in business and public life. He then learned the printer's trade, and for some years worked in all departments of the business, being employed on the Sacramento *Bee* and the Sacramento *Republican*. He then gave up printing and finished his public school course at Sacramento.

Mr. Cooper took up the study of music with Professor Charles Winter and Professor Mansfeldt, and became very proficient both instrumentally and vocally. He took an active part in the organization of the Philharmonic Society, and at one time was its president; for eight years was organist in the Methodist church, for twelve years in the Presbyterian church and for six years in the Jewish synagogue. In early days he had charge of the music in the public schools. He organized the Sacramento chorus for the Camilo Ursa concerts, having one hundred and fifty voices from Sacramento, and had fifteen hundred voices in the San Francisco chorus, with Carl Zerahn as leader. At the same time he engaged in selling musical instruments, principally pianos, and was in that line of business for thirty-five years, during which time the Cooper music store sold as many pianos as any other firm in the state.

While in the music business in Sacramento he went to San Francisco and bought a half interest in the Overland Freight and Transfer Company. This company collected for the railroads and shipped to Australia, China, Japan and other points, and the firm is still in existence, but Mr. Cooper sold his interest after a few years and returned to Sacramento, principally because the climate did not agree with him.

He gave up the music business in 1893 and began fruit growing. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of fruit land, and has bought and sold a number of ranches. While in the music business he was and still is largely interested in mining in Mexico, California and Nevada, and he inaugurated the system of requiring the buyers of mining stock to pay the par value of mining stock by an assessment of a few cents a share each month, the proceeds being devoted to development. He has placed over half a million shares at a par value of one dollar each. He has also constructed many quartz mills in this state and in Mexico. He still retains large holdings of fruit and farm lands.

In 1899 he incorporated the Capital Sacramento Transfer, Van and Storage Company, and in 1902 bought out his partner's interests and now

conducts it alone. It has grown to extensive proportions, and he publishes a weekly paper in connection with the business, showing all the vacant houses and promoting the trade in many other ways. He has recently completed a large fireproof storage warehouse as an adjunct of the business.

As an evidence of Mr. Cooper's influence in business circles in Sacramento, after he sold his music business the firm incorporated and continued under the name of the Cooper Music Company, the name itself being considered one of the valuable assets of the house.

Mr. Cooper was married in Sacramento, October 19, 1869, to Miss Joanna Powelson, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of a California pioneer. After her father's death her mother married Captain J. Q. A. Cunningham, a former Mississippi river captain, and who, until his death, was captain on the Sacramento river. Mrs. Cooper, who possessed a beautiful soprano voice and was a pupil under Mulder Fabbri, of world-wide fame, and one of his most promising students, has been prominent in the musical circles of the state, and her singing has been praised wherever she has sang. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have two daughters, Laura and Ruby, who are themselves accomplished musicians and prominent in society, the musical, literary, golf, tennis and other club affairs of the city. Mr. Cooper formerly affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Foresters of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and others, but had to give up his fraternal relations on account of the press of private business. He is independent in national matters of issue, and is not an active partisan, and, although offered office, has refused and taken only a good citizen's part in public affairs.

RICHARD E. COLLINS.

Richard E. Collins, present assessor of Shasta county, has given one of the most efficient and business-like administrations of his office that the county has ever enjoyed, and his own ability is reflected in the work of the office. His entry into the position was most auspicious and indicative of his great popularity as a citizen of the county, for his election was by a great majority in a county of the opposite political complexion to his own. Mr. Collins is a true son of the west, possessed of the grit and progressive characteristics of a Californian, and his career from the time he was thrown on his own resources at an early age to the present has been honorable and worthy of the highest esteem.

Mr. Collins was born at Weaverville, Trinity county, California, in 1873. His father, Richard Collins, was numbered among the pioneer gold seekers of the Pacific coast. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, and came thence, about 1847, to America, working for a time at Detroit, Michigan, and at Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1850 he went via the Isthmus of Panama to California. He mined in Tuolumne county until 1852, and then moved to Weaverville Trinity county, where he became quite prominent as a mine owner and operator. In 1861 he went back to visit his native land, and while there was married to Miss Catherine Collins, with whom he returned to California about a year later. He died in this state in April, 1903.

He was a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Trinity county. His wife survives, with her three sons, Richard E., Morris and William.

Mr. R. E. Collins, the eldest son, had what education he was privileged to enjoy in the public schools at Weaverville, but he is practically self-educated, for at the age of fourteen, on account of reverses in his father's mining operations, he was compelled to leave school and assist in the placer mines. At the age of seventeen he started out for himself, and followed mining in Trinity and Shasta counties. He acquired several good stakes, but lost them by a continuation of his operations along the same line. On account of ill health he gave up mining on August 1, 1900, and then took a position as superintendent of freight for the Bully Hill Copper Company. On September 1, 1902, he resigned this position in order to enter the political campaign as the Republican nominee for the assessorship. Shasta county was then a Democratic stronghold with a normal majority of six hundred, but the personal popularity of Mr. Collins broke down party lines, and he was chosen to the office by about five hundred votes more than the opposing candidate. Since entering on the duties of this office many improvements have been made in the methods of handling the business, and he has given universal satisfaction to all concerned, so that his outlook for further political preferment is very bright should he desire such.

Mr. Collins is a prominent Mason, having membership with the blue lodge, the chapter, the Knights Templar, and the Mystic Shrine, Islam Temple at San Francisco. He is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, is a Past Grand of the encampment Odd Fellows, and has membership with the Native Sons of the Golden West.

In June, 1903, he married Miss Estella Simpson, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Mattheson) Simpson, pioneers of Shasta county and now living at French Gulch. Mr. Simpson is a former hotel man, but of late years has followed mining in Shasta county.

FERDINAND HURST.

Ferdinand Hurst, of Redding, Shasta county, is one of the successful mining men of this district, and has carried on his operations here since 1880. He was a tenderfoot at the business and also young in years when he first came to the gold country, and the success which was rewarded him was the result of years of experience and hard work. He had many trials during his first years, and his perseverance and western grit are the main faculties which carried him through and gave him comfortable circumstances for his later years. He is one of the most esteemed and highly honored citizens of Redding, and is prominent in all public affairs of concern to the city and community.

Mr. Hurst was born at Renchen, Baden, Germany, February 18, 1862, being a son of Leopold and Caroline (Spuler) Hurst, both of old and prominent families of their native country. His father was particularly well known in his own town, which he served twenty-eight years as a member of its ruling body, and gave much of his time and attention to municipal affairs.

Mr. Hurst received his education in the schools of Germany, but at the age of seventeen left his fatherland and came to America, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio. A year later, in June, 1880, he moved out to Redding, Shasta county, California, which has been the scene of most of his endeavors since manhood. He started the work of prospecting, locating a number of claims, and made many attempts with corresponding failures before he found the secret of making mining a profitable business. By 1888 he had developed two properties that began to repay him well for his previous efforts. In 1895 he located the Midas mine, in which he owned a half interest. This afterward developed into one of the finest mines in California. In 1897 he sold his interest to Captain Roberts. Since that time he has lived a retired life in Redding, and devotes himself mainly to the oversight and management of his property. He owns the Golden Eagle Hotel in this city, located at the corner of California and Yuba streets, and he has recently assumed its management. He also owns his nice home at the corner of Butte and West streets.

In 1902 Mr. Hurst was elected trustee of Redding, and he has always been interested in town affairs. He affiliates with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1898 he was married to Miss Marie Fent, a native of Germany, and in that year they made a visit back to the fatherland, and again in 1903 returned to the scenes of their childhood days.

JOHN FRANCIS HARRISON.

John Francis Harrison, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising near Milpitas, was born on the 26th of February, 1867. His father, Thomas Harrison, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, of English parentage, born on the 8th of August, 1823. He spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in the line of his activity and in the year 1842 crossed the Atlantic to New York. After a brief period, however, he returned to England and served for three years in the British army, and during that service was in almost every country of the world. Later, however, he again came to America, and in this country was united in marriage on the 3d of February, 1866, to Miss Anne Denman, who was born April 27, 1836, in Williamsburg, New York, now a part of the city of Brooklyn. She is of English-German descent, her parents born in South Carolina. In the year of his marriage he sought a home in California, arriving in this state in April. For one year he served as foreman of the Laurel wood farm in Santa Clara county for James L. Burtis and then turned his attention to the nursery business, in which he was for two years, conducting his enterprise with B. L. Fox, where R. D. Fox is now carrying on a nursery near San José. In 1870 he purchased a farm near Milpitas, comprising seven hundred and thirteen acres, which he at once began to cultivate and improve, and on which he made his home until his death. He was widely known as an enterprising agriculturist and stock-raiser, and a man who in all his business relations was strictly honorable and upright. He died January 5, 1899, and his wife died February 21, 1895. Thomas Harrison left a large and valuable estate which

he devised to his children in equal shares. Twelve children were born of this marriage: Mary H.; Thomas M.; John F.; James B.; William H.; Anne J., the wife of P. J. Benjamin, who is now a member of the police force of San José; Isabella A., the wife of Frank B. Longley, who is a mining engineer of San Francisco; Lottie S., the wife of William H. McLaughlin, of the San Francisco *Call*; Ida E., a clerk; James B., who is a mining carpenter of Arizona; Herbert S., now dead; and Richard W., now deceased.

John Francis Harrison acquired his education in the schools of Santa Clara county and has served for two years as deputy sheriff under G. Y. Bollinger, while for four years he filled the same position under James H. Lyndon, and for two years under R. J. Langford, and has proved himself a shrewd and efficient criminal officer. He is now engaged in stock-raising and general farming, and his industry and activity in business life are resulting in bringing to him a very desirable measure of prosperity. Like his father he has always been a staunch Democrat and has been deeply interested in political affairs though never seeking public office, save when it came to him through appointment. He is well known in the community where his entire life has been passed, and the fact that many who have been acquainted with him from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that his has been a career worthy of good will, confidence and respect.

EBENEZER BIGGS.

Ebenezer Biggs, who is engaged in teaming and contracting at Napa, is a self-made man and all that he has enjoyed or possessed in life has come to him as the direct reward of his own labor. He started out for himself when but eight years of age. He was very young to face the world alone, but as the years have advanced he has progressed and his life has been characterized by industry, perseverance and steadfastness of purpose. He was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1826, and has, therefore, reached the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey at this writing in 1904. His father, James Biggs, was a native of England, while his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Wilkins, was born in Scotland. They came to America from their respective countries in early life and were married in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The father was a wheelwright by trade and followed that pursuit in the Keystone state.

Ebenezer Biggs had but limited opportunity to acquire an education, but attended school for a very brief period between the ages of six and eight years. At the latter age he began working for Judge Livingston, judge of Franklin county, Ohio, upon his farm on Alum creek three miles from the city of Columbus. There he remained between the ages of eight and fifteen years, and at the latter date entered the service of Edward Livingston, a son of the Judge, entering upon a plan whereby he was to work upon a farm on the other side of Alum creek for three years, to receive successively seven dollars and a half, eight dollars and a half and nine dollars and a half per month for the consecutive years. Thus the time passed until he was about nineteen years of age, when he went to the east with a drove of two hundred head

of cattle, making the trip from Columbus, Ohio, to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He covered the distance in forty-two days and was paid for his services a dollar per day in addition to his expenses. From Lancaster Mr. Biggs made his way to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio, and eventually returned to Columbus. In the year 1848 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where his uncle, Hugh Wilkins, lived. They entered into partnership relations in the upholstering business, their specialty being the fitting up of steamboats, and the connection between them was maintained until March, 1849. In that year Ebenezer Biggs went to Missouri to purchase forty head of mules for a Louisville company to take them west to California under the leadership of J. B. Huey, who acted as captain of a wagon train. It was this business venture that brought Mr. Biggs to the Pacific coast.

The party left St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 29th of April, 1849. It was Sunday morning, but Mr. Huey was a sea-faring man and superstitious and believed that a Sunday start would prove a good omen for a safe and successful trip. They made the long journey across the plains, meeting the difficulties and hardships experienced by the travelers of that period when one might go for miles and miles without seeing any sign of human habitation. At length, however, they had crossed the hot sandy deserts and climbed the mountains and forded the streams until they eventually arrived at Sacramento on the 27th of August, 1849. Mr. Biggs had six mules in the bunch which he owned, and after reaching California he sold these to a Mr. Carroll, the purchase price being six hundred and fifty dollars. He also entered the employ of Mr. Carroll, who hired him to drive to Shasta and return, the team of mules which he had sold, paying him two hundred dollars per month. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Biggs went to Placerville, California, which was then called Hangtown—a name suggestive of an early condition in the country when life and liberty were menaced by a lawless class of desperadoes and when it often became necessary for the law-abiding element to take things into their own hands and to dispatch justice in order to quell the crime which became too prevalent. After spending the winter of 1849 and 1850 in Hangtown, Mr. Biggs, in the spring of the latter year, engaged to drive a team from Coloma, at which place gold had been originally discovered by Marshall in 1848. He was to take the team to Greenwood valley and in the latter place he engaged in general merchandising, opening a store there in 1851 in connection with a Mr. Brown, who in a short time purchased his interest. He then turned his attention to teaming in the employ of Samuel Ringgold, making trips from Greenwood valley. He was also associated with Mr. Ringgold in the buying and selling of hogs, and later he went to Sacramento, where he established a livery stable, but there he was overtaken by disaster, his barn being destroyed by fire in 1854. He thus lost almost every dollar he had earned in all these years, but while it was a bitter blow he did not become discouraged and disheartened, as many a man would have done, but courageously made a new start as foreman of a livery business at Folsom, California. In 1856 he returned to Sacramento and was engaged in driving a stage to Placerville until the following year. In 1858 he came to



Philip R. Watts

Napa, where he has since continuously made his home, covering a period of forty-six consecutive years. Here he was engaged in the livery business for a time and later turned his attention to teaming and contracting, in which he has continued down to the present.

Mr. Biggs was elected marshal of Napa and served for one year. He belongs to Napa Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., to Live Oak Encampment No. 40 and Canton Lodge No. 33. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party prior to the Civil war, but at that time he became an advocate of Republican principles and has since been a strong supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party.

PLINY RAND WATTS, M. D.

Dr. Pliny Rand Watts, one of the distinguished surgeons of Sacramento whose continued study, investigation and natural talent have long since led him from the ranks of the many to a position among the more successful few, was born in Nelson, New Hampshire, November 24, 1863. He is a representative of an old American family, back of which is an English and Scotch ancestry, including Dr. Watts, the famous poet and hymn-writer.

Benjamin F. Watts, the father of Pliny R. Watts, was born in northern New Hampshire and was a dentist by profession, but at an early age discontinued the practice of dentistry and afterward gave his attention to mercantile and agricultural pursuits, owning a large number of farms. In the year 1852 he came to California, but his early business career here was not profitable and he left the country for Australia. In the latter place he made his way to the gold mines and fortune favored him there in his search for the prized metal. With a goodly sum of money as the reward for his work he afterward returned to America and began business as a merchant in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, while later he located in Nelson, New Hampshire, and there continued his mercantile operations. As his financial resources increased he likewise made judicious investment in real estate and became the owner of a number of valuable farms. He married Miss Clara F. Hutchinson, who was of English lineage, although the family was founded in the new world in a colonial epoch in the history of this country and was represented in the patriot army of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Watts was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and in 1872 she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who died in Nelson, New Hampshire. She still survives him and now makes her home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In the family were three sons and two daughters, the brothers of Pliny R. being Henry F., who is an electrician of Philadelphia, and Harry A., a physician who was associated with his brother Pliny R. two years, but is now engaged in practice in Chico, California. The sisters are Olive H., the widow of M. B. Stokes and a resident of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and Nellie H., who makes her home with her sister.

Dr. Watts pursued his education in the primary, grammar and high schools of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which he attended successively, and then entered the jewelry business in connection with his uncle in order to

learn the watch-maker's trade. He followed that pursuit for three years. While working in the jewelry store, however, he became imbued with strong desire to study and practice surgery. He made his own way through college, earning the money that enabled him to meet the expenses of tuition, and thus he displayed the elemental strength of his character whereby he has won for himself a prominent position in the professional world. Realizing that his literary education was hardly adequate to serve as a good foundation for professional knowledge, he entered Monson Academy at Monson, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1884. He afterward entered the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, where he completed a full course by graduation in 1887, at which time the degree Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. Never feeling that his education was complete, he has by broad reading and study added largely to his efficiency and he has also pursued two complete post-graduate courses in the Post-Graduate College and Hospital of New York.

When he had prepared for the practice of medicine Dr. Watts in 1887 went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he became associated in practice with Dr. J. K. Warren, one of the foremost men in the profession in that day. There he continued until the following spring, when he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Richards at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, remaining there for six years. His practice while there was the largest in the county. Owing to the illness of his wife, however, he gave up his work in New England and came to California in June, 1894, locating in Sacramento, where he has since made his home. Here his ability has also gained recognition and he has now a good patronage of profitable proportions. He devotes his attention largely to surgical work, and he has a close and accurate knowledge of anatomy, the component parts of the human body and of the onslaughts made upon it by disease. In operation he is most careful as well as skillful, of cool nerve and steady hand, enabling him to perform the most difficult surgical work in a manner that has gained for him the highest commendation of his professional brethren.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the California State Homeopathic Society, of which he was formerly a vice-president, and is an honorary member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts, of which he served as president at one time. He is also an honorary member of the Boston Medical Society, was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, and has been chairman of many committees in these various organizations, whereby knowledge has been promoted among the members of the medical profession. He has also been a contributor to many medical journals, and has written various articles which have received the endorsement and attention of leading physicians and surgeons. For two years he was one of the collaborators of the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy. His contributions to the press of late years have been chiefly upon the subject of abdominal surgery, in which department of his practice he has attained high rank, successfully conducting many notable operations.

Socially Dr. Watts is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married May 7, 1890, in Monson, Massachusetts, to Miss Alice G. Brockbank, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of John and Martha Brockbank. The father was born in England, while her mother belonged to an old family that was represented in the continental army in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Watts and his wife have one child, Carl W. They have gained many friends during their residence in Sacramento and the hospitality of many of the best homes of the capital city is freely accorded them. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He was prominent in local politics, was burgess of Connecticut for two terms and was also a delegate to the state convention. In California he has taken no active part in politics, but gives his undivided time to his professional duties with a growing knowledge of surgery and a constantly enlarging efficiency in his chosen field of work.

HENRY MARTIN MEACHAM.

Henry Martin Meacham has filled the office of assessor of Napa county for twenty consecutive years, and his official career has been characterized by an unflinching devotion to the general welfare and by promptness and aptitude in the discharge of his duties. He was born on the Atlantic coast, his birth having occurred at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, on the 1st of January, 1846. His father, Chauncey Meacham, was a native of Vermont, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Thompson. They represented old American families that have been established in New England through various generations. About 1823 the parents removed from the Green Mountain state to New York, where the father turned his attention to farming, and there he resided for many years, his death occurring in 1877, at his home within three miles of Pulaski. His wife survived him for about five years. They left three children: William, who is the eldest of the family; Harriet, the only daughter; and H. M., of this review.

At the usual age H. M. Meacham entered the public schools, where he mastered the elementary branches of learning and subsequently became a student in the Pulaski Academy, in which he remained for eight years or until 1866, when he was graduated. Following the completion of his academic course he engaged in clerking in Pulaski for the firm of Jones & Company, for a period of two years until 1868, when he embarked in business for himself as a dealer in dry goods, continuing in that trade for two years. In 1870 he went to Syracuse, New York, and accepted the position of traveling salesman with the dry goods house of Atwell & Hubbard for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Pennsylvania, which site was the old home of his wife. For about three years, however, he was in poor health, during which time he resided at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and hoping that he might be benefited thereby he came to California in the fall of 1878 to enjoy the less rigid climate of the far west. In the fall of 1878, still in poor health, he went to St. Helena, California, and was engaged in

planting vines from 1878 until 1887. His official service has been marked by the most loyal devotion to the general good. He was appointed to fill out an unexpired term in the office of assessor, vacated by John Kean, and he has since been continued in the position, having been re-elected for four terms. Twice he had an opposing candidate in the field and at each election he polled a very large vote, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the unqualified confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

On the 6th of July, 1869, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Meacham was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cullum, a daughter of Horace Cullum, who was a barrel manufacturer. By this union have been born two children, who are yet living: Etta S., who is now studying preparatory to becoming a professional nurse; and Charles Henry, who at the age of nineteen years is attending school in Napa. Mr. Meacham is a valued and representative member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and he also holds membership relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man deeply interested in community affairs, and his public-spirited interest in the general welfare has been shown through active co-operation in many movements for the public good.

DANIEL MACLEAN, M. D.

Advance has been no more pronounced in any line of activity or business life than in the medical profession. The discoveries resulting from experience and scientific research have brought to the knowledge of men many facts which have proved of the utmost value in checking the ravages of disease and restoring health, and there is continually demanded of the followers of the medical profession more careful preparation and greater skill and ability. Possessing all the requisite qualifications of an able member of the medical fraternity, Dr. Daniel Maclean has in his chosen calling won a success that is indicative of his skill and knowledge and well entitles him to the prominent position which he holds in the public confidence and regard.

He was born in Prince Edward Island, January 7, 1843. His father, Duncan Maclean, was a native of Scotland, and in the year 1806 crossed the Atlantic, taking up his abode in Prince Edward Island, where he followed the occupation of farming. His life record covered the long period of ninety-six years, and he passed away in 1888. In early manhood he had married Miss Flora MacPhee, a native of Scotland, who came to Prince Edward Island in her girlhood days and was there married. She too attained an advanced age, passing away in 1886, aged eighty-five years. In the family of this worthy couple were two sons and three daughters.

Dr. Maclean is indebted to the public schools of Charlottetown for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. He afterward entered the normal school and was graduated at the age of seventeen years. Later he became connected with educational work and engaged in teaching for six years, but determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and

in 1866 went to Chicago, where he matriculated in Rush Medical College, pursuing his studies there until 1868, when he went to Michigan, where he engaged in the drug business. Subsequently he returned to Chicago in 1873 and was graduated on the completion of a course in Bennett Medical College with the class of 1874.

In the same year Dr. Maclean located for practice in Douglas, Michigan, where he continued to devote his time and energies to the duties of his profession until 1879. Wishing, however, to make his home on the Pacific coast, he arrived in California on the 2d of October of that year and entered upon practice in San Francisco, where he has remained to the present time, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century. In 1879 he was elected president and dean of the California Medical College, and has since stood at the head of this institution. He is an educator of ability and has maintained a high standard in the school with which he is connected. Dr. Maclean is president of the San Francisco Society of Physicians and Surgeons, and was formerly president of the Eclectic Society of the State of California. He belongs to the National Eclectic Medical Association, of which he was at one time president. He has also been president of the state board of medical examiners.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Dr. Maclean and Miss Jane Gray, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Thomas and Lucy Anne Gray, early settlers of that state. Three children have been born to them, Sybil, Cecil and Don. Dr. Maclean and his family are well known in San Francisco. He is a man of broad scholarly and scientific attainments, with an analytical mind that enables him to readily grasp the questions bearing upon his professional work and also upon his duties as an educator. He is, moreover, a gentleman of broad humanitarian principles and keen sympathy, and his native talents and well developed powers have won for him a conspicuous position as a representative of the medical fraternity in his adopted state.

JOHN T. DAVIS.

John T. Davis, a capitalist, makes his home in San Francisco and from this point superintends his extensive investments largely represented by farming interests. In his business career he has manifested unflagging industry, marked enterprise and keen discernment, and thus through the manipulation of his various interests has made for himself a place among the most prosperous residents of California.

Mr. Davis was born in November, 1830, and is a native son of Illinois, his parents having been early settlers of that state. He had three brothers and three sisters, and was reared upon his father's farm, his boyhood days being quietly passed. His education was acquired in a school conducted on the subscription plan, there being no public institution of learning in his home locality at that time. He continued to reside in Illinois until 1852, when, at the age of about twenty-two years, he went to Texas, locating on some property which his father had purchased, comprising about thirty thousand acres of wild land. He continued to reside in the Lone Star state until

1854, when he came to California, settling first in Tulare, where he took up farming land, beginning his operations here on a small scale. After operating his place there to some extent he removed to Stockton, California, in 1862, and began farming on an extensive scale in that locality in 1864. He made considerable money in buying standing grain and harvesting and marketing it. He continued in this department of agriculture until 1868, when he purchased a tract of land of twenty-seven hundred and twenty-eight acres in Stanislaus county. He also invested in one thousand acres in San Joaquin county, placing the same under a high state of cultivation. In addition to this he purchased twelve hundred acres in Glenn county, California, equipping the same with substantial and commodious buildings and supplying it with modern machinery for farming purposes. In his agricultural interests he has always employed the most advanced methods to make his place of greatest value in the production of grain and for the raising of stock. In 1872 he gave up the active operation of his ranches and leased the different properties to tenants. Since that time he has devoted his energies to the supervision of his investments, his interests being vast and important. In 1900 he removed to San Francisco and has since made his home in this city.

In October, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Mary Marion, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1855 and two years later gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Davis. They have one daughter, Josephine, who is now the wife of C. S. Eltinge, a banker of Spokane. Mr. Davis gives his political support to the Democracy. Almost the entire period of his manhood has been passed in California, and, coming to his state at an early period in its development, he has witnessed its growth and progress through many decades. He has seen the great changes which have occurred, transforming it from a wild frontier region to a state equal to any in the Union in its advantages, its possibilities and its accomplishments. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the country, and the extent and volume of his business interests and the success which has attended his efforts indicate his superior capability. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and in all transactions has been energetic, prompt and notably reliable.

ORRIN S. HENDERSON.

Orrin S. Henderson, a potent factor in the business, political and social circles of Stockton, California, was born at San Andreas, Calaveras county, California, June 2, 1863, son of Milton P. and Hannah L. (Coombs) Henderson, natives of Maine and representatives of old New England families.

Milton P. Henderson came to California in 1857, making the journey via the isthmus route and landing in San Francisco. Like most new arrivals in California at that time, Mr. Henderson tried his luck first at mining. A short experience, however, was sufficient to convince him that some other line of occupation would be more suited to him, and he accordingly engaged in the manufacture of carriages, at San Andreas, with his brother, Orrington



C. E. Adams

L. Henderson, of Vallejo, California (lately deceased), and continued there until 1865, when he moved to Stockton. In 1867 he engaged in the same business in this city on a more extensive scale, and has continued his enterprise up to the present time, manufacturing a variety of vehicles, including wagons, fine carriages, etc., and making a specialty of building Concord stage coaches. His family consists of a son and a daughter.

The son, Orrin S., was educated in the public schools of Stockton, graduating at the age of eighteen years, with the high school class of December, 1881. After his graduation he entered his father's office, and in 1884, when he reached his majority, was made a member of the firm, and as he grew older the active management of the business devolved upon him until now he relieves his father of many of the arduous duties connected with the management of this large establishment.

Mr. Henderson's political affiliations are with the Republican party, and his public service as well as his business career began in early life. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin county, was re-elected to succeed himself, and served two terms of four years each, during most of which time he was chairman of the board. In 1902 he was elected Railroad Commissioner of the Third Railroad Commissioner District, State of California, for a term of four years, and is now serving in this capacity. He has just been selected as the first vice president of the State League of Republican Clubs for the State of California. Also he is a member of the state board of trade, representing San Joaquin county.

Mr. Henderson is an honored member in many prominent fraternal organizations. He has advanced through the various degrees of Masonry, including the chapter, commandery, and Mystic Shrine, and is a past grand master F. & A. M., of the state of California. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He has filled all the official chairs in the local parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association, the Union League Club of San Francisco, the Yosemite and Union League clubs of Stockton, and was a member of the old Stockton Guard, N. G. C., unattached, during its existence.

Mr. Henderson was married in 1885 to Miss Lavern Viets, of San Jose, California. They have two sons, Erledean Orrin Henderson, aged seventeen years, and Reed Coombs Henderson, aged thirteen years.

CHARLES EDWARD ADAMS.

Charles Edward Adams, proprietor of a hay and feed store at Nos. 1108 and 1110 J street in Sacramento, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, on the 28th of March, 1841. He was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to New Orleans, and in 1853 the family took passage on a steamer at that port bound for California. The family home was established in Sacramento, and there Mr. Adams continued to attend school for two years.

In 1855 he returned to the east, going to Massachusetts in order to complete his education, and following his graduation he made his way to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the office of the *Missouri Republican* in order to learn the printing business. In 1859 he made his way to New Orleans, where he again spent six months, but in the fall of that year returned to California, this time by way of the isthmus and arriving in San Francisco early in 1860. He did not tarry at the Golden Gate, however, but at once continued his journey to Sacramento, and shortly after his return to the capital city entered the employ of James I. Felker, a grocer, with whom he remained until after war was declared between the north and the south in 1861.

At the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Adams enlisted in response to his country's call for aid and became a member of Company F, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, for three years. He served as quartermaster sergeant under the command of Captain A. De Merritt, now deceased, and with part of his company was detailed to do provost duty in San Francisco, where he remained until mustered out on the 25th of November, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. While he and his comrades were much disappointed in not seeing active service in the field Mr. Adams recalls many pleasant experiences and incidents of his military life. When he was mustered out the officers of the regiment signed a recommendation for a commission for him, but he considered the war practically at an end and did nothing toward securing the commission. Ten years later, however, he learned that he could have had the commission had he so desired.

At the end of his term of enlistment Mr. Adams went to Mazatlan, Mexico, where he opened a hotel. The place at that time was occupied by the French. Mr. Adams, however, was a loyal citizen of the United States and he had his wife make a large American flag, which he raised over his hotel on the 4th of July, 1865. This was the only American flag displayed in the town, and his courage and patriotism found ample justification in the universal respect paid to the stars and stripes. In December, 1865, he sold his hotel and made his way to a mining camp near Durango, where he opened a general store. There he had remained for a year, carrying on his business with fair success, when the clamor of war was raised and his fighting blood again manifested itself. He believed that he would be safer in the Mexican army than the disturbed condition of the country warranted as a civilian, and accordingly he made his way to Durango. American service was held at a premium and Mr. Adams was given a commission as captain of engineers. At that time the campaign against the French under Maximilian was being vigorously pushed. Shortly after receiving his commission orders were received to lay siege to the city of Queretaro, and after some bombardment and numerous engagements, which continued for two and a half months, Maximilian surrendered the city unconditionally on the 15th of May, 1867. The next move was toward the city of Mexico under the command of General Porfirio Diaz, the present president of the republic, and this city was forced to capitulate on the 21st of June, 1867. In his capacity as captain of engineers Mr. Adams came into very close contact with General Diaz and speaks of him in terms of highest praise. He remained with that general until the end of

the year and then went to the state of Zacatecas, where he was engaged in mining until the spring of 1875, when he returned to California. After working for two seasons on a threshing machine he opened the hay and feed store which he has since successfully conducted, having built up a good business which returns to him a gratifying annual income.

In 1864 Captain Adams was united in marriage to Miss R. D. Hite, of Sacramento county, who accompanied him to Mexico, sharing with him in all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, as well as its dangers. She died in the fall of 1890, and her loss has been greatly mourned by her husband and many friends. By this marriage two sons and a daughter were born: Frank H., who is associated with his father in the hay and grain business, and married Mabel Southworth; Charles William, who at the age of nineteen years is studying music in Boston, Massachusetts, and is organist of St. Mathew's Protestant Episcopal church, of that city; and Elizabeth Mary, who is the wife of J. O. Hand, a locomotive engineer of Sacramento.

In his political views Mr. Adams is a stanch Republican, and he took a very active part in the work of the Lincoln campaign in 1860, although he was not old enough to vote at that time. He takes a great interest in the local government and municipal affairs, and has rendered his party valuable service, yet has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He is a prominent and influential member of the Grand Army post, having joined Sumner Post No. 3, in Sacramento in 1867. He has creditably filled all the positions in the post, including that of commander. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, and in the latter order has been assistant grand dictator, while for a number of terms he has been treasurer of the local lodge. Mr. Adams owes his success in business to his strict integrity and careful attention to the wants of his customers. He is devotedly attached to Sacramento, its welfare and its progress, and although he has seen much of the world he has found no place more attractive than the one he has chosen for his home.

CHARLES JAMES LUTTRELL.

Charles James Luttrell, district attorney of Siskiyou county, belongs to the more influential younger class of citizens, and since arriving at years of maturity has taken an active part in professional, public and political affairs of Siskiyou county. He has been especially interested in the material progress of his county, whose great agricultural and mineral resources, when properly brought to the attention of the world and fully developed, will make this one of the premier counties of the state in wealth and general prosperity. He has found this a fruitful field of his endeavor, and in his own profession he has attained well merited recognition during the few years of his active practice.

Mr. Luttrell was born January 18, 1875, in Fort Jones, Siskiyou county, so that his entire career has been passed in the county of his nativity. His father, Lloyd Benjamin Luttrell, was born in Tennessee, and crossed the plains to California in 1864. He located in Scott valley, Siskiyou county,

and bought a farm, where he has ever since been engaged in general agriculture and stock-raising. He is one of the leading Democrats of his section. The paternal side of the family is of Scotch-English descent, but of long residence in America. John K. Luttrell, a brother of Lloyd, served in the state legislature two terms from what is now the first assembly district, during the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions. He was congressman from the first California district for three terms, 1873-79, was state prison director 1887-89, and was occupying an appointive position in Alaska under President Cleveland at the time of his death, which occurred in Sitka, October 4, 1893. Mr. Lloyd Luttrell married Miss Lizzie Jordan, who was born in Brunswick, Maine, and is still living. Her father was a sailor throughout his early years, and in the early fifties came out to California. She came to the west by way of the Isthmus of Panama about the same time as her husband. She is of an old New England family of English descent. There are six living children in the family besides Mr. C. J., and two boys are deceased: Peter is a student at the Cooper Medical College; George is principal of the public school in Hornbrook; John and Bernard are at home; Miss Emma is a public school teacher; and Martha is at home.

Mr. Charles J. Luttrell was educated in the public schools of Siskiyou county, and at the age of eighteen commenced teaching, which he continued in this county for six years. In 1899 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in June, 1901, graduated with degree of LL. B. About the same time he was admitted to the supreme court of Michigan, and on his return to California was admitted to the supreme court of this state. He began practice in Yreka in September, 1901, and has since carried on the profession along general lines.

He became active in Democratic circles before beginning the study of law, and in 1898 represented his party in state and county conventions. In November, 1902, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the office of district attorney for Siskiyou county, for the term from 1903 to 1907. The court records of the county show his activity in this office and how successful he has been in the prosecution of cases in behalf of the state. He has fraternal affiliations with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, and the Rebekahs and the Order of the Eastern Star.

DR. DANIEL REAM.

Dr. Daniel Ream, among the oldest citizens of Yreka and the foremost member of its medical practitioners, has, during an experience extending over fifty odd years, witnessed the growth of Yreka from a mere cluster of tents into a prosperous settlement, with its many stores and factories, banks and churches, schools and newspapers, and full complement of institutions and organizations. As a physician and surgeon his name is a household word to the people of Yreka and northern California, but also as a statesman and party leader and man of affairs he has made his mark among his fellow citizens, and under all circumstances and in all the varied relations of a most

busy and eventful life has kept his rudder true to high ideals and noble purposes for himself, his fellow men and the institutions of state and society.

The birthplace of Dr. Ream was in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, where he was born June 20, 1830. His grand-sires on both sides served in the Revolutionary war, and he remembers well his grandfather on his mother's side, Chrisley Coffman, as one to whom he listened with breathless interest when relating stories of the war, especially of the battle of Brandywine, the last in which he took part.

His father, Henry Ream, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1804, and died in 1876. He was a man of goodly presence, six feet two inches in height, of massive frame, and, though of nervous temperament, strong mentally, morally and physically. He was possessed of firm convictions, of rare perseverance and remarkable capacity for work. Dr. Ream's mother, Nellie Coffman before her marriage, was a native of Washington county, Maryland, and some two years younger than her husband. She was also gifted with a strong physique and character, and both were religiously inclined, the father strict and at times severe as to family discipline, while the mother, though by no means over-indulgent, was always ready to take her children's part. She was a woman of kindly and sociable disposition, given to hospitality, and ever on the best terms with her neighbors. For Daniel, her oldest son, the height of her motherly ambition was that he should succeed in his chosen profession, and that she lived to see her wish fulfilled was a lasting source of comfort in her declining years. She died in 1894.

Of Dr. Ream's three brothers, David, the next younger than himself, is the only survivor; Jeremiah died in 1844 of typhoid fever, and George was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge while fighting for the Union cause. Of his five sisters, Mary, Margaret, Delilah, Sarah and Isabel, all were married, and, except Isabel, who died October 26, 1877, all are residents of Iowa.

Dr. Ream's happy childhood days were passed in a three-storied house of stone, ten miles from Hagerstown, with a spacious meadow in front, and in the distance the verdure-clad hills of Maryland. Among his early recollections was the removal of the family to the adjacent village of Tilghmanton, where his father, originally a carpenter by trade, though duly qualified for his latter calling, opened a drug store and practiced as a physician. Here Daniel was sent to school at the age of seven. About this time occurred one of those incidents which, though slight in themselves, impress themselves enduringly on the memory and often reveal the broad and general features of the permanent character. While returning from an errand, some distance beyond the schoolhouse, night overtook him, and as he passed through the woods, in which shone the phosphorescent lights known as jack-o'-lanterns, then attributed to supernatural agencies, he saw in front of him what appeared to be a moving object. The more intently he gazed the more it seemed to move, and his childlike imagination bodied forth a monster vision, and with all the celerity that his young legs could command he hied him by another path to the sheltering home. Entirely contrary to the well known conduct of most children on such occasions, Daniel said not a word about this

circumstance either at the time nor for many years afterward. But on his way to school the next morning he determined to inspect the object of his terror by the light of day, and found it to be a substantial and most immobile stone, four feet high, and placed there as a landmark. Ashamed of his fear, he resolved that he would never again run away from anything till he knew the danger to be real, but, like the youth in the story, "march straight up to it." In all the years since then, if he has ever run from danger, either fancied or real, his friends do not know it.

When he was eleven years old his father settled in Springfield, Illinois, where he practiced his profession two years, and then removed to Lick Creek, Sangamon county, where his sons engaged in farming and he continued his professional work. In 1846 the father moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where he purchased a tract of timber and prairie land. During all this time Daniel was attending public schools whose courses included mainly the three R's and a smattering of grammar and geography. Like so many successful men of the past generations, he gained his broad knowledge of men and affairs through his own industrious study, and found in those primitive schoolhouses but the means of beginning study which has continued throughout life and delved in the widest realms of knowledge. He had to work during the summer months and outside of school hours, and the first money he ever earned was by gathering the sheaves of wheat and taking care of horses. At Lick Creek and Wapello county his tasks were harder, such as plowing, chopping wood, making rails and building fences, varying such labor by trapping mink and other fur-bearing animals which were then plentiful in the west. He and his brothers worked together, and aided much in providing for the common welfare of the family.

With such training and environment he developed into a sturdy and vigorous youth, with all his father's manly fibre and firmness of resolve, with his practical common sense and powers of endurance and self-denial; and yet also with the softer traits of character inherited from his mother—her gentleness of manner, her large-hearted sympathy, and her buoyant and sunny temperament. He had such preparation as makes nature's noblemen, and when the time arrived he was ready to enter life and perform whatever tasks the years and destiny should allot him.

At the age of sixteen, under his father's direction, he began studying medicine, although still working on the farm by day. He was drafted into active practice at the early age of eighteen, when, his father being absent, he was called to attend a woman bitten by a rattlesnake, and whose cure he wrought most effectively. Soon after, he was required to prescribe for a child suffering with the bilious fever. He did this reluctantly, for he had as yet little self-confidence, and he returned home in a dejected mood and reported the case to his father, with the request that the latter should go and see it. "No," was the answer, "I shall not interfere; what you have done is perfectly right." He repeated the visit on the following day, but with great dread lest he should see the bed clothes hanging on the line as evidence that the child was dead. But no bed clothing was there, the patient was better, and was fully restored to health in a few weeks. He recalls with much sat-

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isfaction a number of other cases from his earliest practice, and by 1852 he and his father had built up a large practice in southeastern Iowa.

On April 12, 1852, Dr. Ream joined in the rush to the gold fields of the Pacific coast, setting out from the town of Abingdon, Iowa. The train he was in consisted of ten wagons, of one of which he was driver, his own effects consisting of a medical outfit, a moderate stock of clothing, a single horse and forty dollars in cash. Bear river was reached without incident, and at Soda Springs the party separated, some bound for California and others for Oregon, Dr. Ream being of the latter. At the crossing of Snake river at Salmon Falls he saved the life of John Moxley (afterwards sheriff), who was ill with typhoid fever. Cholera also broke out, and his efficient services enabled all the party to survive the disease. The train went by Boise river and The Dalles and arrived in Portland on September 15, 1852.

From the latter place Dr. Ream went on foot to Yreka with a pack-horse, where the many years of a half century were to pass over him employed in useful and humanitarian labors. The town was then spelled Wyreka. It was named after an Indian tribe of the valley, called "Ieka," which was corrupted into Wyreka. Dr. Ream is authority for many such points of local history. According to his statement, the word "Siskiyou" originated with the French trappers under Stephen Meek, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company about 1836. Meek came to this country looking for a ford across the Klamath river, finding one near the town of Klamathon. Six rocks were projecting from the water at this point, and Meek told the Doctor that "sis" in French meant six, and "kiyou" was the word for boulders, whence came the name Siskiyou country from which originated Siskiyou county.

In the spring of 1853, in partnership with two men named Hall and Smith, he purchased a band of cattle and drove them to the rich pasture land on Applegate creek, where they and other parties had their camp. While here, news came of the outbreak of the Rogue River Valley Indians. Dr. Ream at once took a rifle and started out to gather in some horses and mules grazing about a mile distant. He found six Indians in the act of driving them off, and in the skirmish that ensued a bullet passed through his hair and an arrow through the rim of his hat, but he killed one Indian and succeeded in recapturing two horses. The sixty or seventy men at the camp had in the meantime built a fort, and strict guard was kept during the remainder of the outbreak. He was on sentry duty one morning at four o'clock, when the Indians attacked, and three whites were killed and twelve wounded. In the course of his early western career Dr. Ream had many other Indian adventures, and some very narrow escapes. He met the famous Captain Jack, and was requested to intercede for the Indians just before the breaking out of the Modoc war. He received nothing but kindness from the Indians, who regarded him as "the great medicine man of the white faces."

After Indian troubles ceased he engaged in mining on Rogue river, fashioning out and lining with rawhide the first rocker he had ever seen. He made from ten to twenty dollars a day at Humbug creek, and another claim also paid him handsomely, but his reputation for skill as a medical practitioner had become so general throughout the country that he was obliged to

turn nearly all his energies to that line of work. From 1856 to 1860 he was in Deadwood, and in the spring of the latter year he took up his permanent location in Yreka, where he was soon the acknowledged leader as physician and surgeon, and through over fifty years of practice he has never lost his prestige among the people of northern California. He holds a diploma granted after examination by the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a member of the State Medical Society of California and for sixteen years served as a resident physician and surgeon to the Siskiyou County Hospital. He is a constant reader of scientific works and medical literature, and has kept abreast of the progress of fifty years. His long experience in surgery has enabled him to perfect several excellent devices, among others a glue bandage, which when applied in cases of fractures obviates the necessity of splints and gives entire ease to the patient, and is cleaner than plaster of paris. After using it forty years he has yet to find an instance where it failed its purpose. He has performed many remarkably difficult operations, and in his earlier years he never failed to respond to calls even when involving great hardships and dangers of travel and exposure. At the age of seventy-four he is still a hale and hearty man, his six feet of stature and commanding appearance making age an easy burden. Even at this advanced age he is often known to brave the storms of winter and ride on horseback over the mountains as great a distance as seventy-five miles in a single day to administer to the wants of some suffering patient. He has a strong but kindly face, and his fine and noble character has impressed itself on every movement and feature and made him a man of wonderful self-poise and forceful dignity. Here is his philosophy of old age:

"We have been taught that the human system is composed of cells, every cell is an atom of life, cells are restored, cells are being destroyed, and as long as the cells are reproduced a man is not old; when the balance between restoration and destruction ceases to exist a man is old and death is inevitable."

And the spirit in which he has carried on his life work with such beneficial results is illustrated by these words:

"We should lay aside all selfishness and prejudice at the bedside of the sick and afflicted, and use speedily every honorable endeavor to restore the patient to health—this is the remedy we should use, whether it be Allopathic, Eclectic or Homoeopathic. We can reason only from what we know; science teaches facts, facts are truths; without truth our fancied knowledge is worse than ignorance."

Dr. Ream has always been one of the leading Democrats and influential public men of northern California. He cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. He favors a protective tariff for our infant industries just so long as those infant industries need such a tariff, after which he is an ardent supporter of a free-trade policy. He is opposed to Chinese and pauper immigration, to monopolies, and has been very much interested in the raising of educational standards. He was elected to the office of coroner in 1859, was elected sheriff in 1861, and to the office of foreign miner's tax collector in 1867. In 1877 he was elected by a majority of five hundred as state sena-

tor for Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta and Trinity counties, against a powerful and influential opponent. He was chairman of the committee on hospitals in that session, and in this connection made an investigation and found that appropriations were being made entirely for the benefit of individuals. He had the appropriation bill reconsidered, and thereby effected a saving of forty thousand dollars of state funds. He also served on the committees of education and of engrossment. He was very instrumental in gaining the admission to practice, without discrimination, of all the schools of medicine, the allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic. He was never an office-seeker, and, while urged during Cleveland's term to present his name for various high positions, he always declined and said he preferred to practice medicine.

One of his most enjoyable recreations has been the gathering and arranging of specimens both modern and prehistoric for his private museum, which contains one of the choicest collections in the state.

Dr. Ream has been married twice. September 12, 1864, he became the husband of Miss Alice Augusta Belden, a native of Akron, Ohio, and who died May 7, 1867. There were two children, and the daughter died in infancy. The other, Henry Belden Ream, was born July 3, 1865, educated in the Yreka grammar school, held a responsible position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for two years, and for ten years was coiner in the United States Mint at San Francisco, California. He was married on April 8, 1890, to Miss Amelia Hattie Kiefaber of St. Louis. Two daughters have been born to them, one named Lucille Fellows Ream, born June 1, 1892, the other, Mildred Kiefaber Ream, born March 16, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ream are now the owners of and reside upon a beautiful farm about forty miles from Yreka, near the town of Sisson.

Dr. Ream was married the second time on October 13, 1875, to a native daughter of Yreka, Miss Lora Virginia Calhoun, born July 27, 1855. She is a lady of broad culture and refinement, and has always been a power in social circles as well as in the home. There were also two children born of the second marriage, both of whom were boys. One died young and the other, George D. Ream, is a young man still in school.

LEWIS F. COBURN.

Lewis F. Coburn, senior member of the well known Yreka law firm of Coburn and Collier, is representative of the enterprise and progressive spirit which have been stimulating the growth and development of the industries and material resources of Siskiyou county and northern California during the last decade, thus placing this section of the state on its proper plane as one of the most profitable fields for capital and industrial and commercial exploitation in all California. Mr. Coburn has been a practicing lawyer in the state for the past twenty years, and is thoroughly identified with the western spirit and ideals, and in addition to caring for a large and lucrative private clientage has made his influence felt in the political and public affairs of the state.

He was born at Newbury, Vermont, May 21, 1854, and belongs on both paternal and maternal sides to old American families prominent in their re-

spective localities during colonial, Revolutionary and national periods of history. His father was Calvin P. Coburn, born in New Hampshire, and died at Brunswick, Maine, in 1900, at the age of eighty years. He was a farmer, known as one of the solid and substantial men of his community, and was a deacon in the Baptist church. He lived in Boston for a time, and in 1860 bought the farm at Brunswick, Maine, where he lived till his death. He married Rachel Ferrin, who was born in Maine and is still living at the old home in Brunswick. Her family was prominent in the Pine Tree state for many years, and her father, Lazarus, was a sea captain, living in Bath at the time of his death. There is a little house just behind Bowdoin College in Brunswick, known to be over one hundred and twenty-five years old, and which was built by her grandfather. Mr. L. F. Coburn has one brother, Edward E., on a farm near Brunswick.

Lewis F. Coburn was educated in the public schools and in the University of Maine at Orono, where he graduated with the class of '75, with the degree of C. E., having taken a special course in civil engineering. He had also taught school during his college career, and altogether was in that profession five years while in the east, having been principal of the schools at Booth Bay for some time. He came out to California in 1877, and was principal of the schools in Crescent City, whence in the fall of 1881 he went to Dutch Flat and was principal of the schools there until December, 1883. During all this time and even while still living in the east he had been studying law, and in 1883 he was admitted to the bar.

He opened his office at Jackson, Amador county, but a few months later received a severe injury which compelled him to go to Smith river near Crescent City, in Del Norte county, where he remained a year in getting back to health. He then commenced practice in Crescent City, and continued there till January, 1891, since which time he has been a leader of the bar at Yreka. In March, 1903, he formed the co-partnership with B. K. Collier which has since become one of the strongest legal combinations in this part of the state, and the firm represents many interests and is very influential as originating factors of business prosperity. They organized the Siskiyou Abstract Company, owning the greater part of the stock, and Mr. Collier is president and Mr. Coburn vice president. They also have mining interests in the county, and Mr. Coburn has made a study of mining and assaying. It was through the public-spirited efforts of Coburn and Collier that some Colorado men became interested in the extension of the railroad from Yreka to Trinity Center, and the firm are the legal representatives of those capitalists.

Mr. Coburn is one of the influential Republicans of the county, and has attended state and county conventions many times, and served on the county central committee. He was elected district attorney of Del Norte county in 1884 for a term of two years, and again elected in 1888 for the same period. He is trustee of the law library in the court house, and has been city attorney for Yreka since October, 1903. He was one of the moving spirits in the organization and is the president of the Business Men's Athletic Club, which it is now proposed shall be turned into a chamber of commerce for further-



L. P. Danagan

ing the interests of the city and county and for advertising the resources of the region, maintaining, among other things, a big mineral exhibit.

When in college in Maine Mr. Coburn was first lieutenant in the finest drilled cadet company in the state. He is a blue lodge, chapter and commandery Mason, being past master of Howard lodge No. 96, F. & A. M., and past commander of Mt. Shasta Commandery No. 32, K. T., of Yreka. He is a past chancellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in Yreka, and is member of the Union League Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Coburn was married in Del Norte county, June 26, 1880, to Miss Ella C. Anthony, a native of Del Norte county. Her father, Joseph G. Anthony, was a miller and farmer, now retired, and was one of the state's pioneers, having been, when he first came to California, the confidential clerk of Harry Meiggs. He is of an old New Jersey family, of Quaker extraction, and a relative of Senator Anthony of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have two daughters and one son: Luella, Kate and Bert, all in school, and Luella soon to graduate from high school.

JAMES L. FLANAGAN.

James L. Flanagan is well known to the public men of the state of California as the manager of the State House Hotel at Sacramento, and his long connection with the hotel business and his attractive personality and integrity of character give him great prestige in this line. He is a native son of the state and is possessed of all the sunny qualities of the true Californian, and this western spirit is no doubt responsible for much of his success. The State House Hotel is one of the best known hostleries of the city, and is the headquarters for all the leading politicians and public men during the various conventions and legislature sessions. Since Mr. Flanagan took charge it has been remodeled and enlarged so as to accommodate over two hundred guests, and it is the intention soon to enlarge it to nearly double its present capacity. It has all the modern conveniences and everything is found there essential to a first-class metropolitan hotel.

Mr. Flanagan was born at Sunol, Alameda county, California, December 24, 1865. His father, Alonzo Flanagan, a present resident of San Francisco, was born in Ireland and came to California about 1863, taking a position at Mission San Jose with the firm of Palmer, Cook and Beard. He remained in their employ until 1868, and from then until 1881 engaged in farming near Livermore. In the latter year he accepted a position in San Francisco as superintendent of the outside grounds of the late Adolph Sutro. Under his immediate supervision the immense Sutro forest was planted, the Sutro property comprising one-eighth of the entire area of San Francisco county. He remained in the employ of Mr. Sutro until the latter's death, and he then retired and is now living with his wife and children in San Francisco. He was married while at Mission San Jose, in 1864, to Miss Mary Riley, who was born in Ireland and came to America and to California in girlhood. Her sisters now reside in Alameda county.

James L. Flanagan is the oldest of the eleven children of his parents. He attended the public schools in Alameda county, and completed the work of the Lincoln grammar school in San Francisco at the age of fifteen. He then went to work, being in various positions in San Francisco until he was nineteen years old. At that age he came to Sacramento and for one year was employed in a drug house and began learning the business. From that, however, he was diverted by his acceptance of a position as night clerk in the Western Hotel, under William Land, and he was in that employment for the long period of fourteen years. In September, 1902, he took the management of the State House Hotel, and has been conducting it with much success to the present time. He also has other business interests in the state. He is connected with some mining companies, and is secretary of the San Andreas Gold Channel Mining Company, which owns property in Calaveras county. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Roseville Banking Company of Sacramento, which has secured a bank charter from the state. He has property interests in San Francisco.

Mr. Flanagan was married in East Oakland, April 14, 1896, to Miss Mamie Baker, who was born in San Francisco. Her father, William Baker, was a native of Spain, and was one of the pioneer miners in this state, and after making a good stake invested in East Oakland real estate and lived retired until his death, which occurred February 22, 1902. Mr. Flanagan is a staunch Republican, and has represented his party in the city and county conventions. For three years he was a member of Company E, of the National Guard of California, being corporal. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the United Moderns, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of the Royal Arch.

GEORGE FRANK GARDNER.

George Frank Gardner is well known in Napa county as a public official whose loyalty and devotion to the general good and to the specific duties of his office stand as an unquestioned fact in his career, and at this writing, in the spring of 1904, he is serving as deputy tax collector and deputy treasurer. A native son of California, he was born in Wooden Valley, Napa county, on the 8th of September, 1855. His parents were George Gordon and Sarah T. (Rice) Gardner, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of Tennessee. In the paternal line he is descended from an old southern family.

George Gordon Gardner, the father, served as a soldier in the Mexican war. In 1849 he came to California but shortly afterward returned to Arkansas. He then again came to this state and later went south, being married in Tennessee in 1852. In that year he brought his bride to the Pacific coast, traveling across the plains with an ox team.

In the maternal line George F. Gardner is of German lineage. His mother bore the maiden name of Sarah T. Rice. Her mother, who was a Miss Doulson, was born in the United States and became a member of the Rice family by her marriage, which was celebrated in Tennessee. The

brothers and sisters of George Frank Gardner are John H., a resident of Idaho; J. B., who is living in California; C. W., who is the wife of T. I. F. Johnson; and N. Ada, the wife of G. W. Hill, an insurance agent of Napa.

George F. Gardner became a public school pupil in 1861 when six years of age, and pursued his early education in Napa and Solano counties. He afterward attended Napa College, where he continued his studies until 1873, but in the meantime he had entered the business world, becoming head clerk in the general mercantile establishment of Mansfield & Theodore, in Vacaville, California, when but fifteen years of age. He remained there for three years, and after the completion of his college training entered the employ of Van Beever & Thompson, general merchants at Napa, California, with whom he continued for six months, when the firm became Thompson & Beard. His connection with the house continued for seven years or until August, 1881, after which he went to Lakeport, where he spent two and a half years as manager and part owner of the enterprise conducted under the name of the Farmers' Business Association. He continued there until 1884, and was afterward, for one year, in Soscol valley, Napa county. He next went to Monticello, California, where he engaged as clerk in the general mercantile store of George S. McKenzie, with whom he continued until 1887. In that year he opened up the now celebrated Samuel Springs on Los Putas Rancho, at Berryessa, Napa county. There had been no improvements made there at that time, not even a road leading to the spring, but Mr. Gardner commenced the work of development and remained there for a year. He then became bookkeeper for James & Son of Napa city.

It was while occupying that position that Mr. Gardner was elected, in 1892, to the position of tax collector and treasurer for Napa county, entering upon the duties of the office in January, 1893, for a term of two years. He was afterward elected for two subsequent terms of four years each, and continued in the position for ten consecutive years, or until January, 1903, and is now serving as deputy tax collector and deputy treasurer, so that the office still has the benefit of his efficient service and long experience.

On the 17th of November, 1880, in Soscol Valley, Napa county, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Dora L. Hill, a daughter of James Hill, a pioneer farmer of California, who came to the state in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have three sons: James Ernest, who is twenty-one years of age and is a civil engineer with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Utah; George Cecil, nineteen years of age, a stenographer in the employ of Deweese & Gardner; and Edgar Frank, seventeen years of age, who is a rodman in the civil engineering corps with his brother in Utah.

In his political affiliations Mr. Gardner is a Democrat and has manifested a public-spirited interest in the questions and issues of the day whereon depend the municipal and national welfare. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, including the Improved Order of Red Men, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is also identified with all branches of Odd Fellowship, and his wife, very prominent in the ladies' auxiliary of that fraternity, is now the vice-president of the

Rebekah Assembly of California. Both have a wide acquaintance in the order, and are held in high esteem wherever their fraternal or social relations have made them known.

JAMES CARROLL OWEN.

Fifty-five years have passed since James Carroll Owen came to California to cast in his lot with the pioneers. People of the present century can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers, the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only the modern prosperity and conveniences, but to the pioneers of the primitive times far removed from the privileges or conveniences of city or town the struggle for existence was a stern and hard one, and those men and women must have possessed indomitable energy and sterling worth of character as well as marked physical courage when they voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed in the far west.

Mr. Owen was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, on the 23d of January, 1831, and was a son of Thomas Harvey and Mary (Payne) Owen, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky. The ancestral history of the family dates back to Revolutionary times. Thomas H. Owen, the father, was a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1849 he came to California, accompanied by his two sons, James C. and Leander Franklin Owen. They established their home in the Golden state and here two years later were joined by the mother, three brothers and a sister, who had come by way of the water route to join the father and the other two sons. All located in the Suisun valley, and the father and sons turned their attention to mining. They also built a ferry, operating it across the Tuolumne river, a mile and a half below LaGrange. But this was sold in 1851, at the time the mother and younger children came to California by way of the isthmus route. A brother, John Wren Owen, who also arrived in the Golden state in that year, took up swamp land where the town of Suisun is now located. He was associated in this enterprise with Captain John A. Morgan and Captain Josiah Wing, the former a commander of a sloop and the latter of a schooner. They secured about seven or eight acres of high land and divided it into town lots, at which time John Wren Owen built the first house in the village, James C. Owen assisting in its construction. They also established the first grocery store in Suisun, its patrons having to go through the tules to reach it.

James C. Owen secured the privilege from his brother to build a shed in which to store grain next to the grocery store, and he purchased as high as two hundred tons of grain per month at the price of three dollars per ton. Subsequently his brother engaged in the livery business, while James turned his attention to dealing in hogs and in buying land in the vicinity of Suisun. He also engaged in the butchering business, but abandoned this in 1863, and about this time he entered the employ of John B. Lemon, who

was afterward county treasurer of Solano county and who employed Mr. Owen to attend to his teaming business about the Rees river. Mr. Owen also engaged in speculating in provisions in connection with freighting, selling the goods which he purchased wherever he could obtain the best prices, but especially to emigrants and to the people in Virginia City and Carson, Nevada.

In the year 1864 James Carroll Owen returned to Suisun, where he conducted a hotel, the Pacific House, for a year. He then went into the saloon business, which he carried on for two years, and in 1867 removed to Lake county, California, where he purchased a ranch in connection with his father and brothers. On this he engaged in stock-raising and for some time, he remained there, establishing the Zenzen House, a sulphur springs resort. He was appointed postmaster, holding the office at Zenzen for twelve years. In 1881 he came to Napa, where he now resides, and while residing here was employed as a commercial traveler for a short time. In 1883 he was elected city marshal of Napa and held that office for three consecutive terms. Since his retirement from the position he has been engaged in dealing in real estate and has handled considerable valuable property. He piped the first water to Suisun in 1858. This was in company with R. B. Cannon. Water was developed from a well one mile out of town.

On the 22d of January, 1857, Mr. Owen was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Ellen Rush, a native of Indiana, the wedding taking place in Suisun valley. They have four children: Letitia Adeline, who is now the widow of John Maxwell; Dora Etta, the wife of William Smith of Napa; Mary Ella, the wife of Alfred Booth, of Petaluma, California; and Charles Clinton, who is married and resides in Vacaville. The parents of our subject have both passed away, the mother in 1878 and the father in 1879.

Mr. Owen has been an Odd Fellow since 1861, becoming a member of that organization at Suisun. Not only has he seen central California developed from a wild district with only a few white inhabitants to a rich agricultural, horticultural and commercial center, containing thousands of good homes and enterprising towns inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people, but he has participated in and assisted in carrying on the work of development which was necessary to produce a change which is so complete that it has come to be popularly referred to as magical.

JOHN WYNKOOP GILKYSON, JR.

John Wynkoop Gilkyson is a native son of the Golden west, his birth occurring at Chico, Butte county, California, February 5, 1875, and he is a son of John W. and Ruth (Hobart) Gilkyson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Michigan. On the maternal side Mr. Gilkyson is descended from Edmund Hobart, who came from England to America May 7, 1633, locating in Charlestown, Massachusetts, with his family; Garret A. Hobart, former vice-president of the United States, being a lineal descendant of this emigrant. Members of this family were participants in the Revolutionary war, Daniel Hobart having been an officer in Colonel Colman's

regiment, and was killed at the battle of White Plains, fighting under General Washington, October 28, 1776. Its representatives also took part in all the early wars and were prominently identified with the early history of the country. Randal Hobart moved west, locating in Michigan in 1831, where he made his home until 1849, and was the first registrar of deeds of Calhoun county and magistrate of the town of Marshall. With his son William he came to California in 1849, settling in Butte county, his family joining him in 1852, and he filled the positions of deputy county clerk, county judge and magistrate. In 1856 he joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and became an able minister of the gospel, having been superannuated in 1862, and his death occurred on his farm near Chico, Butte county, in February, 1870. In his family were twelve children, four sons and eight daughters.

John W. Gilkyson, the father of him whose name introduces this review, came to the Golden state in 1850, settling at Bidwell's Bar, Butte county, where in the early days he followed mining and for many years conducted a hotel at Bidwell's Bar, while in later years he was prominent in public life, holding the positions of city clerk of Chico, recorder of Butte county and was assistant commissary under Governor Perkins at the San Quentin prison. Retiring from active life at the age of sixty-five years, he thereafter made his home in San Jose, where he passed away in death on the 3d of January, 1903, at the age of seventy-three. Throughout life he was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. His wife was called to the home beyond on the 10th of January, 1902, aged sixty-two years.

John Wynkoop Gilkyson received his elementary education in the public schools of Butte county, later attending the Boys High School and the grammar school of San Francisco, graduating therein at the age of eighteen years. When only twelve years old he became a messenger boy for the Pacific Bell Telephone Company in this city, performing his duties during the day and attending school in the evenings, and two years later, when fourteen years of age, was promoted to the position of inspector of telephones. Since then he has taken up switch-board work and was placed in charge of the bell department of the company's factory in San Francisco, later, in 1899, having been made manager of the western branch office, and in 1900 the company incorporated under the name of the Pacific States Telephone Company. In 1901 Mr. Gilkyson was made local manager of the company's office at San Jose and in the latter part of the same year was appointed county manager of the San Jose district, including the counties of Santa Clara, San Mateo and Santa Cruz. His long continuance with this company stands as unmistakable evidence of his ability and the confidence reposed in him by its officers—a confidence that has never been betrayed in the slightest degree.

In San Francisco, on the 19th of June, 1895, Mr. Gilkyson was united in marriage to Hattie W. Tennis, a native of that city and a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Struve) Tennis, who were early settlers in California. The one son born of this union, Darwin F., is now aged seven years.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Gilkyson is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his political support is given to the Republican party.

HENRY CALVIN BROWN, M. D.

The state of California with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of the state, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by medical fraternity and the local public.

Dr. Brown was born February 28, 1862, in Palmyra, Maine, his parents being Calvin Henry and Amelia (Stewart) Brown, who were also natives of Maine and were of Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather came from Scotland and settled in the Pine Tree state about 1805. The doctor's father as a lumberman and timber cruiser, carrying on quite an extensive business in these lines. At the outbreak of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry. In the family was but one daughter, who is now Mrs. Erwin of Michigan.

Dr. Brown was only about three years of age at the time of the removal of his parents from the Pine Tree state to Michigan, and he pursued his education in the public schools of Muskegon, Michigan, and also attended the high school there. At the age of sixteen years he put aside his text-books and was for several years employed as a clerk in a hotel. On attaining his majority he passed an examination before the United States government inspectors and qualified to pilot vessels on the Great Lakes. He devoted his attention to that task for several years, until 1885. Determining to enter professional life, he became a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago. He had two years prior to that time taken up the study of medicine in the same institution, but his course was interrupted. In February, 1887, he was graduated. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Muskegon, Michigan, and there maintained his office until 1889, when he came to California, settling in San Jose, and here he entered upon active professional work and has won for himself a creditable place in the confidence and regard of the public because of his professional skill and his genuine personal worth. For two years he was physician to the county almshouse and was physician to the county hospital for three years, discharging his duties in these connections in addition to the labors of a large and growing private practice.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Dr. Brown and Miss Tenie Booksin, a native of Colusa county, California, and a daughter of Henry Booksin, a pioneer settler of Colusa county, dating his arrival in California from 1851. Both the doctor and his wife have a wide acquaintance in San Jose, and the circle of their friends is constantly growing. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, his political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he takes an active interest in local and state politics. In 1899 he became president of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at San Jose and filled that position continuously for four years until 1903. In the latter year he was elected city health officer and is now secretary of the board of health. He ranks high professionally, politically and socially, and, possessing the alert, enterprising spirit which is so characteristic of the west, he has exerted a strong and beneficial influence in public affairs.

WILLIAM F. GORMLEY.

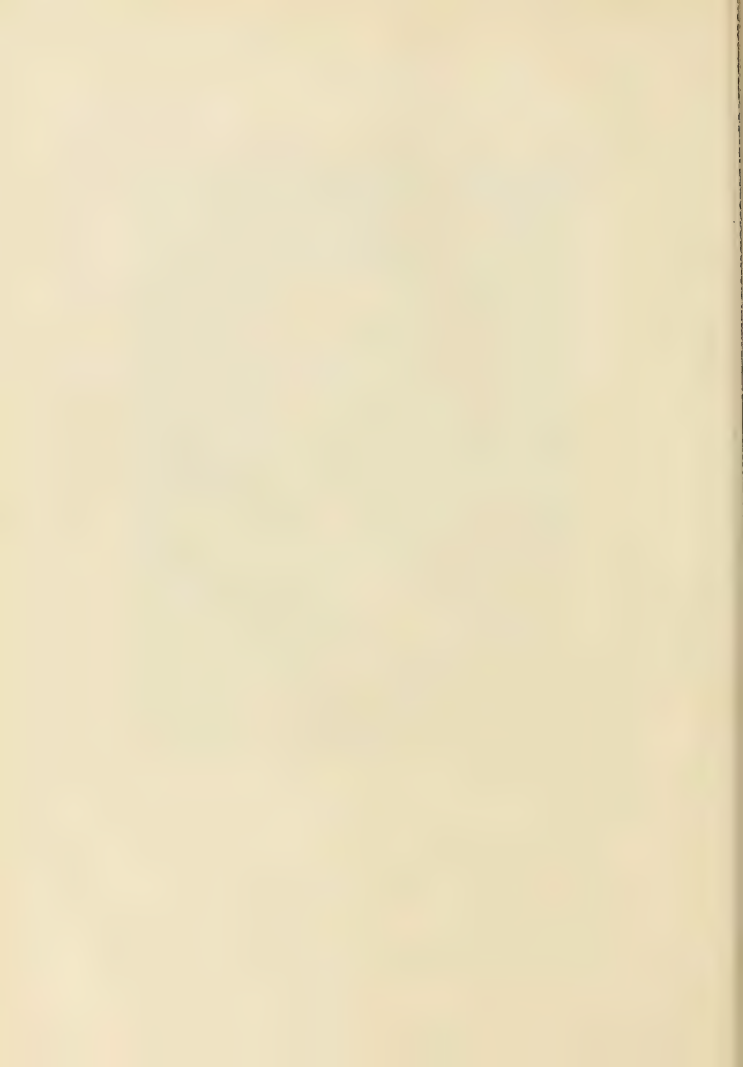
William F. Gormley, who is engaged in the undertaking business and is now serving as coroner of Sacramento county, is numbered among the sons of Ireland who have found in the opportunities of the new world the open gateway to success and advancement. His birth occurred on the Emerald Isle on the 5th of March, 1862, and his parents, Thomas and Mary Anne (McGoldrick) Gormley, were also natives of that country. The father came to California in 1872, locating at Georgia Slide, Eldorado county, in order that he might take charge of the mining interests of his brother-in-law, William Hughes, who was killed in the mines. Later Mrs. Gormley and the children joined the husband and father on the Pacific coast and after two years the family removed to Sacramento. The father was a pattern-maker and a machinist by trade, and in this city he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

In the parochial schools of Ireland and of Scotland William F. Gormley acquired his elementary knowledge, which was supplemented by study in the public schools of Sacramento after coming to California. He was a lad of about ten years when he arrived in this state. When fifteen years of age he started out in life for himself, and it has been through the utilization of advantages which surround all that he has gained success in life. He first started out as an apprentice in the bookbindery of F. Foster, at No. 319 J street, and there he remained for nine years, his close application promoting his efficiency and enlarging the scope of his labors until he became a skilled binder, thoroughly familiar with the business in its various departments. In 1886 he secured a position in the state printing office, being in the bindery department. He first served under Colonel J. J. Ayres, state printer, and afterward continued under the administrations of Peter Shoaff, Captain J. D. Young, and A. J. Johnston, who advanced him to the position of assistant foreman of the bindery, in which capacity he served until 1897, when he resigned to engage in the undertaking business, in which he has continued up to the present. In this he has succeeded beyond his greatest expectations, and his business now returns to him a very desirable financial income.

Through the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Gormley, Sacramento is to be provided with an accessory to its public institutions which will fill a long-felt want and on which the citizens of the county have good cause for congratulation. Since his introduction to the office of coroner, he has had it forcibly brought to his attention that the public morgue was utterly unfit for



W. F. Gormley



the county, as the accommodations were totally inadequate to care properly for the unfortunates placed there. At his own expense and without asking any outside aid or assistance he has constructed a handsome two-story brick building, which, in addition to his undertaking parlors, he has provided with a morgue with all modern conveniences and which is second to none on the coast. In its construction he has observed the latest methods, especially with strict regard to sanitary conditions and it is a credit to the community. The entire building, forty by eighty feet, has been built with regard to the proper conditions necessary for the conduct of this branch of the public service, and in its completion Mr. Gormley has done much to uphold the dignity of the office which he so worthily represents. Such instances of public spirit are rare and Mr. Gormley's enterprise will be surely remembered and appreciated by the citizens of Sacramento county.

On the 8th of January, 1897, Mr. Gormley was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Fogarty, a niece of the late Bishop Manogue, the first bishop of the Sacramento diocese and the builder of the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament, having contributed largely toward its erection out of his private funds. To Mr. and Mrs. Gormley have been born two sons and one daughter: William Manogue, Thomas Grace, and Mary Frances.

Mr. Gormley is a popular and valued representative of various fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Red Men, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Young Men's Institute, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Knights of America. He is also a member of the Sacramento Athletic Club. He has been identified with the local labor organization since becoming a journeyman, belonging to Bookbinders Union No. 35. In 1896 he was a state delegate to the international convention of the Book Binders, held at Buffalo, New York, and was also a delegate to the national meeting of the Catholic Knights of America, held in Omaha, the same year. For the year 1893-4 he was president of the local federated trades council. His political support is always given the Democracy, and in 1902 he was elected county coroner for a term of four years. This election was certainly a compliment, for he received a majority of seven hundred and three when the county went Republican, nearly all the candidates on the Democratic ticket being defeated that year. For three decades, Mr. Gormley has been a resident of Sacramento and has become widely known, his many friends appreciating his good qualities and sterling worth.

G. P. BURKETT.

G. P. Burkett, president of the San Jose Transfer Company, in which connection he has been instrumental in developing a business of profitable proportions, was born in Jefferson, North Carolina, in 1856. His father, Daniel Burkett, was a representative of an old German family, and he married Nancy Johnston, who was descended from Scotch ancestry. Their son, G. P. Burkett, was educated in the public schools of his native state, and in

1876, at the age of twenty years, started out in life on his own account. He followed farming in the state of his nativity until 1879, when he removed to Colorado, and there resumed agricultural pursuits, but through two years his crops were ruined by drought and he sold his land. He removed to Pueblo, Colorado, in 1881, and entered the employ of the Fisher Brothers Transfer Company, with whom he remained until 1883, when he came to California.

Locating in Santa Cruz, Mr. Burkett accepted a position with the Daniels Transfer Company, and after a couple of years was made foreman, acting in that capacity until 1889, when he came to San Jose. Here in connection with S. F. Mikel he purchased the business of the San Jose Transfer Company, its equipment then consisting of three horses and three wagons. Soon the number was increased and the company now has about fifty horses and twenty-five carriages and wagons. The office was formerly located at No. 25 West Santa Clara street, and is now at No. 62 East Santa Clara street. In 1891 the company established a store house in a one-story building, thirty by sixty feet. The present storage comprises two buildings, one of brick and the other of iron. Each is forty by one hundred feet, and two stories in height. The old storage has been converted into a barn. In 1891 the transfer business was incorporated for twenty thousand dollars, with G. P. Burkett as president and manager, and Mr. Bennett as treasurer, the latter having purchased Mr. Mikel's interest in 1890. W. F. Lillick is secretary and the stock is principally owned by Mr. Burkett, Mr. Bennett and C. H. Nash.

In 1876 Mr. Burkett was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Mikel, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of M. L. Mikel, a large cotton manufacturer whose business was ruined by the exigencies of the Civil war and who afterward removed to California, where he died in 1900. They have two children, Katherine and Edgar, and have also adopted a daughter, Fannie. Mr. Burkett belongs to both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows society and to the Foresters of America. He is a self-made man, who in his business career has depended entirely upon his own resources and gained the success which he is now enjoying as the reward of earnest and persistent effort.

CURTIS MASON BARKER.

Curtis Mason Barker, of San Jose, was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 12, 1861, his parents being Kirkland Charles and Jennett Barker. His father was a distinguished citizen of Detroit and served as mayor of that municipality. A native of New York, his birth occurred in East Schuyler, Herkimer county, on the 8th of September, 1819, and his early education was acquired in the public schools there. When a youth of fourteen he became a student in a manual training school at Whitesboro, New York, and after completing his education accepted a position as a salesman in a store at Franklin, New York, and subsequently was employed in a similar capacity in Utica, that state. At the age of eighteen, however, he left the state of

his nativity, and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured a position in a warehouse, and while in that city he had the distinguished honor of being elected commodore of the Yacht Club on the Lakes, this title to continue throughout life. In 1848 he established the American Eagle Tobacco Works at Detroit, and was connected with that business until his death, being a leading representative of the industrial interests of the city. In 1864 his fellow townsmen honored him with the office of mayor and entering upon his duties in 1865 he served for two years.

Kirkland Charles Barker was united in marriage to Miss Jennett Bedell, a daughter of Gilbert Bedell, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and to them were born three children, of whom Curtis M. is the youngest. The father was drowned on the Detroit river while yatching on the 20th of May, 1875, and was laid to rest with Masonic honors, having been a member of the Knight Templar commandery.

Curtis M. Barker supplemented his early educational privileges by study at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he pursued a course in civil engineering and surveying. Believing that the west furnished a better field of labor for one in the profession he went to Colorado in 1880 and was employed in the mines and at railroad survey work until 1885, when he came to California, locating first at Palo Alto. For seven and a half years he was employed as assistant civil engineer on the construction of the Leland Stanford University. In 1894 he came to San Jose, where he established an office as a civil engineer and surveyor. Not long afterward he was appointed city engineer of San Jose and occupied that position with marked ability until the 1st of July, 1902.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Barker and Miss Zoe A. Campbell, a daughter of J. C. Campbell, one of the prominent mining men of Nevada City. This union has been blessed with two daughters: Nettie Weir and Muriel Campbell Barker.

Mr. Barker is prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership with San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.; Garden City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and with San Jose Encampment and the San Jose Patriarchs Militant of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He is also identified with Mount Hamilton Lodge, A. O. U. W. Well qualified for his profession, he has occupied lucrative positions in that connection, and his business career has been one of continued progress.

JOHN C. BLACK.

John C. Black, a representative of the bar of Santa Clara county, living in San Jose, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, a son of James and Nancy A. (Russell) Black. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended Alleghany and Westminster colleges. In 1855 he emigrated to California, attracted by the discovery of gold in this state, hoping that he might rapidly acquire a fortune on the Pacific coast. For two years after his arrival he engaged in mining and then turned his attention to teaching school. During his leisure hours he read law, being thus engaged until 1863, when he was admitted to

the bar of the superior and supreme courts at Sacramento. In 1872 he was admitted to practice in the United States district courts and also the court of appeals at San Francisco.

In the year 1864 Mr. Black was appointed deputy district attorney of Yuba county, California, which position he creditably filled until June, 1865, when he removed to San Jose and entered upon the practice of law. At the general election in 1871 he was chosen district attorney of Santa Clara county and acted in that capacity until 1874. He has since been continuously engaged in law practice with offices in rooms 18 and 19 of the Knox block. He has there been located for a third of a century and has long maintained a foremost position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of this part of the state. He has been retained as counsel either for the prosecution or defense in almost every case of importance tried in the courts of this district. Among the notable lawsuits with which he has been connected is that of the Cummings murder case, which was tried in 1889, and the damage case of Nichols versus Dumphy. After a bitter contest of four years, during which time the case was twice taken to the supreme court, the judgment was affirmed and the damages collected, Mr. Black thus winning the case for his client. He also defended Legarbo in a trial for murder. He had scarcely any ground on which to base his defense and yet so ably did he conduct his case that he reduced the verdict to murder in the second degree. With a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity he has applied his attention diligently to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and he never enters the courtroom unless he is well prepared for the presentation of his case. In argument he is logical and forceful, and seldom fails to win the verdict desired.

In 1868 Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Marian Millard, a daughter of Levi Millard, of San Jose, California. Their union has been blessed with six children: Clara, now the wife of George B. May; J. N., who is connected with the police department of San Jose; Walter R., who is a law student and clerk; Edmund M.; James G.; and Eleanor, who is now a student in the high school of San Jose. In his political views Mr. Black is a very ardent Republican, unflinching in his allegiance to the principles of the party and keeping so well informed on the issues of the day, that he is ever able to support his position by intelligent and strong argument. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has taken the Rebekah degree, and the Degree of Honor. As a lawyer and citizen he is well known and the position which he occupies in the regard of his fellow citizens is indicative of a life of honor and uprightness.

THOMAS KELLEY, M. D.

For a third of a century Dr. Thomas Kelley has engaged in the practice of medicine with excellent success in Santa Clara county, and is one of the pioneer physicians of this part of the state. Maintaining a high standard of professional ethics, ever keeping abreast with the continued progress being

made by the medical fraternity, and devoting his efforts untiringly to the important duties which devolve upon him in connection with his chosen calling, he has long maintained a foremost place in the ranks of his professional brethren in San Jose and the surrounding district.

Dr. Kelley is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Logan county, that state, on the 18th of September, 1836. He is a son of Alexander and Lucinda (Anderson) Kelley, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The Kelley family is of Irish lineage, while the Andersons are of Scotch descent, and both families were established in America at an early period in the settlement of the new world. The doctor's father was a farmer by occupation and at the time of the Civil war responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting in Company K, of the Forty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, of which he became captain, but after a short time he resigned and returned home. He died in Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Dr. Kelley, one of a family of eight children, was reared on the old home farm in Illinois, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. He pursued his education in the public schools, which he attended until twenty years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company K, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, under command of his father as captain and of Colonel Isaac C. Pugh. He joined the army as a private and was mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant. He was for some time with the army under General Grant and in the fall of 1866 received an honorable discharge, returning home a veteran and a victor. He took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, the battle of Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, the battle of Coldwater, Mississippi, battle of Hatchie River, Jackson, Mississippi, went with Sherman to the sea and engaged in the numerous skirmishes and battles of that campaign.

Following his return from the war Dr. Kelley was engaged in farming until he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, in which he pursued a regular course of study fitting him for the practice of medicine and surgery. He was graduated with the class of 1871, and almost immediately afterward started for California, locating first in Santa Clara, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. In October, 1876, he established his office in San Jose, and has easily maintained a place in the foremost rank of the medical practitioners of this city. He has read and studied extensively and understandingly, and while not quick to discard the old and time-tried remedies whose value has been proved, he is ready to take up any new remedial agency which he believes will promote the work of the physician and surgeon and increase his usefulness in coping with the intricate problems of disease. He is now classed with the pioneer physicians of Santa Clara county, and is regarded with gratitude in many a household of the locality for the effective aid he has rendered in times of serious illness.

Dr. Kelley had been twice married. In 1858 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Alice Leeds, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and a daughter of

John Leeds, a pioneer farmer of Ohio. There is one living son of that marriage, Alfonso M., who is a farmer and fruit-raiser of the Santa Clara valley. In 1864 the doctor was again married, his second union being with Sarah A. Whittle, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Alba Whittle, a pioneer of Illinois, who came from that state to California, where his last days were passed. Three daughters have been born of the second marriage: Lessie, the wife of Charles Leadbetter, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Elizabeth, who is assistant librarian in the public library of San Jose; and Nannie, who is living at home. The second wife died July 5, 1903.

In 1897 Dr. Kelley made a trip to Alaska at the time of the early rush to the gold fields of that part of the country, but soon returned to San Jose and resumed the practice of his profession. He is a Republican in his political affiliation, and in 1889 was appointed postmaster of San Jose by President Harrison. He served in the office for nearly five years. He belongs to John A. Dick Post No. 42, G. A. R. and thus keeps in touch with his old army comrades with whom he faced the enemy and underwent the rigors and hardships of war. In matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields. His marked individuality, his strong mentality and his devotion to his profession and to all duty are numbered among his salient characteristics.

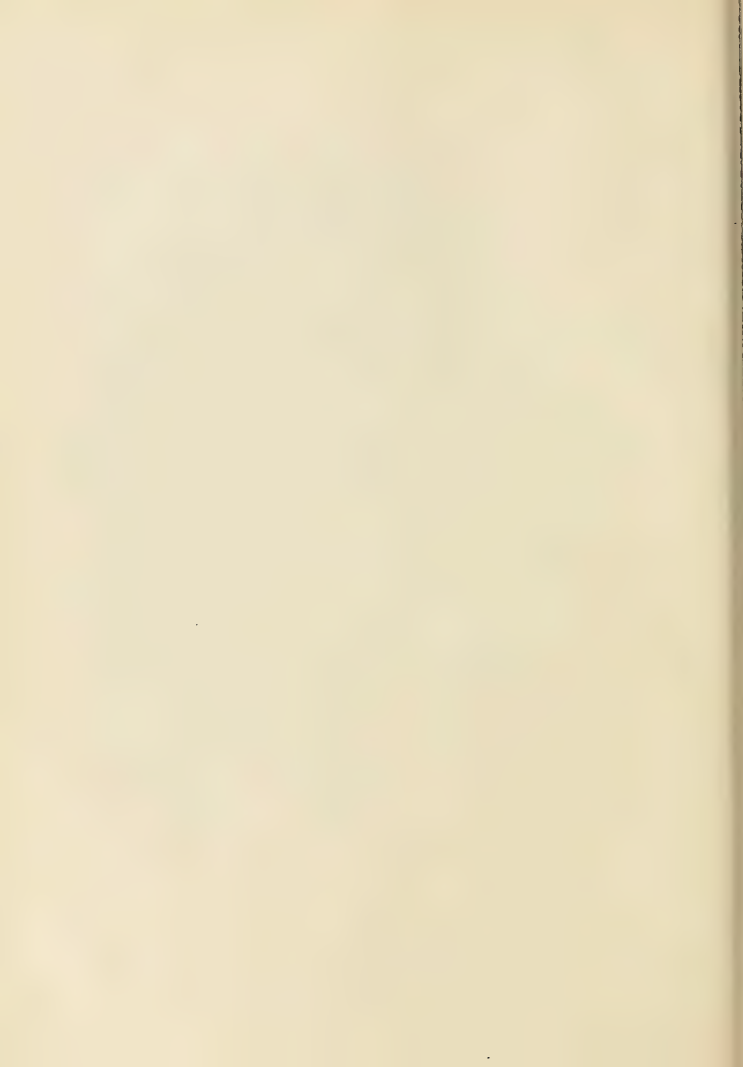
MARCELLUS A. NURSE.

Marcellus A. Nurse, state surveyor of California, has made a most creditable record in connection with various public works of vast benefit to the industry and commerce of the state, and is one of the foremost civil engineers of the west. Reclamation and irrigation work has occupied most of his time in the past few years, and he has carried to successful completion some plans whose ultimate value to the people of the state is inestimable. He is enthusiastic in the prosecution of his work, and loves his profession for its own sake as well as for the individual good he derives from it.

Mr. Nurse was born in Scioto county, Ohio, June 19, 1846, a son of Uri and Narcissa (Turner) Nurse. His father was of an old American family, and of the famous Rebecca Nurse stock. He was born in New York state, and died in 1876. He was an engineer and millwright, and while in Ohio was principally engaged in bridge building, and he owned a large flour and a saw mill. He was a successful and prominent man wherever his interests were found. He came to California among the original forty-niners, and for a time was a successful miner on Bidwell's bar on Feather river. He returned to the east in 1851, and in 1862 brought his family out to California. He was engaged in quartz mining in Amador county, and also in stock-raising, and later did surveying. In the declining years of his life he bought a farm in Yolo county and lived there until his death. He was a descendant of Sir John Rodgers, one of the earliest emigrants from England to America. Mrs. Narcissa Nurse was born in Virginia, of an old Revolutionary family, and she died in 1889. Her brother John was county clerk of Scioto county, Ohio, for forty-four years, and was



A. Stenz



also mayor of Portsmouth, Ohio, and president of the bank there. His son was appointed by President Lincoln as chief justice of Nevada territory. Mr. M. A. Nurse has three sisters: Louisa, the widow of William McKinney, and residing in San Francisco; Caroline, the widow of William Morton, of Kentucky; and Phoebe, the widow of Obe Salladay, and residing in Los Angeles.

Marcellus A. Nurse attended the public schools at Portsmouth, Ohio, and began a course of civil engineering while still in the high school. He came out to California with his father, and then began work on the western division of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the engineering corps, for a time having charge of a division on that road, with headquarters at Pleasanton, Alameda county. Three years later he gave up railroad work and accepted a position with the Clear Lake Water Company, who were engaged in placing irrigation and navigation works through Yolo and Lake counties, and he had charge of their work for twelve years. For some eight or ten years he had charge of the reclamation enterprises near Knights Landing, on the west side of the Sacramento river. He became connected with the state department of public works just after the election of Governor Markham, and at first was appointed as an assistant on the river surveys. At the election of Governor Budd he was made chief engineer, and has held that position ever since.

The greater part of the river improvement work has been done since Mr. Nurse has been in this office, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone into the work. The San Joaquin river channel has been straightened; extensive jetties have been placed in the Sacramento river for the removal of the Newtown shoals, which had long been a menace to navigation; a system of waste weirs has been devised and partly introduced for regulating a maximum flow of water in the river channel instead of permitting it to leave the channels to the basins adjacent. These weirs have been successful, and are built permanently, of solid concrete. Every piece of work done is a part of a comprehensive plan for the general improvement of all navigation and irrigation enterprises in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Mr. Nurse, assisted by George N. Randle, who has been his assistant engineer for the past nine years, has devised the entire system of river improvement, and plans for further and more complete improvements have been prepared and submitted to the legislature.

Mr. Nurse has also some important mining interests in Sonora, Mexico, consisting of copper, gold and silver deposits, and which are now in course of development. His principal property consists of farming land. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of fruit and grain land in Yolo county, and four hundred acres of vegetable land in Sutter county.

Mr. Nurse was married in Yolo county, September 15, 1872, to Miss Mary Wood, a native of California and a daughter of Joel Wood, who was a pioneer of 1849 to this state and in 1850 settled in Yolo county, where he has been prominent in affairs and well known as an extensive grower of cattle and sheep. The Wood family, originally from England, emigrated from Virginia to Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Nurse have three sons and four

daughters: Albert R., who is conducting his father's farm in Yolo county and frequently assists on the surveys; Jay C., a student in the State University; Ray, at the Sacramento high school; Clare, who is the wife of W. L. Ely, of Yolo county; Mollie, the wife of George N. Randle, assistant state engineer; and Estella and Edith, both in school.

Mr. Nurse is a Democrat, but has taken little part in politics. At the solicitation of his friends he accepted the nomination for county surveyor of Yolo county, but later resigned. His professional work on the public utilities has been his most important duty, and it has met with general approval, the best evidence of which being that further appropriations have always been readily granted by the legislature. He has fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Foresters.

ARTHUR H. McCURDY.

Arthur H. McCurdy, who has the distinction of being the youngest justice of the peace ever elected in Sacramento county, is one of the rising and brilliant young attorneys of the city of Sacramento. He is just on the threshold of his career in the legal profession, but his talents and his past performance justify the highest anticipations of his friends. He showed himself to be a leader during his school days, and has ever since been able to mingle with men and influence them in various ways. He is one of the popular young men of the city in social and professional circles, and has shown the energy and public spirit and determination which always win success.

Mr. McCurdy was born in Winnipeg, Canada, July 21, 1871. His father, James McCurdy, who was of Scotch descent, was at that time building the Canadian Pacific railroad bridge at Winnipeg, which accounts for the fact that Mr. McCurdy is not a native son of the United States. His father was born in the United States, and was a successful bridge contractor and builder. He died in 1882. His wife was Helen Prescott, who is still living and makes her home in Oak Park, Sacramento. She is a granddaughter of the Colonel Prescott of Bunker Hill and Revolutionary fame, and she is also a direct descendant of the Martha Winslow who came over with the Mayflower Pilgrims, and she has some heirlooms from that famous ancestor in the shape of some silver spoons. She is of pure English descent, and has an ancestry which numbers some of the most noted names in American annals. Mrs. McCurdy has three children: Arthur H.; Walter J. N., who is an attorney at law in Nogales, Arizona, and has extensive mining interests in Sonora, Mexico; and Miss Clara Maude, who resides with her mother.

Mr. McCurdy was educated in the public schools of Sacramento, to which city he came with his mother shortly after his father's death. He graduated from the Sacramento high school with the class of 1901, and then entered the law office of Frank Brown as a student. Two months later he continued his studies in the office of ex-Superior Judge J. B. Devine and Frank D. Ryan, present commissioner of public works. At the age of

twenty-one he was appointed a notary public by Governor Gage. He has been active in the Republican party, and has attended state and county conventions. At the last state convention he was assistant secretary, and wrote out the minutes, and he served in the same capacity at the last county convention. He was elected justice of the peace in Sutter township in November, 1902, by a flattering majority, and, although the youngest justice of the county, his administration has been remarkably good and only one decision has failed of confirmation by a superior court.

He served on the signal corps of the militia until the war with Spain, but was not allowed to enlist on account of his youth. He is a past chief ranger of the Foresters of America, and is a member of the California State Grange. While in high school he took a leading part in athletics, and was captain of the football team for two years. He was also a clever bicyclist, and took part in the state amateur races. At the last legislative assembly he served as sergeant at arms.

GEORGE DRAPER WORSWICK.

Among San Jose's business men none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than George Draper Worswick, who since 1889 has made his home here. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his own convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his championship of all measures for the general good. He is pre-eminently a business man, and it was only at the solicitation of his friends and because of his realization of the obligations involved in citizenship that Mr. Worswick accepted his present duties as chief executive of San Jose.

A native of Canada, he was born in Kingston on the 28th of June, 1861, and is a son of John and Emma (Rutter) Worswick. The father was a native of England and in his boyhood days accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world, the family home being established in New York. At a later epoch in his history he was identified with the building of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada, and in 1861 came with his wife and children to California. Not long afterward, however, he went to Oregon, where he was engaged in railroad construction. In 1875 he returned from Grant county, Oregon, to southern California, to become superintendent of construction of the famous San Fernando tunnel on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In the family were six sons and five daughters, and of this number one son and one daughter are now deceased.

George Draper Worswick was only six months old when his parents removed from Canada to California. Much of his boyhood was spent in Oregon, and in the public schools at the Cascade he acquired his preliminary knowledge of the branches of English learning. After the removal of the family to The Dalles, where the father was in the government employ, Mr. Worswick continued his education there and later became a resident of Grant county, Oregon, where the father engaged in merchandising while the sons attended school. In 1881 the family removed to Idaho, and George

D. completed his studies in the public schools of Portland, putting aside his text books at the age of twenty years. After completing his education he was apprenticed to the wheelwright's trade, and although he was very successful in his efforts along that line he did not find the occupation congenial, and with the money saved from his labors in that direction he turned his attention to merchandising, conducting a general store at Ketchum, Idaho. He was also manager for the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. In 1889, however, he disposed of his business interests there and came to California, locating in San Jose. Here he accepted a position as manager for the California Green and Dried Fruit Company, acting in that capacity until 1900, when he resigned in order to become manager for the Pine Box Manufacturer Agency, which is his present business connection. He controls the affairs of the company in a most capable manner, his career being characterized by strict executive force, keen business discernment and unfaltering energy.

In 1887 Mr. Worswick was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Holcomb, a native of California and a daughter of A. A. and Jane Holcomb, who were pioneer settlers of California, coming to this state from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Worswick now have two children: George D., a youth of fourteen, who is a student in the public schools; and Mildred. In social circles in San Jose they occupy an enviable position, and their home is justly celebrated for its pleasing hospitality.

Mr. Worswick belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the National Union, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Republican party, which he strongly supports on questions of state and national policy. In 1902 he was nominated on the non-partisan ticket and was elected mayor of San Jose by a majority of three hundred and seventeen. Up to this time he had not taken an active part in politics, but became identified with the good government movement, and at the urgent solicitation of his friends decided to accept the nomination and was chosen for the office. In his administration of the affairs of the city he is ever living up to the terms which he made, conducting the city's business along practical and progressive, yet economical, lines and putting forth every effort in his power to maintain law and order, to establish justice and to promote the material upbuilding of the municipality. He stands as a high type of the American citizen of the far west, being alert, enterprising and progressive. With quick recognition of opportunity he at the same time manifests a conservatism that is the result of mature deliberation and sound judgment, and the safety and welfare of the city may well be intrusted to such a man.

W. N. MOORE.

W. N. Moore, a thoroughly progressive and up-to-date mining man of California, has some extensive interests in the way of mining claims in various parts of the state, but makes his residence at Stella, in Shasta county. Few men are better versed than he in the science of metallurgy as practically

applied to mining operations, and, because nearly all the years of his life have been devoted to this work in California, his knowledge of the state mineral deposits is very extensive and makes him an expert in many lines of his work.

Mr. Moore is the son of an old California pioneer, and his paternal grandfather, Joshua Moore, was born in Scotland, whence he came to the United States with his parents at the age of twelve years. The family located in Tennessee, where Joshua grew up and became a farmer. He served all through the war of 1812, rising eventually to the rank of a petty officer, and died at the age of seventy-six years. His son, J. P. Moore, the father of W. N. Moore, was also a farmer, and went through the Mexican war, coming out as a lieutenant colonel. Following the war he moved from Tennessee to Arkansas, being employed there in government service on an Indian reservation, and in 1853 he drove an ox team across the plains to California, locating with his family near Marysville on the Sacramento river. Here he raised stock and farmed, and later moved to Butte county, where he died in 1896, at the age of seventy-eight. He married Miss Elizabeth Birchett, a daughter of Marion Birchett, who was a Tennessee farmer and also a Mexican war veteran.

Mr. W. N. Moore was born in Marion county, Arkansas, July 22, 1848, the same year in which gold was discovered in the state of his future activity. In 1864 he began mining in Plumas county, and during the more than forty years subsequent to that time has devoted his principal energies to the discovery and mining of the precious metal. He has operated in the prominent districts of the state. As an expert prospector he has done a great deal toward gaining a correct knowledge of the minerals of the state, and ranks high as an authority on mineralogy. He owns seventeen claims in the Whiskeytown district, and possesses some stock in the Butte county mines. Throughout his career he has been an active Democrat, and has taken a public-spirited interest in all matters for the general welfare.

July 29, 1869, Mr. Moore married Miss Margaret Parman, a daughter of Henry Parman, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Sutter county and an old soldier of the Mexican war. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Elizabeth, who married George Lane, died at the age of twenty-two; Lela is the wife of Elmer Danner, of Colusa, California; Maud is the wife of Ed Butler, of San Francisco; and Cleveland is associated with his father in mining enterprises. On September 7, 1897, the family were bereaved of the devoted wife and mother, who passed away at their home in Colusa.

THOMAS J. SINNOTT.

Thomas J. Sinnott is one of the extensive landowners of Santa Clara county, his possessions aggregating five hundred and seventy-one acres, all included within the boundary of his home farm. This property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry, and his history shows what can be accomplished by determination and force of character. He is a native

of Quebec, Canada, his birth having occurred in that city on the 1st of January, 1838.

His parents were John and Elizabeth (Bulger) Sinnott, who though born in Ireland were of French descent. It was about the year 1831 that John Sinnott crossed the Atlantic and established his home in Quebec, following the occupation of farming in that locality. There he remained for twenty years, and on the expiration of that period came to California with his family in 1851, making the trip by way of the Panama route. He first settled near Mountain View on the Murphy estate, but in 1856 removed to the vicinity of Milpitas, where he purchased four hundred acres of land, becoming one of the early pioneer residents of that locality. He improved his farm so that in course of time it became a valuable and productive property, on which he engaged in the raising of grain and also in stock-raising and in dairying. He was practical in his business methods, energetic and enterprising, and the success which he achieved was the result of untiring effort through an honorable business career. Both he and his wife died in 1883, when eighty-three years of age, there being less than a month's difference in the time of their deaths.

Thomas J. Sinnott acquired his early education in Canada. He attended private schools and has largely supplemented his knowledge through experience, observation and reading in later years. He was a youth of fifteen when, in 1851, he came with his father's family to the Pacific coast. Here he worked upon the home farm, and following his father's death he and his brother Patrick took charge of the property and have conducted it up to the present time. Thomas J. Sinnott has never married, but Patrick Sinnott, who was born in 1842, was married to Miss Helen Twohig, a native of California, her parents having located in this state in early pioneer days. The brothers have always been associated in their work and business interests, and their ranch now comprises five hundred and seventy-one acres of valuable land, which is well improved with all modern equipments.

CHARLES HENRY BLINN.

Charles Henry Blinn, adjuster of duties in the custom house of San Francisco, to which position he was appointed on the 1st of April, 1902, is a native of the Green Mountain state, his birth having occurred in Burlington, Vermont, on the 27th of January, 1843. He belonged to a family of eight children, being the third in order of birth among five sons and three daughters whose parents were Chauncey and Editha M. (Harrington) Blinn. In the paternal line he is descended from French Huguenot ancestors who settled in Shelburne, Vermont, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Since that time representatives of the name have been found in various portions of New England, and several were identified with the patriotic army in the war of the Revolution, while Chauncey Blinn served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a master wheelwright by occupation, and followed that pursuit for a number of years.

Charles Henry Blinn acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and later benefited by instruction received in the academy of Burlington, Vermont, where he pursued a preparatory course, fitting him for entrance in the state university. He was thus a student at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war in 1861. His interest centered in his country and its welfare, and prompted by a spirit of patriotism he and his two brothers enlisted in the First Regiment of Vermont Cavalry under Colonel L. B. Platt. This regiment served in all the battles of the Potomac and was in the great cavalry charge under General Farnsworth, of General Kilpatrick's division, in the sanguinary conflict at Gettysburg. Mr. Blinn afterward served under Generals Custer and Sheridan. In 1864 he was in the Shenandoah valley with Sheridan's army and with the Army of the Potomac in General Grant's campaign. After the expiration of his three years' term of service, following the battle of Cedar Creek, he was mustered out on the 19th of November, 1864.

After the war he entered the office of the Central Vermont Railroad Company at St. Albans, Vermont, as a clerk, and later accepted the position of chief clerk at the Weldon House at St. Albans, a famous summer hotel. Subsequently he occupied a similar position in the Ottawa Hotel at Montreal, Canada, and the year 1868 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He has since been a resident of California and is thoroughly in sympathy with the interests of the great west, co-operating in public measures for general advancement and improvement. On his arrival in this state he accepted a position with the Wells Fargo and Company's Express, with which he continued until 1874, when he resigned in order to accept a position as one of the writers on the *Daily Alta*, a newspaper of San Francisco, with which he was connected until 1878, when he accepted a position in the custom house at San Francisco as chief permit clerk. He acted in that capacity until the 1st of April, 1902, when he was promoted to adjuster of duties in which capacity he is now serving.

In 1880 Mr. Blinn was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Holbrook, a native of New Hampshire, a daughter of Hon. Albert Holbrook. At the time of her marriage she was a distinguished actress and was well known on the stage under her maiden name, being leading lady with W. E. Sheridan and also playing in the old California theater with Lawrence Barrett and John McCullough. To Mr. and Mrs. Blinn has been born one son, who has gained distinction by reason of his histrionic talent on the London stage.

Mr. Blinn belongs to George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and has been its quartermaster for the past twenty-one years. He is financial secretary and treasurer of San Francisco Council No. 540, National Union, in which capacity he served for fourteen years. He is now a director of the Veterans Home Association, having served for ten years, being appointed three times by the successive governors Budd, Gage and Pardee. He is also chairman of the supplies committee for the association. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and a close study of the questions and issues of the day has enabled him to support his political preferences by intelligent

argument. In matters of citizenship he is progressive and patriotic, giving to his country in days of peace the same loyal devotion that he manifested when on southern battlefields he followed the starry banner of the nation.

HON. FRANK D. RYAN.

Those who write the biography of prominent men usually begin with the circumstances attending their youth and their parentage, and much greater credit is commonly awarded to him who has risen from the depths of poverty through stern adversity to a high place of honor among men. It is a matter of daily observation that an experience in menial labor and humble life is an element for popular strength in a candidate for high public office and it is said that sons of prominent men seldom rise to the heights which their fathers had attained. As a western editor has expressed it "If any section of a house still honored rises to greatness he will have achieved it. He will not be born to it or find it thrust upon him, and he must be very great indeed to overcome the disadvantage of standing in the shadow of a colossal ancestry;" yet in the career of Frank D. Ryan we find one who has become a distinguished lawyer and leader in political circles, notwithstanding the fact that his record must bear comparison with that of the Hon. John Ryan, his father, who was formerly commissioner of streets and second trustee of Sacramento, and who also held other representative positions for many years and was accounted one of the prominent and influential men of the capital city.

Mr. Ryan was born in Sacramento on the 11th of May, 1859, and acquired his academic education in his native city, supplementing it, however, by a course in St. Mary's College in San Francisco, in which he was graduated with the class of 1878. Returning to Sacramento he then took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Judge R. C. Clark, being admitted to practice in the supreme court November 9, 1880. He then opened an office and at once entered upon the prosecution of his chosen profession. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for almost immediately he secured a good clientage, which has been constantly growing in volume and importance, and thus he has been connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He is at home in all departments of law from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein are involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. He is clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest over whatever involved, never abusive of adversaries, imbued with the highest courtesy and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation, for the ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Mr. Ryan has been particularly active in mat-



Frank D. Ryan

ters political, having firm belief in the principles upon which the Republican party rests its cause. His abilities as a worker and orator have been frequently employed, and he has several times been called upon to accept responsible political positions. In 1882 he was elected to represent his county in the twenty-fifth session of the state legislature, a session of great interest to the city and county of Sacramento. At the subsequent election he was again the choice of his party for the same position, but afterwards resigned the nomination because a change of residence made him ineligible. He was the youngest member of the house at the time, but by no means the least active and efficient worker, in fact his labors and influence were strongly felt and his support was given to many measures which have resulted in benefit to the commonwealth. In 1885 Mr. Ryan was appointed chief clerk of the house of representatives, holding that position until 1889, including two extra sessions. In 1890 he was elected district attorney, was re-elected in 1892 and again in 1894, holding the office continuously for eight years, or until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to become a candidate for Congress. He was appointed commissioner of public works in the fall of 1899 for a term of four years. Soon after this appointment, however, the act under which it was made was repealed, but in March, 1900, Governor Gage again appointed him for a term of four years, so that he is the present incumbent of that office. In public positions his efforts have resulted from careful deliberation and wide consideration of the questions involved and their probable effect upon the general welfare. He is fearless in the advocacy of his convictions, and no one has cause to question the integrity of his course.

Mr. Ryan has, perhaps, occupied an even larger place in the public attention and regard and performed a more important work as a member of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, having assisted in its incorporation in the year 1880. He was a member of the Grand Parlor in 1880 when it was incorporated, and during that year was chosen grand vice president. In April, 1889, he was elected grand president of the Native Sons and served for one term in that position—the highest within the gift of the fraternity. He has been a prominent factor in the almost unexampled growth and prosperity of the Native Sons and has had the satisfaction of seeing more than a score of the members occupying seats in the legislature. He served on the board of Sutter Fort trustees, and was one of the originators of the proposition to buy the land and restore the fort as an historical place worthy of preservation. This was done during his service on the board. A committee was appointed to take in charge this matter by the Grand Parlor of Native Sons in 1888, and twenty thousand dollars was raised for the purchase of the land. This committee, to which Mr. Ryan belonged, secured the passage of an act of the legislature creating the board of the Sutter Fort trustees, and the title of the land was conveyed to the state, which then made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to restore the old fort. Mr. Ryan, following the completion of his work in this connection, retired from the board in 1902. On the occasion of the unveiling of the handsome monument to General Winn, the founder of the Order of Native Sons in Sacramento Valley, Mr. Ryan took a leading part. He has been one of the trustees

of the state library of California for one term, and for three years was a trustee of the Chico State Normal School, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He has likewise been a trustee of the Sacramento lodge of Elks since its organization, is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Young Men's Institute. He has also been active in military affairs of this state. He enlisted as a private in Company G of Sacramento City in the year 1880. He was afterwards elected one of the line officers of Company B of the same city. After four years' service as a private and a lieutenant of his company, he was appointed major and inspector of the Fourth Brigade, and also served in the same capacity in another brigade, and voluntarily retired with the rank of major in the year 1895.

Mr. Ryan was married on the 25th of November, 1883, in Sacramento, to Miss Ella Boutwell, who was born in Placer county, California, and is a daughter of S. A. Boutwell, a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser of that county. The children born of this marriage are Frank D., who is now a student in Santa Clara College; Estelle, Ruth and Irene, who are attending school in Sacramento. The family is prominent in the social circles of this city and Mr. Ryan has a wide acquaintance throughout the state, the circle of his friendship being greatly extended through his political and fraternal connections. He has in professional life won success, yet he is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy and sociology,—and has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

PERCY VINCENT LONG.

Percy Vincent Long, city attorney of San Francisco, was born March 26, 1870, in Sonora, Tuolumne county, California. His parents, William G. and Mary J. (Linekin) Long, were both natives of Maine. The father came to California in 1850, making the voyage around Cape Horn and on reaching the Golden state took up his abode in Sonora, where he became interested in mining, and since that time has given his energies to the development of the rich mineral resources of the state. In 1872 he was elected representative in the state legislature from the district comprised of the counties of Inyo, Mono and Tuolumne, serving during the twentieth general assembly, and during the twenty-sixth session of the legislature he was the representative from Tuolumne county alone. In 1890 he was appointed United States marshal by President Benjamin Harrison and served for four years, representing the northern district of California. He has a wide acquaintance in both mining and political circles and his influence in both has been widely felt.

Judge Percy V. Long, the second son, was a student in the public schools of Haywards and Oakland in his early boyhood, and continued his course in the high school there until he put aside his text-books at the age of seventeen years. He entered upon his business career in connection with merchandising at Haywards and continued in that until 1890, when, having

formed a resolution to make the practice of law his life work, he became a student in the office of M. A. Wheaton, who directed his reading until May, 1891. At that time he became deputy clerk in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and while discharging his duties in that connection he continued his law studies and in October, 1892, was admitted to the bar. However, he continued to fill the clerical position mentioned until January, 1895, when he entered upon the active practice of law in connection with Hon. Frank H. Dunne, now judge of the superior court, this association being maintained until 1897.

In the fall of 1900 Judge Long was elected justice of the peace, serving for a term of two years and was then re-elected in 1902 to serve for a four years' term. In 1903, however, he was chosen city attorney, and ere entering upon the duties of the latter position resigned as justice of the peace. He made a splendid record as a popular and trustworthy official and his course reflected credit upon his constituents and the party of his choice—the Republican—upon whose ticket he was nominated.

Judge Long was married in June, 1900, to Miss Emma B. Sexton, a native of California and a daughter of William Sexton, who came to this state in pioneer times and is now regarded as one of the best known insurance men not only of San Francisco but on the Pacific coast. He arrived in California from Maine in 1853, and was closely identified with many early events which shaped the policy of the state in its formative period. He filled the position of sheriff in Placer county about forty years ago and also occupied legislative and other positions. Both Mr. and Mrs. Long have always been residents of California, and in San Francisco and other portions of the state have a wide and favorable acquaintance. Judge Long belongs to Golden Gate Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West and ranks high in that fraternity, having been for four terms a grand trustee, while from 1890 until 1902, inclusive, he was a delegate to the grand parlor. He is also well known in other fraternal and charitable organizations. He has been exalted ruler of the San Francisco Lodge of Elks and is a member of the Court Palo Alto of the Foresters of America, Golden Gate Camp, Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and South San Francisco Lodge, F. & A. M. Although a young man he has already attained distinction as a leader in political and fraternal circles, and at the bar has won the prominence which comes through merit and earnest, honest labor.

CARL DAHLGREN.

Carl Dahlgren, an artist of San Francisco, was born March 12, 1841, in the kingdom of Denmark. He is the third in a family of nine children, whose parents were Ulrich and Sophia (Basa) Dahlgren, both of whom were natives of Denmark, representing ancient Scandinavian families. The son began his education in the public schools of Skjelskior, his native town, and at the age of fourteen years put aside his text-books, prompted by a desire and ambition to become a painter and artist and wishing therefore to prepare for this field of labor. At the age of nineteen years he removed

to Copenhagen, and while in that city was employed in his uncle's book store. He continued to act in that capacity until 1864, when there came a decided change in his life from the routine of mercantile experience to that of military service. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Austrian and Prussian war and continued with his command until the close of hostilities in 1865.

Mr. Dahlgren then returned to Copenhagen, and in 1867 saw the fruition of his cherished desire, for in that year he entered upon the study of art, first under the direction of his uncle, Asmos Kaufman, while soon afterward he became a student in the Academy of Fine Arts at Copenhagen, and he completed his studies there under the noted artist, Charstn Henreksen, in his private academy, in the fall of 1869. Subsequent to this time he traveled over the provinces of Denmark and in 1872 came to America, locating first in Salt Lake City, where he was employed as a draftsman in the surveyor general's office, remaining there for three years. On the expiration of that period he opened an art school in Salt Lake City. In the meantime he had made trips with the surveying parties sent out by the governor general, and on such trips he was enabled to secure sketches of sections of the country which up to that time had not been explored and which in after years proved very valuable in his artistic work. Mr. Dahlgren to-day bears the distinction of being one of the finest artists on the Pacific coast. He has made continued advance in his profession and his works include landscapes, figures and portraiture.

On leaving Salt Lake City Mr. Dahlgren came to California in 1878 and resumed his profession with a studio in San Francisco, where he has continued up to the present time. Some of his paintings are scenes taken from the Latin quarter of San Francisco, and on these he has won the highest commendation and compliment. He also does excellent pen-and-ink work for illustrating purposes, and for a number of years was head illustrator on the *California Magazine*. His inherent love of beauty in form and color has been developed through close study and effort, and to-day the work of Carl Dahlgren ranks among the best productions of the west.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Dahlgren and Miss Amalia Kjer, a native of Denmark. They have made their home in Oakland for the past twenty-five years, and four children have been born to them: Reuben K., Dagmar, Carl Milton and Ulrich. Mr. Dahlgren is a member of the San Francisco Art Association. He is widely known in the west and has a host of warm friends in San Francisco, his disposition being affable and genial, his manner at all times courteous and that of a refined and cultured gentleman.

JAMES B. NEWMAN.

James Bartholemew Newman, who for thirty years has been a resident of California, making his home in Napa, was born in Essex, England, on the 21st of September, 1851. He is a son of John and Hannah (Merritt) Newman, both of whom were natives of the same country, where their respective ancestors had lived for many generations. The father still resides in England and has now reached the venerable age of eighty years.

The subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools and at Newport grammar school of that country. He was twenty-one years of age when he resolved to try his fortune in America, having heard favorable reports concerning its opportunities and privileges. Thinking that he might benefit his financial condition, he crossed the Atlantic in April, 1872, taking passage on the ship *Peruvian*, which, however, never reached its destination, being wrecked off the coast of Halifax. The passengers from this ill-fated vessel were picked up by the steamer *Moravian* and taken to Baltimore. Mr. Newman did not remain on the Atlantic coast, but proceeded at once into the interior of the country and in Chicago secured employment as a stone-cutter. This was shortly after the great fire of that city, when much building was going on, and he was paid five dollars per day for his services, the day being eight hours in length. He remained in Chicago until 1873, when he again started westward and at length reached San Francisco. Almost immediately afterward, however, he came to Napa, where the work of construction on the state asylum for the insane was being carried on. On this building he secured the contract for cutting the stone for the windows, and he has since been identified with building interests in Napa, and through his chosen vocation has contributed in large measure to the substantial improvement and progress of the city. As a business man he is known for his thorough reliability as well as his excellent workmanship, and his labors have therefore been attended with the success that has made him one of the substantial residents of Napa. Some of the more important buildings which Mr. Newman has constructed are the entrance to the Tulocay Cemetery, the St. Helena School buildings, Goodman Library and the Schupert Building, the Martin Block, being all erected of stone. A local publication has this to say of his establishment:

"At the Napa Stone, Marble and Granite Works, 16 Third street, next to Palace Hotel, Scotch and American granite monuments, headstones, vaults and curbing in granite, marble or concrete are made, and bridge and building work is done, and all work is guaranteed to be as good as any work done in the state. In the line of cemetery work, Mr. Newman's designs are the very latest and his work the very finest. Many of the handsomest and most costly vaults and monuments in Tulocay Cemetery were done by him. And as contractor and builder his work stands in the first class. At present he has in hand the Goodman Library and the St. Helena Grammar School building. These buildings are all to be of stone from the foundations up."

On the 29th of February, 1888, Mr. Newman was united in marriage in Napa to Miss Minnie E. Mitchell, of this city, and their union has been blessed with two sons, Raymond Webster and Harold Merritt, aged respectively twelve and ten years. Mr. Newman is identified with several fraternal societies. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has become a member of the lodge, the encampment and the order of the Rebekahs, with which his wife is likewise identified. He is also a faithful representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery,

thus having attained the Knight Templar degree. Since becoming an American citizen he has given his allegiance to the Republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. About two years ago he was elected a member of the city council of Napa, and in community affairs is deeply interested, putting forth every effort in his power to promote the welfare and progress of his city. He has served as school trustee for the past six years. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, in fact has more than realized his hope, for in this country he has found the opportunities he sought, and through the exercise of his energy and by the persistency of his purpose has gained a comfortable competence and at the same time has secured a good home and won many friends in the city of his adoption.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MILLIGAN McALLISTER, M. D.

Dr. William Francis Milligan McAllister, who has attained distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity in central California and is now medical director of the Veterans' Home of this state with the rank of major, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of July, 1844. His parents were Hiram and Orilla (Fox) McAllister, the former a native of the Keystone state and the latter of Connecticut. The ancestry can be traced back in an old Quaker family for three or four hundred years. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. McAllister came from Scotland, having, however, previously settled in Dublin, Ireland, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. The ancestors in the direct paternal line belonged to the McAllister clan, one of the original twelve clans of the highlands. In the maternal line Dr. McAllister is descended from an old Connecticut family, which has been represented in New England through many generations. The paternal grandfather of the doctor was a native of Philadelphia, and after arriving at years of maturity was married there to Miss Goforth, also of that state. The Goforths were Quakers. In Philadelphia occurred the birth of Hiram McAllister, who after attaining man's estate devoted his time and energies to the work of a carver and gilder in Philadelphia. In 1855, however, he removed to Kansas, being one of the pioneer settlers of that state. There he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1894. He had survived his wife for a long period, her death having occurred in Kansas in 1877.

Dr. W. F. M. McAllister pursued his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen years entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Hall, of Kansas. When the Civil war was inaugurated he entered the army, with which he served for four years, and from 1863 until 1865 was a hospital steward of the United States army. After the cessation of hostilities he went to Kansas, and was later graduated on the completion of a course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1870. He was then appointed a surgeon by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at New York and went around the world in that capacity, leaving New York city on Christmas eve in 1870 and arriving in San Francisco in April, 1871. He continued in the mail service until 1875, and in

July of the latter year was appointed quarantine officer for the port of San Francisco, holding that position until 1880. In 1883 he was again appointed to the same position and served continuously until 1890. During that time he was the first United States commissioner of immigration in California, and also the first United States quarantine officer, holding all three positions at the same time. On his retirement in 1890 he entered upon the private practice of medicine, in which he continued until 1894, when he was appointed medical director of the Veterans' Home of California with the rank of major, and has since acted in this capacity, covering a period of ten years.

In 1878 Dr. McAllister was married in Oakland, California, to Miss Margaret Donnelly, of Ohio, and to them was born one son, Henry H., who is now twenty-three years of age. He is a graduate of the Lowell high school and is a mining engineer in Siskiyou county, California. In 1885 Dr. McAllister was again married in San Francisco, the lady of his choice being Miss Grace Payton, of Stockton, California. They have one daughter, Payton McAllister, who is one of the most promising vocalists in the state, having already won fame both as a singer and pianist. Mrs. McAllister is a lineal descendant of the Washington family. Moncure D. Conway was her cousin, and the Payton family were the owners of the famous Tuscolon in Virginia, dating back to a period prior to the Revolutionary war.

Dr. McAllister belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is a member of the Napa county board of health, Napa County Medical Association and State Medical Association, and in his practice he has attained high rank, having a comprehensive knowledge of the great scientific principles which underlie his work. He has continuously promoted his efficiency through further research and investigation and his skill is recognized by the profession, and the laity ranks him among the leading physicians and surgeons in this part of the state.

JAMES EDWARD McCUE, M. D.

James Edward McCue, who is filling the position of assistant medical adviser of the Veterans' Home of California at Yountville, Napa county, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of April, 1868, a son of Michael and Sarah (Dwyer) McCue, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In the paternal line the family had been represented in the Keystone state for a long period, but the maternal ancestors of the doctor were of Irish birth, his grandparents both being natives of the green isle of Erin.

Dr. McCue acquired his early education in the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio, to which place his parents removed during his early boyhood days. He was graduated there on the completion of the regular course with the class of 1885, and in that city he entered upon his business career as an employe in the drug store of Manning & McKeown. He continued with that firm for seven years, being one of their most trusted and faithful employes, and during that time he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the drug business, and the preparations of the various remedial agencies to be

found in the establishment of that character. Believing that he would have better opportunities in the far west, however, he left Ohio in 1892 and came to California. He engaged in conducting a drug store in Oakland, California, for five years with a fair measure of success, after which he entered upon the study of medicine, matriculating in the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, in which he completed a regular course and was graduated on the 23d of April, 1901. His early practical experience was received as house surgeon in Lane Hospital at San Francisco, acting in that capacity for a year, at the end of which time he was appointed assistant medical adviser of the Veterans' Home of California at Yountville, where he is now located in the active discharge of the duties that devolve upon him in connection with that profession.

Dr. McCue belongs to the Masonic fraternity and also holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Napa County Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He is a young man of enterprise, industry and laudable ambition, and his professional career has shown that he possesses the force of character and ability that will make his career one of continuous progression.

DANIEL W. CARMICHAEL.

Daniel W. Carmichael, who is engaged in a general real estate and insurance business in Sacramento, owes his success to his own well directed efforts, his judicious investment and enterprise, and not only in business circles is he well known but as a political leader exerts considerable influence, laboring earnestly for the growth and advancement of the Democracy.

The Carmichael family is of Scotch descent and was founded in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. The father, William M. Carmichael, was born in Georgia and was a farmer by occupation. He came to California in 1875, accompanied by his eldest son, Thomas. They afterward returned to the east, but as his other sons reached maturity he advised them to seek homes on the Pacific coast that they might enjoy the advantages offered by this great and growing section of the country. Accordingly Hilliard and William C. Carmichael made their way westward to California, and Daniel W. arrived on the 10th of January, 1885.

Upon the farm belonging to his brother Thomas in Stanislaus county, Daniel W. Carmichael began working, but about a year later he entered the Stockton Business College, wishing to acquire a practical business training to supply his early educational privileges, received in the public schools of Georgia. When he had completed his course of study in Stockton he came to Sacramento and secured employment in the printing office of Good Brothers. He was afterward employed as a bookkeeper by Kendall & Company until the 1st of January, 1895, when he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since engaged, with ever increasing success, doing a business which has now reached a large annual figure and extends throughout California. During the excitement concerning the discovery of oil in 1899 he was one of the first to realize the possibilities in this



L. Carmichael



direction, and securing a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in the heart of the oil region in Kern county was among the first to strike oil. The property has since proved a very valuable one. It was purchased for fifteen dollars per acre, and in three years time ten acres were sold for forty-five thousand dollars, so that Mr. Carmichael has realized a splendid return from his investment, which indicated his keen sagacity and business foresight. He now has a large clientele in the line of his business, and has arranged important realty transfers throughout the state.

On the 12th of January, 1892, Mr. Carmichael was united in marriage to Miss Myrtie Robb, a native of Nevada and a daughter of Charles S. and Candace Robb, who came from Illinois to California in the '70s, locating in Sacramento. Her father has been continuously in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, being one of the oldest conductors on the line.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Carmichael is a Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows and Elks lodges. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1895 was elected city treasurer of Sacramento, filling the position for two years. He has attended city and county conventions through the past decade, and was also a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in Kansas City in 1900, when W. J. Bryan was nominated for the presidency. Mr. Carmichael has been the secretary of the last two state conventions, in which Mr. McGuire and Mr. Lane were respectively nominated. He has several times served as chairman of the city central committee and has always taken an active part in local, state and national politics, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of his party in California. His citizenship is characterized by a lofty patriotism and marked devotion to the causes which he believes will promote local and national welfare, and he is honored by reason of his loyalty to his honest convictions as well as by reason of his business successes and capability in the world of commerce.

HENRY FOWLER.

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses of the unexplored west went brave men, whose courage was often called forth in encounters with hostile savages. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities, and awaited the demands of man to yield up its treasures, but its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests difficult to penetrate, and the magnificent trees, the dense bushes or the jagged rocks often sheltered the skulking foe, who resented the encroachment of the pale-faces upon these "hunting grounds." The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and oftentimes death, but there were some men brave enough to meet the red man in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. The rich mineral stores of this vast region were thus added to the wealth of the nation; its magnificent forests contributed to the lumber industries and its fertile

valleys added to the opportunities of the farmer and stock-raiser, and to-day the northwest is one of the most productive sections of the entire country. That this is so is due to such men as Mr. Fowler, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the region. No story of fiction contains more exciting chapters than may be found in his life record, but space forbids an extended account of these.

Henry Fowler was born nineteen miles from St. Louis, in St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 17th of June, 1822. His father was William Fowler, a native of New York, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Spead, was also born in the Empire state. The year 1817 they removed westward, locating in Illinois. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade and also carried on agricultural pursuits. They remained residents of Illinois until about 1832, when they removed to Henry county, Missouri, where the father again engaged in farming. In 1843, accompanied by his son, William Fowler, Jr., and William Hargraves, he crossed the plains into Oregon. They stopped first at Oregon City, where all worked at the carpenter's trade through the winter months. In June, 1844, they left the Sunset state, and, crossing the Siskiyou mountains, reached the mission of Sonoma county in California. In that locality they entered the employ of General Vallejo, in whose services they continued until they had earned money enough to buy four thousand acres of land. The purchase was made in September, 1845, for eight hundred dollars, and the tract of which they came into possession included Calistoga Springs. Eventually they sold this property to Samuel Brannan for forty-five thousand dollars, a fact which indicates in large measure the great growth of the state and the rise in realty values. William Fowler, the father, continued to make his home in California up to the time of his demise, which occurred in Calistoga in 1866. His wife long survived him and died in Napa in 1883.

Henry Fowler was a young man of about twenty-one years when he came to the Pacific coast, and well does he remember the incidents of the journey, fraught as it was with hardships and difficulties that were met by all the frontiersmen who made their way across the country in that epoch which antedated the era of railroad travel. Mr. Fowler continued his association in business with his father for some time and afterward joined General Hartson in dealing in East Napa property. There they built the Palace Hotel and otherwise contributed to the material improvement and substantial up-building of the place. In an individual enterprise Mr. Fowler became the owner of two hundred acres of land at the north end of Main street in Napa. He received but limited educational privileges in his youth, but manifested in his business career keen sagacity and ready recognition of business conditions and opportunities, and as the years have advanced he has prospered in his undertakings, becoming one of the substantial citizens of his county. He has also been very prominent and active in public affairs, shaping the municipal history, and in early days was connected with a number of important events which have left their impress upon the annals of the state. He was chosen city trustee of Napa at the time of the incorporation of the town, and

has always been a co-operant factor in the measures and movements that have contributed to public progress and improvement. He was associated with one important historical event—the raising of the old Bear flag as a symbol of the state and a sign of dis-association with Mexican rule. General John C. Fremont had raised the American flag in Monterey, California, at which the Spaniards of the locality took offense. General Fremont made his way as quickly as possible to Sutter's Fort near Sacramento and then went on with all speed until he arrived in Oregon—upon American soil. Then Lieutenant Gillespie came on with orders to be in readiness with military aid and there had to hire escorts and follow him further into Oregon. Fremont returned to California and gathered as many of the Americans as he could get in and about Sutter's Fort. In the meantime William Hargraves, Captain John Grigsby and Benjamin Kelsey went to see General Fremont's company and were told to go and capture Sonoma and to take captives Salvador Vallejo and also General Vallejo and a Frenchman by the name of D. Prudhomme and an American Jacob P. Lee, a brother-in-law of General Vallejo. Henry Fowler was working on a ranch when the Bear flag was raised, and General Fremont took full charge of Vallejo Fort. He had made his trips northward by way of San Rafael and Sausalito, and the Bear flag which was raised was made by Bill Todd, a relative of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Twenty-five Americans agreed to go down and rescue Mr. Todd, who was held prisoner by the Spaniards, and this they did after a shooting affray which frightened off fifty or sixty Spaniards that were with Todd. The latter was later brought to Sonoma.

Mr. Fowler was married more than forty-six years ago in Calistoga to Miss Catherine Magness, a native of Arkansas, and five children have been born of this union: Harriet, who is now the wife of J. H. Mallett, Jr., who is living in Webster street in San Francisco, and is connected with the Renters' Building and Loan Association; Lillian, the wife of Sherwood Bird, also of San Francisco; Catherine, the wife of E. E. Kindlespire, of the same city; Albert Henry, who died in childhood; and Maude, the widow of W. T. Dinwoody.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has always lived in harmony with the teachings of the craft. There are few residents of California who have had more intimate connection with the history of the state and whose minds bear the pictures of prominent events in pioneer days for a greater period than Mr. Fowler, and because of his long and honorable connection with the state he certainly deserves mention among its representative men.

FRANK H. BENSON.

Frank H. Benson, engaged in the practice of law in San Jose, is one of the native sons of the Golden west, his birth having occurred in Santa Clara, California, on the 21st of March, 1873. He is a son of Sanford G. and Ida E. (Currey) Benson, both natives of Indiana. The father is a son of the Rev. H. C. Benson, who for many years was editor of the *California Christian Advocate* and a pioneer Methodist minister on the Pacific coast,

having come to California in 1851. He engaged in preaching the gospel in this state during the early mining days and for many years thereafter, and filled various charges throughout the central portion of California, his influence being one of the potent factors in the moral development of the various localities in which he resided for any length of time. Sanford G. Benson accompanied his father to California in 1851, and for many years has been engaged in the printing and publishing business, having for a long period been connected with the editorial staff of different papers. He married Miss Ida E. Currey and to them were born two daughters: Carrie, the wife of F. B. Currey, of La Grande, Oregon; and Aida L., at home.

Frank H. Benson, the only son, began his education at the usual age as a student in the public school and continued his course until he had mastered the high school curriculum of his county. He afterward spent a short time at Stanford University, and then returning to San Jose entered the journalistic field as a reporter on a local paper. Subsequently he filled a similar position in connection with the *San Francisco Call*, but determining to enter the legal profession he matriculated in the Hastings College of Law at San Francisco in 1895 and pursued a three years' course, being graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in June of the same year and has continued to the present time. At the election in 1902 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of justice of the peace, in which he is now serving, and he makes a capable representative of the people in this connection because his decisions are fair and impartial.

Mr. Benson is a young man of social nature, a genial disposition, a strong purpose and laudable ambition. He belongs to the National Union, to the Foresters of America, to the Native Sons of the Golden West, to the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has gained many warm friends in these different fraternities. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he keeps well informed on the great questions which have divided the country into national political organizations. His aid and co-operation are given in behalf of the principles in which he believes, and as a local and state worker in Republican ranks he is well known.

JOHN B. CORY.

John B. Cory, standing as one of the prominent representatives of fruit-raising and shipping interests in central California, has largely displayed the qualities of the pioneer in the development of an extensive and important business. He has wrought along new lines, and his efforts, guided by sound judgment and keen discrimination, have been resultant factors in success. He has made opportunity where none existed and has gradually progressed, finding in each transition stage of his business career opportunity for a further step in advance. He now resides about four miles east of Acampo, California, in San Joaquin county, and the ranch which he is conducting comprises eight hundred acres of valuable land.

John B. Cory is numbered among California's native sons, his birth

having occurred in San Jose, on the 20th of February, 1854. He is a son of Dr. Benjamin and Sarah (Braby) Cory, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. The father has passed away, but the mother still makes her home in San Jose, California, and is now more than seventy years of age. Dr. Cory was among the honored and valued pioneer physicians of California, locating at San Jose about 1849. He emigrated westward from Ohio in 1847 and on completing the long and arduous journey across the plains established his home in Oregon. After a short time, however, he came to California, and in 1849 settled in Santa Clara county. In the exercise of his professional duties his life proved of the utmost value to his fellow men. His work necessitated long rides often fraught with hardships, difficulties and sometimes dangers, but he never faltered when there came to him a call from the sick, his labors being prompted by a broad humanitarian spirit as well as by a legitimate desire to acquire financial success. He figured prominently in public affairs as well as along professional lines, and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the early development and the later progress and improvement of his portion of the state. He was a member of the California state assembly during its first session and aided in forming the early laws of the commonwealth. He was a man of strong purpose and marked capability, and certainly California is indebted to him as one of its founders and promoters. He died in the year 1899, respected by all who knew him. His wife came to California in 1850, crossing the plains with her people and establishing her home in San Jose, where she later gave her hand in marriage to Dr. Cory. One of the esteemed pioneer women of the state, she can relate many interesting incidents concerning the early days of California's development.

John B. Cory pursued his education in the public schools, continuing his studies through successive grades until he had completed the high school course in San Jose. He afterward entered the University of the Pacific in his native city, and when his education was completed he became a factor in business life in central California. Through several years he was engaged in stock-raising near San Jose and for three years devoted his efforts to public service as deputy auditor of Santa Clara county. In 1883 he turned his attention to the fruit industry at Vacaville, California, where he resided until 1888, when he came to San Joaquin county, and has since made his home upon the ranch which is now his place of residence. Comprising eight hundred acres of richly cultivatable land, it is devoted to the raising of peaches, prunes, apricots and grapes. The fruit which he ships is of superior quality and finds a ready sale on the market. This ranch is one of the best equipped for the purposes in the state. There are drying and packing plants and, in fact, all the facilities needed to promote the business and make the products of the ranch a marketable commodity. The place is irrigated with the water of the Mokelumne river by means of a pumping plant upon the ranch. The orchards were set out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Cory, who is a part owner of this valuable property, being associated with Frank H. Buck, of Vacaville, Solano county. Giving undivided attention to the development and improvement of this place, his efforts have been attended with excellent

success. He has made a close and systematic study of fruit-raising in California and understands the subject thoroughly from the scientific as well as the practical standpoint, so that among fruit growers of this part of the country his opinions are largely regarded as authority. He is now the treasurer of the Frank H. Buck Company, incorporated, and in the control of a constantly growing business is meeting with the prosperity which is the deserved reward of his energy, perseverance and close application.

On the 23d of April, 1884, Mr. Cory was married to Miss Nellie Buck, a daughter of L. W. Buck, of Vacaville, California, now deceased. In his political affiliation Mr. Cory is a Republican, but, while keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, is content to do his duty as a private citizen rather than a public official. He is a member of the Masonic order at Woodbridge and has taken the Knight Templar degree at Stockton, California. Few men are more prominently or more widely known in San Joaquin county than John B. Cory. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

HENRY MELVILLE AYER.

Henry Melville Ayer, supervisor of the third district of Santa Clara county, was born in Milpitas on the 22d of November, 1866, his parents being Samuel Freeman and America (Evans) Ayer.

His father was a pioneer of 1860, and with the exception of two years served the county as supervisor from 1875 to the time of his death in 1899. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Evans, one of the early settlers of Milpitas, and still resides at the old home ranch. Henry M. Ayer is a graduate of the San Jose high school and University of the Pacific. Since his maturity he has been dealing in cattle. In the year 1898, however, he offered his services to the country as a soldier of the Spanish-American war, enlisting in Company M., of the Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made sergeant.

In 1896 Mr. Ayer was united in marriage to Miss Louise Schemmel, a native of San Jose and a daughter of H. L. Schemmel, who is supervisor of music in the State Normal School of San Jose.

She is a granddaughter of the late Adolph Pfister and a niece of Henry A. and Herman C. Pfister, the former county clerk of Santa Clara county.

ANDREW WOLF.

Andrew Wolf is a venerable member of the old guard of Forty-niners to whom will always be the credit for the first great work of developing the magnificent resources of California. Laudations of the strenuousness, the perseverance, the industry, the heroism and the upright integrity of these pioneers will never fail to be recorded in the history of the Golden state, and now that the actors of those wondrous deeds will themselves soon retire from the stage of life, it is more than ever fitting that the Californians of the present—almost two generations removed from the golden days of



Andrew W. W. W.
And Grand Son
Perrola Meigs



'49—should vividly realize and again and again have presented to them the figures so bold and prominent of men whose like will not be seen again on earth.

From the thronging concourse of Argonauts who passed over the great American desert in the first years after the discovery of gold, there is none living at the present time more truly representative or a better example of the industry and wise and sagacious business management which culminated in success than Mr. Andrew Wolf, who for fifty-five years has been associated with the best and highest interests of San Joaquin county, and who has been for a number of years a resident of the city of Stockton. He is at the present writing not only one of the oldest men in the county but also perhaps the oldest citizen in point of length of residence. When he arrived one fall day in 1849 Stockton was a place of tents, and there was no sign of permanency or stability in the civilization of San Joaquin county. Mr. Wolf has been one of the great factors in creating a solid and substantial community of industry and a body politic, and as one who is well on in the eighties of life he receives and deserves the veneration and esteem of all who are a part of this great state and interested in its annals.

This honored old citizen of Stockton made his advent into life and the world in the state of Ohio, at his parents' home on Beaver creek in Greene county, on May 26, 1821. He was a son of John W. and Mary (Hawker) Wolf, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The family was of German ancestry. His father was born in 1791 and died in 1878. He was an infant when taken to Ohio, and from that state volunteered for service in the war of 1812, and was among the troops surrendered by Hull at Detroit. His wife died in 1835.

Mr. Andrew Wolf is a self-made man and began achieving his own fortune from an early age. He was fourteen years old when he left his home in Greene county and went to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged at clerking in the grocery store of his uncle, William Van Cleaf. Three years were passed in this occupation, and he then became a dry goods clerk in the store of Samuel Brady at the same place. A year later he entered the grocery business for himself, as a partner in the firm of Coblenz & Wolf, which carried on business in Dayton for several years. In 1847 he sold out his interest and went to Iowa, where for the next two years he was in the employ of some merchants and where he added to his reputation for business sense and ability.

It was while at Muscatine, Iowa, that the great news of the Eldorado reached Mr. Wolf, and the repeated tales of golden discoveries filled him with ardor to participate in the stirring scenes of California life. He inspired several friends with the same desires, bought his outfit and joined an emigrant train having about twenty wagons and ox teams, and set out across the plains. He left Muscatine on April 5, 1849, arrived at St. Joseph and by the lucky finding and completion of an unfinished boat made the passage of the Missouri river on May 14, and by the middle of August arrived in Hangtown, now Placerville, California. The party came by Fort Laramie, and the Sublette cut-off, and just before leaving the Truckee val-

ley for the crossing of the Sierra Nevadas they camped over night in the cabin made famous as having been built and occupied by the ill-fated Donner party. The entire journey was made safely, although the cholera threatened the lives of all and caused the death of one man. From Hangtown Mr. Wolf and several friends went to Gold Run near by, and during three days' mining he cleaned up fifteen hundred dollars. He was then blinded by poison oak, and was compelled to leave, setting out for Sacramento, and after spending four days in that city started for San Francisco, but on the night of October 15th he stopped at Stockton, where he was led to locate permanently, and has centered his business interests and activity in San Joaquin county ever since.

From the fall of 1849 till the autumn of 1851 he was engaged in freighting between Stockton and various mining districts, and then for two years was in the livery business at Stockton in company with the late Charles Dallas, the firm being known as Wolf & Dallas. This partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1853, and from then until 1865 he conducted a livery establishment in his own name. In the last-mentioned year he turned his active attention to ranching and stock-raising, locating on his fine place of eight hundred acres where Burnham station now is, about eight miles from Stockton. He continued his personal management of these farming interests until 1875, when he returned to Stockton, although he still retained his ranch and gave it his supervision. Since 1875 he has made his home in Stockton, and his fine residence is located at 741 East Weber street. He still owns his well improved ranch at Burnham, and has many other interests throughout the county. He was one of the organizers and promoters and for some time served as president of the Grangers' Union at Stockton. He was also president for several years of the corporation known as the McCall Scraper Company, which had its headquarters and did a large business in Stockton. He owns considerable real estate in the city, and has done much in the way of building up and improving the city. He is now serving as a director and also a member of the finance committee of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society, and through these means and in many other directions has manifested his great public spirit and interest in the welfare and permanent good of San Joaquin county. During the early fifties he served as a member of the city council of Stockton for one term.

Mr. Wolf is a member of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers, and his wife is a member of the Ladies Auxiliary of the same organization. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity for nearly sixty years, since he joined Buckeye Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F., at Dayton, Ohio, September 3d in 1845, and in 1852 he transferred his membership to Charity Lodge No. 6, at Stockton, where he has affiliated ever since. He and his wife are members of St. John's Episcopal church in Stockton, and he is serving as vestryman. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since the birth of that party, but most of his political enthusiasm has gone rather for the benefit of the general welfare than to practical party work.

August 17, 1852, Mr. Wolf was married to Miss Amanda D. Dwelly,

a native of Machias, Maine, and who had come to California in the fall of 1851 in company with her mother and her step-father, the late Peter Munson, a well known pioneer of San Joaquin county. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolf: Laura, the wife of Wellington T. Smith, died March 27, 1889, but the other three children are still living. Frank is a resident of Burnham station; George L. is in Stockton; and Delia is the wife of Dr. J. J. Meigs, a well known physician of Oakland, California.

FREDERICK DELANO MARSH.

Frederick Delano Marsh, of the firm of Burnham & Marsh Company, San Francisco, California, is one of the leading business men of this city. Mr. Marsh is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He was born June 10, 1865, son of Henry F. and Julia (Delano) Marsh, both natives of Massachusetts and descended from ancestry whose history in this country dates back to the days of the Mayflower. The Delanos were participants in King Philip's war. Henry F. Marsh emigrated to California with his family in 1869 and settled in San Francisco, where he was engaged in mercantile business for many years, up to the time of his death, in 1900. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters.

At the time the Marsh family became residents of California, Frederick D., the subject of this sketch, was four years of age. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, leaving school at the age of eighteen to engage in business. He was first associated with the firm of Easton & Eldridge, real-estate dealers, with whom he remained six years. In 1889 he went to Santa Clara, where he was engaged in the real estate business for a short time. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Marsh entered into partnership with J. W. Burnham, under the firm name of Burnham & Marsh Company, which has since successfully conducted a large real estate business, dealing in both city and country property, also having a large rental and collection list.

Mr. Marsh married Miss Genevieve Burnham, daughter of James W. and Sarah Jane (Gibbons) Burnham. Mr. Burnham came to California in '49 as a pioneer, and was identified with the early history of the state, having the honor to be what was known as a "Vigilant." Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have two children, Genevieve and J. Wallace. Their second born, James Burnham, is deceased.

Mr. Marsh is fond of his dog and his gun and knows the joys of the true sportsman. He is a member of the San Francisco Club, a social organization composed of some of the leading business men of the city, and is also a member of the Masonic order. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES W. GILLOGLY.

James W. Gillogly, city clerk of Alameda, California, is one of the enterprising and popular young men of the town. He is a native of Ogden, Utah, born in 1874, son of James Lee and Lydia Lucelia (Webster) Gillogly, both natives of New York. On his mother's side the ancestry is traced back

to England, the progenitor of the family in this country having landed here in 1635, among the New England Puritans. Mrs. Gillogly's great-grandfather was one of the early governors of the state of Connecticut. In 1870 James Lee Gillogly and his wife moved from New York to Ogden, Utah, where Mr. Gillogly as an Episcopal minister was engaged in work in conjunction with Bishop Tuttle. Their work also extended into Idaho and Wyoming. Mr. J. L. Gillogly died in 1882, and after his death his widow moved with her family, consisting of three boys and two girls, to Missouri. She has made her home in Alameda, California, since 1896.

James W. Gillogly received his early education in Ogden, in an Episcopal school. At the age of thirteen he entered the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota, where he graduated in 1893, being captain of his company at the time of his graduation. He came to California in 1894, first to Fresno county, where for a few years he was engaged in the vineyard business. Then he came to Alameda and entered the employ of the Oakland Transit Company. In 1900 he was appointed deputy city clerk of Alameda, where his efficient service and popularity gained for him election to the city clerk's office in 1901, and re-election without opposition in 1903, the last election being for a term of four years. Mr. Gillogly is a Republican. His first election, however, was on the independent ticket. In April, 1904, he was elected captain of Company G Fifth Regiment National Guards of California.

He is identified with a number of the popular fraternal organizations of Alameda, including the Elks, Royal Arcanum, Maccabees, W. of W. and K. of P.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, JR.

The real estate firm of Hammond & Hammond, of Alameda, California, is composed of father and son, William Hammond, senior and junior. The latter is a native of California and dates his birth in Alameda, July 29, 1876.

The senior William Hammond is an Englishman by birth. In early life he came to California, locating in Alameda county, among its pioneers, and here for thirty years he has been identified with the real estate business, for the past decade having his son associated with him, and carrying on extensive operations. His wife, whose name before marriage was Margaret Banahan, was born in Ireland.

The younger William Hammond grew up in Alameda, receiving a common and high school education. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment, with which he was connected for five years. From this he turned to the insurance business, in which he was engaged two years. He played professional base ball in the Northwest League for five seasons. In the meantime, in 1894, he became interested in the real estate business with his father, and to this he now devotes his whole attention.

Mr. Hammond married, in 1902, Miss A. Guy, who was born in Oakland, California, daughter of William Guy, the well known sculptor of that

place. A native of this state, Mr. Hammond maintains membership in that popular organization known as the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also a member of the Elks.

ERNEST M. KEYS, M. D.

Ernest M. Keys, M. D., one of the representative physicians and leading citizens of Alameda, California, is a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was born May 14, 1855, son of Luther H. and Frances (Haven) Keys. His mother was a native of Kentucky, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His father, a native of Ohio, moved from that state to Iowa in 1849, settling in Cedar Rapids, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine for many years. In 1876 he moved to Kansas and is still a resident of the latter state.

Ernest M. Keys was the second born in a family of four sons, his brothers being John, Charlie and Luther. Up to the time he was nineteen years of age Ernest M. attended the public schools of Cedar Rapids. Then he decided to take up his father's profession and accordingly began the study of medicine in his father's office. In 1875 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, where he spent three years as a student and in 1878 received the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter he took up the practice of medicine in Iowa, and remained in his native state until 1888, when he came to California. Four years he practiced at Livermore, and from there came to Alameda, which has since been his home and where he has established a large practice. Since coming to California Dr. Keys has identified himself with Alameda County Medical Society and the California State Medical Society. He keeps himself well posted and up-to-date on all matters pertaining to his profession, and is recognized as one of the progressive and successful physicians of Alameda.

Dr. Keys has always been more or less interested in public affairs, in educational and political matters, and his influence has ever been felt for good in the different towns in which he has lived. Politically a Republican, he has served as delegate to both the county and state conventions of his party. From 1899 to 1903 he was a member of the board of education of Alameda. He has fraternal relations with the I. O. O. F., the B. P. O. E., and the Masonic order, having taken all the degrees of the last named.

In 1878 Dr. Keys married Miss Jennie R. Carter, a native of Earlville, Iowa, and a daughter of John and Harriet Carter. They have two children, Fannie and Harold.

CHARLES HERBERT WEVER.

Charles Herbert Wever, the pioneer undertaker of Alameda, California, has been engaged in business here fourteen years.

He was born in 1850, in Rhode Island, son of Daniel R. and Betsey A. (Austin) Wever, both natives of Rhode Island and representatives of old American families. Daniel R. Wever passed nearly the whole of his life on

a Rhode Island farm. In his old age he came to California and died the week following his arrival here. That was in 1893.

Charles H. Wever received his education in the public schools of Connecticut and Rhode Island. By the time he was seventeen he had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach school and he taught one year. Teaching, however, was not especially to his liking, and his next venture was in a mercantile business in Connecticut. From 1876 to 1879 he was secretary and treasurer of the Bay State Wheel Company, a large manufacturing corporation of Lynn, Massachusetts. He came to California in 1880, locating in San Luis Obispo, where he was first engaged in a contracting business and later in undertaking. In 1890 he moved to Alameda, where he has since successfully conducted an undertaking business.

Mr. Wever married, in 1881, Miss Etta F. Fowler, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Carl R.

Mr. Wever is a popular member of numerous fraternal organizations. He has been initiated into all of the various branches of Masonry, from blue lodge to the shrine, and has been honored by official position in them. He is past grand patriarch of the I. O. O. F., at this writing is colonel of the Second Regiment of Patriarchs Militant of the I. O. O. F., and he is grand representative of the Grand Encampment of California to the Sovereign Grand Lodge which convened at Baltimore in 1903. Also he is a member of the K. of P., I. O. R. M., A. O. U. W., Maccabees and Order of Pendo. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party.

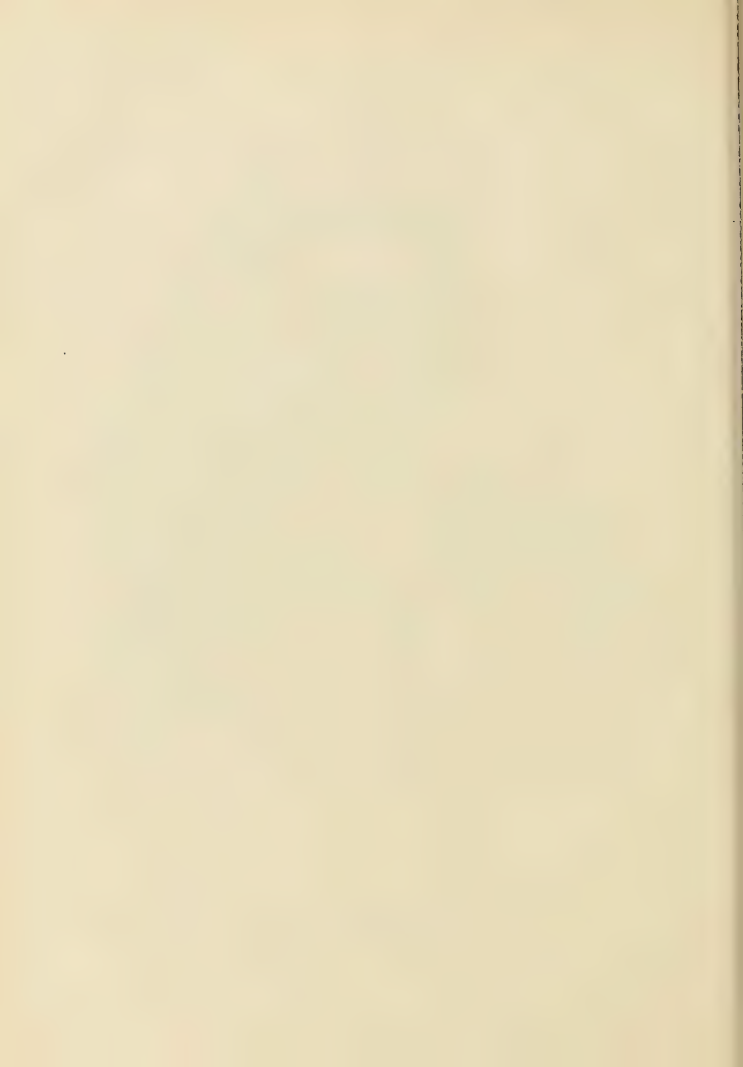
W. H. H. HART.

W. H. H. Hart, the prominent lawyer of San Francisco, is best known to the people of the state of California for his able administration of the office of attorney general from January, 1891, to January, 1895. His most important and famous achievement, however, was his success, as the leading counsel, in prosecuting the claims of the heiress to the great Thomas H. Blythe estate, involving suits and pleadings all the way from the local common courts to the supreme court of the state and finally to the supreme court of the United States. This part of his career concerns the later, and mature period of his worthy life, but before this happy culmination there is a most edifying history of early struggles and sacrifices in order to obtain an education and a lever with which to wield his powers and also a bright page of martial deeds during the Civil war.

Mr. Hart was born in Yorkshire, England, January 25, 1848. It seems odd enough that an Englishman should turn to a president of the United States to furnish a name for his child, but the W. H. H. are the initials for the great Whig president William Henry Harrison. Mr. Hart's father brought the family to America in May, 1852, settling first in Illinois. In April, 1856, when eight years old, the lad William Henry was stolen from home by the Indians, and for some months was kept with the band and accustomed to the rough routine of savage life. He was returned in the following Octo-



Wm. H. Hays



ber. The family moved to Iowa in the spring of 1857, where a year later his mother died, followed by his father in April, 1859.

The boy then supported himself by herding sheep, and during two winters attended school with a young man fifteen years his elder, named Hinckley. When the Civil war came on Mr. Hart was thirteen years old, but hardy and strong and an expert in the use of firearms. During the winter of 1861-2 he went to Cairo, Illinois, where Grant was then stationed. His friend Hinckley was also there, in command of a company of private scouts, and because of important service rendered was in the confidence of the afterward great general. Young Hart joined the company of scouts, and beginning with January, 1862, took part in the campaigns centering about Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was in command of Hinckley's company, and while the bearer of a dispatch from General Grant to Sherman, across the country from Chico creek to Sherman's right wing, a distance of two and a half miles and over territory held by Confederate forces, he was three times wounded. After recovering from his wounds he returned home in March, 1864, and began study in the public schools, but in the following May enlisted in the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry as a private. He was mustered out in the following September and during that fall acted as scout for General Thomas at and around Nashville, taking part in the great battle fought there, in December, 1864. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, was wounded in April, 1865, at Pullam's Ferry, and was finally mustered out in February, 1866.

His ambition was already fully directed to the law as a profession. In the summer of 1865, when seventeen years old and while doing provost duty at Dawson, Provost county, Georgia, an ex-judge there presented him with a copy of Blackstone, advising him to read it diligently and comprehend withal. He did so during all his spare time until he was mustered out, and for two years afterward alternated between the public schools during the day and legal study at night. He was admitted to practice in the county courts of Iowa in September, 1868, and, four months before he was of age, was admitted to the district court practice. In April, 1870, he was admitted to the practice in the supreme court of Iowa. He was elected and served as city attorney of DeWitt, Iowa, where he gained considerable distinction as a criminal lawyer. He came to California in 1873 and soon advanced to a foremost position at the bar of San Francisco, also taking a prominent part in politics. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for attorney general, receiving 7,400 votes more than his running mate for the office of governor, but nearly the entire Republican ticket suffered defeat that year. In 1890 he was again the nominee for the attorney generalship, and was elected and proved an able and industrious incumbent of that important state office. Since the expiration of his term in 1895 he has not entered public life to any considerable extent, the demands of a very heavy practice drawing upon all his time and resources. He has been particularly successful in probate practice, and among the large estates by which he

has been employed may be mentioned that of Thomas H. Blythe and that of Louis P. Drexler, who was an old resident and left two million dollars.

Thomas H. Blythe was the assumed name of Thomas H. Williams, an obscure Englishman who came to California in 1849, and became possessed of real estate in the heart of San Francisco and elsewhere valued at three million dollars. He died suddenly on April 4, 1883. No will was ever found. His attorney, Mr. Hart, had made a rough draft of a will, in which, among other items, was a legacy to Mr. Hart of ten thousand dollars, but this document could not be found after his death. Mr. Hart had learned from Blythe of the existence of a child in England, and he arranged to bring Florence Blythe to San Francisco, where she was to be the central figure of a long legal drama. Many other claimants to the millions appeared from all parts of the world. The trial began in July, 1889. On July 31, 1890, the case was decided in favor of Florence Blythe by Judge Coffey, but there followed at once some thirty appeals to the state supreme court, and four of these later went to the United States supreme court, and the case was not finally adjudicated until April, 1901. This long-drawn-out contention, worthy of a noted place in chancery history, taxed the resources and great ability of both mind and body of Mr. Hart, who was compelled to meet the most subtle arguments and skillfully drawn appeals after the case had been won in the lower courts. The reward of his arduous efforts came when the state supreme court affirmed the decision of Judge Coffey on November 30, 1892, and then after years of delay the highest tribunal of the land, at Washington, in May, 1897, gave its first decision in favor of Mrs. Florence Blythe Hinckley—who had married in the meantime—a clear title to the Blythe millions.

Mr. Hart has large interests in mining and in the recent oil discoveries of central California. He is well versed in metallurgy, and has had wide experience in mining litigation, now devoting his entire time to mining corporation and probate law. He is the attorney for several large corporations.

Mr. Hart was married in DeWitt, Iowa, to Miss Loretta B. Hedden, and they have one son, Lowell J., now sixteen years of age.

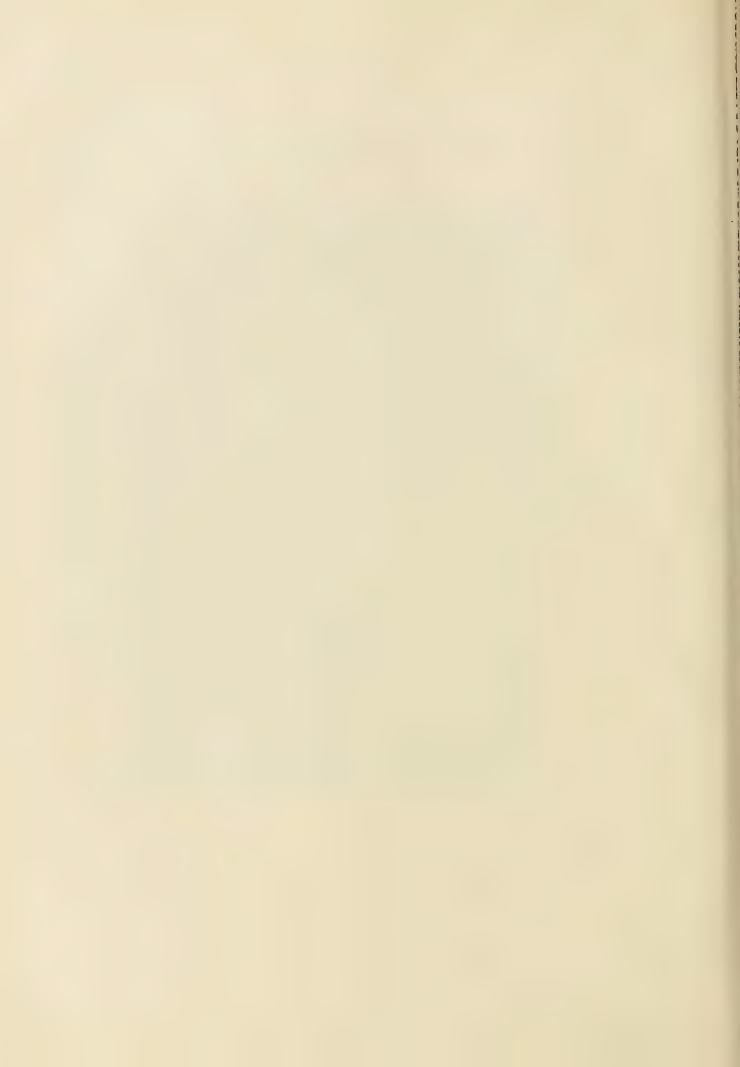
GEORGE W. STILWELL.

George W. Stilwell, a veteran of the Mexican war, inscribed his name deeply upon the pioneer annals of the state of California and figured prominently in public life and business circles, thus contributing to the material up-building and substantial progress of the state. His recognition and utilization of opportunity were salient features in his career and his laudable ambition and unfaltering determination led him out of humble surroundings to large worldly successes. At the same time he manifested a public-spirited interest in the welfare of the state that made him the champion of many measures of direct benefit to the commonwealth and thus his death was largely regarded as a public calamity in California.

George Washington Stilwell was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1823, and he arrived at young manhood with a good edu-



GEORGE W. STILWELL



cation, a strong physique, a high character and a patriotic and adventurous spirit. At the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war, his patriotic spirit aroused, he responded to the call of his country for troops and went to Texas where he was drilled for the stern realities of the battle-field under General Zachary Taylor. Under that intrepid commander he crossed the Rio Grande river into Mexico and served throughout the war. He took part in a brilliant campaign and not many soldiers had a more difficult, eventful and picturesque experience than did First Sergeant Stilwell of the Texas Rangers Spy Company.

When the war was over Mr. Stilwell returned to Pennsylvania, but started westward soon after the discovery of gold joining the Gordon expedition which reached California after a long and arduous journey of nine months. The party had trouble with the ship but reached Nicaragua on the route planned, endured many privations while crossing to the Pacific coast, but at length re-embarked at Realejo, on the brig *Laura Ann*. Seventy-seven days had passed ere the voyage on the Pacific was terminated and during that time the supply of food and water was largely exhausted, and it was with a feeling of intense relief and gladness that the passengers landed at San Francisco, on the 5th of October, 1849.

Like the other settlers from the east Mr. Stilwell went to the mines, but not meeting with the success he had anticipated in his search for gold he turned his attention to merchandising, forming the firm of Stilwell, Prentiss and Evans at Stockton, California. As opportunity offered and his financial resources increased, he also extended his efforts to other fields of business activity and in addition to merchandising he engaged in banking and assaying at Alleghany, California where his business interests proved very profitable, making him one of the most prosperous men of that section of the state. His methods, too, commended him to the confidence of all, for while progressive and energetic he was ever strictly honorable and reliable in all trade transactions and based his success upon close application, unflinching energy and capable management. Having accumulated a very desirable competence, he retired from active business life and returned to San Francisco, where he erected a fine residence at the corner of Eleventh and Folsom streets, but failing health caused him to leave that city and in 1867 he took up his abode in San Rafael, where he remained until 1884, when he again went to San Francisco, spending his remaining days there and in Oakland.

While living in Marin county Mr. Stilwell was prominent, influential and active in public affairs affecting the welfare of the community. He served in several municipal positions in San Rafael and was also supervisor of the county, in which office he discharged his duties so acceptably that upon his retirement he was presented with a set of congratulatory resolutions from a large body of appreciative constituents and friends. In 1852 he was a member of the Sansome Hook and Ladder Company, the first organization of the kind in San Francisco, and he was also a member of the Society of California Pioneers and of the Veterans of the Mexican war.

Soon after entering upon his mercantile career in Stockton, California, Mr. Stilwell was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Boyter Aitkin, whom he

wedded in the east and then returned to his California home with his bride. His wife died, and in his later years he lived with his children, a daughter and two sons, the latter now representatives of the business interests of San Francisco.

Mr. Stilwell's death occurred in Oakland, November 17, 1899, and came as a bereavement to his many friends throughout the state. From the pioneer epoch in the history of the commonwealth he has figured in its development, in the utilization of the natural resources of the state and in the promotion of the business activity, which is the real basis of the growth and prosperity of every community. Building an untarnished reputation and character, he was a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

THEODORE ARLINGTON BELL.

Hon. Theodore Arlington Bell, member of the United States house of representatives from the second California district, by election in 1902, is one of the young and prominent lawyers and politicians of the state, and has had a rapid rise to influence since his admission to the bar only a decade ago. He is a native son of the state, and is a member of a well known family that has been established here for forty-five years, so that it is well representative of the best interests of California.

Mr. Bell is a son of Charles E. and Catherine J. (Mills) Bell. His father, a native of Connecticut, is now living retired in St. Helena, California, being seventy-seven years old. He was one of the first county clerks in the state of Iowa, and in 1859 brought his family across the plains to California, where he engaged in mining for the first three years. He then became foreman shipwright for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco, and from there went into the employ of the government as quartermaster shipwright in the Mare Island navy yard, which position he held from 1865 to 1898,—a creditable and most efficient record of service. He and his wife had six sons: Charles Humboldt Bell, now forty-five years old, was born while the family was crossing the plains, and while at the Humboldt river in Nevada; he is now living at St. Helena. Edward Stanton Bell, born in Trinity county, California, August 26, 1862, received his early schooling in the old capitol building at Benicia—the second capitol of the state, having succeeded Monterey, and later having been turned into a school,—and later studied law with his brother Theodore; he was married at San Francisco, July 26, 1899, to Miss Jessie L. Dresser, a native of California and a daughter of early residents of the state; fraternally he has been a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West for the past nineteen years, and is an active Democrat in politics.

Theodore A. Bell was born at Vallejo, California, July 5, 1872, and received his early schooling at Crystal Spring school near St. Helena. At the age of eighteen he was granted a certificate to teach, and for some time taught the Tucker school district in northern Napa county. He was engaged in that occupation for a year and a half and at the same time carried on his studies in law, after which he came to Napa and entered the office of William Gwinn,

district attorney, where he studied law until he was twenty-one years old. He was admitted to the bar on his birthday, July 25, 1893, and for the following year engaged in practice. He was then elected district attorney, and at the end of his four-year term was re-elected. At the expiration of his second term he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and has been one of the young and progressive men during the fifty-eighth session.

Congressman Bell was married in Napa, April 23, 1899, to Miss Annie M. Muller, of Napa, and they have one daughter, Maurine. Mr. Bell affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being elected Grand Warden of that order May, 1904, the Independent Order of Foresters, the N. S. G. W., the Eagles, the Druids, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, etc.

GILMAN WILLIAM BACON.

Gilman William Bacon, county auditor of Alameda county, California, is a native of the Green Mountain state. He was born in Orange county, Vermont, October 22, 1864, son of J. F. and Aucelia (Perrin) Bacon, both natives of that state.

Mr. Bacon's education was begun in the public schools of his native county. When he was ten years of age he accompanied his mother to Colorado, where they lived for several years, and where, in the public schools and the Denver Business College, his studies were pursued until he was eighteen. When he was twenty-one he and his mother came to California. That was in 1885. They located in Oakland, and here his mother passed the closing years of her life, and died in 1899. For two years after coming to Oakland, Mr. Bacon was in the employ of the California & Nevada Railway Company, as conductor. In 1888 he entered the service of the Oakland Street Railway Company, as conductor, and was thus occupied until 1902, when he was elected to the office of county auditor of Alameda county, for a term of four years, being the choice of the Union labor ticket.

Mr. Bacon is connected with numerous fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Car-men's Benevolent Society, Car-men's Union and the Oakland Press Club. He is a member of the Oakland board of trade. In 1887 Mr. Bacon married Miss Hester E. Woods, a native of Massachusetts.

GEORGE S. PIERCE.

George S. Pierce, chief deputy in the office of county clerk of Alameda county, California, is one of the popular and rising young men of Oakland.

Mr. Pierce was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1874, son of William W. and Helen J. (Haynes) Pierce. The Pierce family to which our subject belongs is descended from one of the Mayflower passengers, and William W. Pierce was a native of New York state. The latter emigrated to California with his family of three sons and one daughter, in 1883, and settled in Oakland. At the time of their removal to this state George S. was a

boy of nine years. He attended the common and high schools in Oakland until he was eighteen, the next five years was secretary of the Builders' Association in Oakland, and in 1898 he was appointed deputy under Frank C. Jordan, clerk of Alameda county. He served one year as judgment clerk under Mr. Jordan and three years as clerk in Judge Hall's court. In 1902 he was appointed to his present position, that of chief deputy under John P. Cook.

Mr. Pierce, like other members of the family to which he belongs, is an ardent Republican and takes a pride in keeping himself posted on all the political issues of the day. He was secretary of the Republican county central committee for four years. And in this connection we state that George S. Pierce is a cousin of Charles D. Pierce, who was elected mayor of Oakland at the age of twenty-six years.

In Masonic circles the subject of our sketch has been honored by having conferred upon him the thirtieth degree of the Scottish Rite.

JOSEPH H. HUNT.

This is an age of mammoth industries, of important enterprises and extensive business concerns of diversified character, and at the head of such interests stand men of marked energy, keen discernment and strong executive force. Of such a class is Joseph H. Hunt a representative, and his career excites the admiration and awakens the regard of his contemporaries and those who know aught of his history, for he started out in life empty-handed, and without the aid of adventitious circumstances or the assistance of influential friends he has steadily worked his way upward, advancing from humble surroundings to large worldly successes through the opportunity which is the pride of our American life. His ambition has enabled him to find in each forward step broader scope for his labors and a wider outlook for future possibilities and to-day he stands at the head of an institution which has contributed more than any other to the development, growth and general prosperity of Haywards, for the canning business conducted under the name of the Hunt Brothers Company has been the most important factor in the industrial and commercial life of the town in which it is located.

Mr. Hunt was born in Nevada county, California, September 25, 1864. His father, W. J. Hunt, is a representative of an old American family and was born in Missouri. He came to California in 1860 and is now engaged in fruit raising at Sebastapol, California. He married Miss Lucy Jackson, who died in 1872.

The early boyhood days of Joseph H. Hunt were fraught with many hardships, difficulties and trials. His mother died when he was eight years old and the family was in limited financial circumstances. Because of this he left home to work upon a farm, and at the same time, through the inducement of his father, he attended school. When he was a boy of nearly seventeen years of age his father planted for a Santa Rosa company a large acreage of blackberries, but when the fruit reached a bearing condition the company failed and the father had to do something with the crop in order



J. A. Smith

to get a return for his labors. He utilized the berries by converting them into wine and cordials, and for two years Joseph Hunt traveled about the country in a wagon loaded with the product, which he sold to local dealers. In 1884 he became a student in Pacific Methodist College, where he remained for two years, but was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of ill health. Throughout the greater part of his business career he has been connected in one capacity or another with the production of fruit & its kindred industries in California. During the year following his college course he purchased green fruit for the J. Lusk Company, of Oakland, and the following year he began drying fruit in Santa Rosa. After the close of that season he was given charge of the orange packing department at Riverside of W. R. Strong & Company, of Sacramento, and thus from time to time he was promoted and gained a broader and more comprehensive knowledge of the business in which he was destined to rise to leadership. In 1887 he went east, spending the winter in Missouri. In 1888, however, he returned to California and again entered the employ of Strong & Company, shipping oranges in the winter for that firm, while conducting his own dryer in Santa Rosa during the summer months.

It was in the summer of 1888 that Mr. Hunt embarked in the canning business on a small scale on his father's ranch near Sebastapol. Although the enterprise was a very primitive affair he packed fifteen hundred cases of fruit in that season. His brother, W. C. Hunt, who has recently departed this life, joined him in business at that time. In 1889 he built a small cannery in Sebastapol, which the following year was removed to Santa Rosa, and at that date the Hunt Brothers Fruit Packing Company was organized and succeeded to the business of the former canning company and also to that of the fruit-drying company. In 1896, however, this business was sold out and the Hunt Brothers Company was then incorporated and established a new enterprise by the erection of a cannery in Haywards. It was a comparatively small institution that began packing, but the men back of it were progressive, understood the market and the public demand and carried forward the work of improvement in various lines until a very large enterprise was that which represented the canning industry of Haywards. After the death of his brother, J. H. Hunt assumed the active management of the business and has since been at its head.

In 1901 a great fire completely destroyed the plant, leaving only a few blackened cans to mark the industry and labor of these years. Mr. Hunt was in the east at the time and Haywards wondered whether the cannery would be rebuilt, but the town was not long left in doubt, for the company was not to be daunted by a fire and the work of reconstruction began. Everything was on a larger, more modern and complete scale than ever before, and soon the new factory, without a superior in the state, was ready to be put in operation.

The fruit canned by Hunt Brothers Company is shipped throughout the civilized world, and the label of the company upon a can is a guarantee that the fruit is of the finest quality and is packed under the direction of

men thoroughly conversant with the business. No matter how large the season's output may be, it is always sold, there being no difficulty in finding a market for the product. From June until October the cannery is practically a city by itself. Not only from this immediate vicinity but from adjacent counties families come to work during the seasons. Everything possible is done for the comfort and convenience of the employes, whose privileges are such as few employes of city factories enjoy. Good wages are paid and many a person is enabled to provide for the winter by the proceeds of his labor in the summer in connection with the Hunt Brothers cannery. The company has erected one hundred and thirty comfortable cottages which are rented to workers at a nominal figure. Perhaps no better estimate of the growth of the business can be given than to furnish a table showing the output of canned goods each year. In 1888 there were fifteen hundred cases, in 1889 four thousand cases, in 1890 forty-two thousand, in 1891 fifty-one thousand, in 1892 twenty thousand, in 1893 fifty thousand, in 1894 fifty thousand, in 1895 twenty-five thousand, 1896 forty-two thousand, 1897 fifty thousand, 1898 sixty-four thousand, 1899 ninety-three thousand, 1900 one hundred and twenty thousand, 1901 one hundred and fifty thousand, 1902 one hundred and eighty-three thousand, and in 1903 two hundred and forty-two thousand cases. This shows that in nine seasons the business has increased tenfold. The company packs all kinds of fruits and also tomatoes and asparagus, and the total number of the cans used in the year 1903 was about six million, which if placed end to end would stretch across the country for six hundred miles. The pay-roll, exclusive of the heads of departments and office help, from the 1st of June, 1903, until the 1st of November of the same year was ninety-five thousand dollars. Most of the money is circulated in Haywards, which indicates at a glance that the cannery is of vast benefit to the town. During the height of the season eleven hundred people were employed.

The company is now building another factory in Antioch, where asparagus will be packed. This will be under the management of J. W. Nelson, formerly of the Oakland Preserving Company, who has recently been with the California Cannery Association. The Hunt Brothers Company also owns a fruit-packing establishment and cannery at Gridley, Butte county, California, which has a capacity of thirty thousand cases annually. The members of the company are also interested in the Hawaiian Pineapple Company of Honolulu, incorporated, and Mr. Hunt has taken a very important part in the development of the pineapple industry on the islands. The company is planting one thousand acres there as rapidly as possible to that fruit. The cannery has already been built and in a few years the output will reach several hundred thousand cases of pineapple. The company also owns two hundred acres of orchard land in Stanislaus county, California, and in Contra Costa county they have contracted with fruit growers and have done much to encourage the fruit-raising industry in this part of the state. At present the officers of the company are: J. H. Hunt, president; A. C. Baumgartner, vice president, the latter acquiring his interest about two years ago;

the W. C. Hunt estate; and two or three other stockholders, whose holdings are comparatively small.

On the 29th of January, 1891, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Margaretta Mock, who was born in Santa Rosa, California, a daughter of Wesley Mock, who is now living retired and who came to this state in 1849, settling as a pioneer in Santa Rosa. He and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. When the original ceremony took place fifty years ago James G. Fair and Robert A. Thompson were the witnesses. Not long after this Mr. Fair had to give up his house because he could not pay the rent, but as the years advanced he became one of the millionaire princes of California. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born two sons, Wesley Jackson and Joseph Harold.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hunt is a Mason identified with various Masonic bodies and is a Knight Templar of Oakland Commandery No. 11. The business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up of the chief industries in this section of the country find in Mr. Hunt a worthy representative. He has been instrumental in instituting a business concern that has proved of great value to Haywards and the surrounding districts, adding greatly to the general wealth as well as to his individual prosperity. Certainly there has come to him the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the state, and he has left and is leaving his impress upon the commercial world. He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and mature judgment, and is honored and respected by all not only because of the brilliant success to which he has attained, but also by reason of the straightforward honorable business methods that he has ever followed.

THEODORE WILLIAM LEYDECKER.

Theodore William Leydecker, postmaster of the city of Alameda, California, has been a resident of this place for more than a quarter of a century, he having located here in 1876.

Mr. Leydecker, as his name suggests, is a native of Germany. He was born March 10, 1849, son of Anton and Anna (Oltmann) Leydecker, both natives of Germany and members of families that had long resided in that country. He grew up on his father's farm, attending school at Otterndorf until he was fourteen years old, and early in life developed a desire to see something of the world. Accordingly, in 1864, he came alone to America, arriving in New York on May 21st. For three years he remained in New York. Then he came to California, first to San Francisco, where he engaged in the retail liquor business. Since locating in Alameda in 1876 he has taken an active interest in its growth and development. From 1892 to 1896 he was one of the trustees of the town, and since March 1, 1898, he has been postmaster, having been re-appointed in April, 1903. He affiliates with the Republican party and has always shown an enthusiastic interest in both local and state politics, frequently serving as delegate to the conventions of his party.

In 1888 Mr. Leydecker married Miss Wilhelmine Kriete, a native of England, and they have three children, Walter, Arthur and Theodore. He has membership in the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M.

FRANK KILBURN MILLINGTON.

To Frank Kilburn Millington belongs the distinction of being the second white child born in Encinal, now Alameda, California, and he is now the oldest "native son" living in Alameda.

Mr. Millington was born July 28, 1855, son of James and Lydia E. (Kilburn) Millington, both natives of New York state. James Millington came to California in 1849. After mining for a few years, he settled in Alameda, where he engaged in work at the carpenter's trade and later in contracting, which he followed for many years. For twelve years he was city clerk of Alameda. Both he and his good wife are still living, he at the age of seventy-eight years, she at seventy-seven, and they are among the few pioneers of the city that are left. Their family consists of one son and four daughters. Of the latter, Alice E. is the wife of George F. Hildreth; Minnie G. is the wife of D. W. Martin, May E. married William Hardy, of Seattle, Washington, and Eva is now Mrs. Marcus McLane.

The son, Frank K., attended the public schools of his native town until he was sixteen years of age, the next two years he was variously employed, and at nineteen he learned telegraphy. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, first as brakeman of a freight train. He was rapidly promoted, and in 1895 was appointed assistant station baggage agent at San Francisco, which position he now fills.

In October, 1876, upon the organization of the volunteer fire department of Alameda, Mr. Millington's name was among the charter members, together with that of the present chief, F. K. Krauth, and he has been identified with the department from that time to the present. He was secretary of the hook and ladder company at one time and subsequently its foreman. In October, 1895, he was made assistant engineer of the First District, which position he holds at the present writing.

Mr. Millington has a wife and one daughter, Ruby. His marriage was in 1881 to Miss Frances E. Haile, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Charles H. and Polly S. Haile, early pioneers of Alameda. Mr. Millington is a Republican, and a member of the A. O. U. W., W. O. W. and I. O. R. M.

EDWARD L. MOODY.

In reviewing the history of Edward L. Moody one is reminded of the words of the great New York financier, "If you're not a success don't blame the times you live in, don't blame the place you occupy, don't blame the circumstances you're surrounded with,—lay the blame where it belongs, to yourself. Not in time, place or circumstance, but in the man lies success. If you win success you must pay the price." Realizing the truth of this, Mr. Moody has paid the price of concentrated effort, of indomitable energy, of perseverance and of well applied business principles and has won the victory

which he started out to win years ago. He is now the president of the Berryessa Fruit Growers' Association and in this connection is controlling one of the important productive industries of Santa Clara county.

Edward L. Moody was born at San Jose on the 13th of September, 1857. His father, Charles Moody, was a native of New York and represented an old American family that was founded in the Empire state at an early epoch in its development. After arriving at years of maturity he married Martha J. Lee, who was a native of Arkansas. The year 1849 witnessed his arrival in California, having crossed the plains with an ox team. San Jose was his destination and he became a pioneer in the lumber and flour-milling business at that place. In 1856 he established the first flour mill in the Santa Clara valley on Coyote creek and was associated with his father and brothers in the enterprise. He continued in the milling business up to the time of his death, covering a period of more than one-third of a century, and the mill which he owned and operated was the nucleus of the business now owned and controlled by the Sperry Flour Company, formerly known as the Central Milling Company. This corporation now controls one of the largest milling enterprises in the United States. The death of Mr. Charles Moody occurred in 1890 and his wife passed away in 1904. They were the parents of eight children: Mrs. E. T. Sawyer; Mrs. W. C. Kennedy; Charles Henry, who is an orchardist of the Santa Cruz mountains; Edward L., of this review; Albert R., who is deceased; Elton Byron; Mrs. Edward Ament; and Mrs. Horace Cureton.

Edward L. Moody began his education at the usual age as a pupil in the public schools of San Jose, where he continued his studies until he had completed the high school course. He was also a student in a local business college, and he put aside his text books at the age of seventeen years in order to enter upon an active business career. He learned the milling business with his father and followed that pursuit until a few years ago, but in recent years has been identified with the fruit-raising industry, which is one of the most important sources of wealth to California. In 1898 he planted a large orchard at Berryessa and now has forty acres devoted to the production of prunes and apricots. He has made a close study of the needs of fruit trees in this portion of the country, and he carries on his business along modern progressive lines. He is also the president of the Berryessa Fruit Growers' Association, which owns and controls one of the largest fruit-drying plants of the county, drying and packing from four to six thousand tons of fruit annually. The success and growth of this concern is largely due to his efforts, his enterprising activity being an essential factor in its control.

In 1883 occurred the marriage of Mr. Moody and Miss Minnie Shaw, a native of Berryessa, Santa Clara county, and a daughter of Isaiah Shaw, who was one of the first settlers of this part of the state, having come to California in 1849. As the years advanced Mr. Shaw was widely known as an extensive farmer and also controlled important dairy and horticultural interests. His death occurred in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Moody have been born two daughters, Hazel and Mildred, who are still with their parents. Mr. Moody votes with the Republican party, but the honors and emoluments of

office have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to give his attention in undivided manner to his industrial and agricultural interests. His activity in business, however, has not only contributed to his individual prosperity, but has also been an active factor in the development of this part of the state, and he is now accounted one of the representative and influential men of Santa Clara county.

EDWARD HENRY HOPPE.

Edward Henry Hoppe, who is identified with agricultural interests and is also serving as justice of the peace in Sacramento, was born in Evansville, Indiana, June 6, 1859. His father, William Hoppe, was a native of Germany, belonging to a prominent family of that country, owning one of the largest cutlery establishments in Solingen. He came to America in 1847, locating in St. Louis, where he followed the chosen pursuit of the family, being engaged in the cutlery business there. He afterward removed to Evansville, Indiana, in 1852, and in connection with a partner conducted what was called the Mechanics Foundry, situated at the corner of First and Pine streets in that city. There he remained continuously for more than two decades, and in 1875 came to California, locating in Sacramento. Here his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1880. In early manhood he had wedded Miss Julia Fisher, who was born in the fatherland, where her ancestors had lived through many generations. She survived her husband for almost a quarter of a century and died in Sacramento in February, 1903. In the family were five sons and three daughters.

Edward Henry Hoppe as a student in the public schools in Evansville, Indiana, mastered the elementary branches of English learning, and then entered the high school, manifesting special aptitude in his studies and being graduated at the comparatively early age of fourteen years. He then began to learn the trade of general blacksmithing, serving an apprenticeship, when his health failed him and he came to California, arriving in this state with the family on the 3d of May, 1875. Here he worked in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops for six months and was afterward employed by different firms of Sacramento as a general or traveling salesman. About 1892 he located in Sutterville and became engaged in farming, which pursuit he has since followed, and in his agricultural labors has met with good success.

On the 9th of March, 1885, Mr. Hoppe was united in marriage in Sacramento to Miss Carrie Taft, who was born in Nevada City, California, and is a daughter of C. C. Taft, a pioneer miner and mill owner of this state. The family, however, is of English descent and was founded in Vermont in early days. Five sons and two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoppe: Edward, Charles, Willie, George, Atkinson, Crystal and Aloma, all in school. Mr. Hoppe is connected with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and gives stalwart political support to the Republican party. He has been active in its councils, frequently serving as a delegate to its county conventions, and he wields considerable influence in its ranks. All matters pertaining to the welfare of his community have received his earnest endorsement. In 1900 he was appointed justice of the peace and soon afterward was elected to that

office for four years' term. In the fall of 1903 he was once more chosen for the position, so that his present term will cover the period from 1904 until 1908. Being chosen for a second term by popular suffrage is certainly an indication of the confidence of the general public in his ability and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

DAVID HOBSON.

In a life of intense and well directed business activity, resulting in success, Mr. Hobson has also found time to devote to the higher purposes of existence as represented in the church and through its various lines of effort for the uplifting of humanity. He has become especially well known as a leader in temperance circles, and he has made for himself a record which is untarnished and which has gained for him the unqualified regard and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Hobson is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred in Surry county in 1822. He is a son of Stephen and Mary (Bond) Hobson, both of whom were natives of North Carolina and were representatives of an old southern family. His mother was a daughter of John Bond, the famous preacher of the Society of Friends, who devoted fifty years of his life to active service as a representative of that denomination. The grandmother of Mr. Hobson was a member of the Vestal family and a daughter of Thomas Vestal, of Chatham county, North Carolina. Her mother was a daughter of Charles Davis, who ran away from his home in London and came to America. He was sold at Philadelphia in order to pay his passage, and when he had worked out his term of service he established a home of his own and became the progenitor of the family in the new world. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hobson were born five sons and one daughter, but the subject of this review is the only one now living.

The father was engaged in the iron industry, and at the age of fourteen years David Hobson, who up to this time had largely directed his energies toward the acquirement of an education, went into the iron works which his father had and followed that pursuit until his twenty-second year. Then he spent two years in school. It was in 1850 that he started for California, for he desired that he might share in the successes which were crowning the efforts of so many men on the Pacific coast. Crossing the plains he traveled on week after week and month after month until the distance between him and his destination was perceptibly lessened, and at length he reached the end of the journey, arriving at Sacramento on the 4th of October. He did not tarry long in that city, however, but came to Santa Clara county and soon afterward went with his brother, Stephen Hobson, to the mines in Tuolumne county. There he followed mining until the spring of 1853, and was very successful in his search for gold, making enough in that way to purchase property. He bought one hundred and seventy-five acres of land near Berryessa, Santa Clara county. In 1855 he went back to the mines, but since 1859 has made his home on this tract. He planted his first orchard in the spring of 1860 on the east side of Coyote creek, and has been engaged in

fruit-raising and general farming up to the present writing, in 1904. He was one of the first settlers of this district, arriving here when it was largely a frontier region and when the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun. As the years have advanced he has witnessed its transformation and has borne an important part in the material development of this portion of the state.

Mr. Hobson was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Langensee, a native of Germany, who came to California with her parents about 1863. Their marriage has been blessed with twelve children, eight of whom are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin Van Horn, of Santa Clara; Annie; Philip; David; Alfred; Edna; F. Benjamin; and Celesta.

Mr. Hobson has been a member of the Sons of Temperance for forty-eight years, and is a past grand chaplain of the Grand Division and past worthy associate. He has been a frequent contributor to the press upon the temperance question and has written tracts and published more than two hundred thousand pages of temperance and other literature at his own expense. This has been quite widely distributed, and the seeds thus sown have not been without their harvest. His interest in all that pertains to the moral progress in the community is most marked, and has been manifested in tangible form by liberal contributions to the support of Christian work. He donated the land on which the house of worship of the Friends Society has been built, on Ninth street in San Jose. He is now one of the trustees and district steward of the Methodist church at Berryessa. His political support is given to the Republican party, and in matters of citizenship he manifests a public-spirited interest.

CHARLES BELDING.

Charles Belding has had a business career in Stockton, California, that covers half a century. The record of his life, in brief, is as follows:

Charles Belding was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, July 12, 1831, son of Joshua and Rosetta (Cooley) Belding, both natives of Massachusetts and representatives of families long resident in America. Joshua Belding was a farmer. When his son Charles was five years old he removed with his family to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm in Wyoming valley, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits the rest of his life and where he died. He was the father of three sons and one daughter. The latter, Sofronia, was the wife of George S. Thompson, of Wheeling, West Virginia. One of the sons, Rufus, is deceased, and the other two are in California, Lyman having come to this state in 1856.

In the district schools near his home in Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, Charles Belding received his early education. At the age of fourteen he entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he was a student until he reached the age of sixteen. Then he went to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and secured employment in a mercantile establishment, remaining there until he was twenty. At this time the California gold fever raged high all over the country, and among its victims was young Belding.

He dates his arrival in California, February 24, 1852. With him, like most new-comers then, the mines were the first attraction, and with pick and shovel he tried his luck in the placers. Mining, however, did not bring the results he had anticipated, and in August of that same year he came to Stockton and entered the employ of Lippincott & Vaughan, soda-water manufacturers. In 1855 he became one of the firm, buying a branch of the business at Murphy's and going there to take charge of same. Two years later he returned to Stockton, to their original establishment, which he has since conducted, Mr. Lippincott retiring in 1871. Meantime Mr. Belding also became interested in agricultural pursuits and since 1870 he has had extensive farming interests in both San Joaquin and Butte counties. And for seventeen years he has been in public life, filling from time to time various local offices. For nine years he was public administrator of the county. Also he served as councilman, library trustee, and mayor of the city.

In April, 1859, Mr. Belding married Miss Josephine Latimer of Calaveras county, daughter of Daniel Latimer, who came to California in 1849 and was one of the pioneers of Calaveras county. They have four children—Walter L.; Juliet, wife of R. P. Lane; Laura, wife of George M. Clark; and Herbert C. For many years Mr. Belding has been a worthy member of the Masonic Lodge.

GEORGE THOMAS.

George Thomas is a substantial citizen and prosperous farmer of San Joaquin county, residing near Linden. He is especially well thought of in his community because he has acquired by his own diligent and thrifty efforts the material comforts with which he is now surrounded, and worked his way from almost a penniless start to a position where he is now a property owner, enjoys influence among his fellow citizens, and can point with pride to his **past career**.

Mr. Thomas was born on the other side of the Atlantic, in the kingdom of Bavaria (since then having become one of the states of the great German empire), on June 8, 1852, so that he is now in the prime of his life and years. He was a son of Henry and Margaret (Liesy) Thomas, who were also natives of Bavaria. George passed his youth in his native place, and what education he received in his own tongue has since been supplemented by a rich and varied experience in practical life, and after coming to America he mastered the English language. In 1872, when he was just twenty years old, he made the ever memorable emigration to this country. He took passage on a steamer at Antwerp, and after a voyage of twenty-five days reached New Orleans. For several months following he was employed on a sugar plantation near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but before the year 1872 was ended he arrived in California and San Joaquin county. He has centered his active life in this county ever since, so that he has been enrolled among the efficient citizenship from the days of early manhood until the present. For a number of years he hired out as a ranch hand, working principally in the Linden neighborhood. In 1886 he began farming for himself, and has continued his independent operations with

much success ever since. He is the owner of forty acres near Linden, but he farms in addition a one hundred and sixty acre tract, so that he has all he can reasonably attend to. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in politics, but maintains an independent attitude in such matters and does not give unquestioning allegiance to a party banner, often voting for the man or principle that meets his best approval. He is identified with the German Reformed church, in which faith he was reared. Mr. Thomas has never married, but although without the anchorage of a home of his own he has always been accounted one of the most reliable and public-spirited of the citizens of San Joaquin county.

WILLIAM PARNELL SQUIRES.

William Parnell Squires, clerk of the police and fire commission of San Jose, was born in Peoria, Illinois, on the 30th of November, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Mary Jane (Parnell) Squires. The father was a native of England and a representative of an old family of that country. He came to the United States with his father in 1836, settling first in Ohio, whence he afterward removed to Illinois, establishing his home near Peoria. He was a farmer by occupation and resided in Peoria county until 1876, when he went to Nebraska, where his wife died. In 1882 he made his way to Oregon, where he engaged in farming in connection with his son George. His death occurred in the Sunset state in 1886. His wife, who was born in Ireland, was a relative of Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader and patriot. With her parents she came to the United States, the family home being established in Ohio, where she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Squires. Their family consisted of four sons and one daughter, but two of the sons and the daughter died in infancy. George, the eldest, is now a resident farmer of Oregon.

William Parnell Squires pursued his early education in the public schools of Whiteside county, Illinois. In the summer months he worked upon the farm and in the winter seasons gave his attention to the mastery of the branches of English learning. At the age of seventeen years in response to his country's call for aid and prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in defense of the Union and was assigned to Company C, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry. He served first under General Buell in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, where the regiment lost about one-third of its number. Later he was under the command of General Rosecrans and fought in the battle of Stone River in December, 1862, where out of nine hundred men only one hundred and ninety-one were left. He was also at later dates under the command of General Howard and General Grant, the latter being the leader of the forces at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. With his regiment he also took part in the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman, and on the 2d of September, 1864, while making a charge at Lovejoy Station he was wounded in the heel. This injury caused the amputation of his foot and after four amputations he lost his leg. He received an honor-

able discharge on the 6th of March, 1865, and at once returned to his home.

In 1866 Mr. Squires pursued a business course in Eastman's College at Chicago and later accepted a position in connection with the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, Illinois. In 1867 he left that and was appointed deputy county recorder of Whiteside county, Illinois, and in 1868-9 he served as deputy county treasurer. During the two succeeding years he was enrolling clerk in the Illinois legislature and in 1872 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Whiteside county for a term of four years. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Squires went to Nebraska, where he turned his attention to farming, following that pursuit for a number of years. In 1889, however, he again entered public life, acting as assistant doorkeeper in Congress. In the fall of 1890 he came to California, settling in San Jose, and was appointed deputy assessor under L. A. Spitzer, continuing to fill that position until 1903, when he was elected secretary of the police and fire commission, in which capacity he is now serving.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Squires and Miss Emma Francis, a native of England and a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Francis, who became early settlers of Yonkers, New York. Mrs. Squires engaged in teaching in the public schools of Whiteside county, Illinois, prior to her marriage. To this union have been born five children: William F., who is serving as paymaster clerk on the *Monadnock* in the United States navy; Charles H., who is a graduate of Stanford University and is now in the government service as a member of the bureau of public lands in Manila; Paul, who is now a druggist of San Francisco and who for three years served on the United States battleship *Oregon*, acting as hospital steward at Santiago, in the Spanish-American war; Emma, who is a milliner at Monmouth, Oregon; and Raymond, the youngest, who is living at home. Mr. Squires belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to John A. Dix Post No. 42, G. A. R. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in its welfare, growth and success. He belongs to the California Construction League, an organization for the reclamation of the arid lands of the state. Almost his entire life has been devoted to public service, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is as loyal to his country in the days of peace as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south, and he has made for himself a most creditable career as a soldier and as an official.

COLONEL THOMAS F. O'NEIL.

Colonel Thomas F. O'Neil, deputy county clerk of San Francisco county and colonel of the First Regiment, National Guard of California, has lived in San Francisco nearly all his life, and is worthy of special distinction because of the honorable part he has taken as a civilian, a county officer and as a soldier in the service of his state and nation. He was not born to riches or luxury, so that, like most men, he has had to devote most of his

thought and energies to the problem of self-maintenance, but at the same time, as far as in him lay, he has been zealous and public-spirited and has offered freely of his services to the public welfare, so that he fully deserves the esteem rewarding a well spent life.

Colonel O'Neil was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1856. His father, John O'Neil, a descendant of the famous King O'Neil of Ireland, came out to California in 1857, and for a long term of years was in the employ of the Wells Fargo Company's Express, and was known for his sterling integrity and excellent ability.

Thomas F. O'Neil received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and in early life learned the trade of pressman, and continued his work on the papers of this city until he was chosen to his present position of deputy county clerk, in 1890. August 6, 1875, he joined the Second Artillery Regiment of the National Guard of the state as a private, and as a member of the First Regiment took part in the Kearney riots of 1877-78 and the railroad strike in 1894. On May 25, 1898, he was with this regiment when, as a part of the United States volunteer forces, it embarked for Manila. This was the first regiment of American troops that ever embarked for a foreign war, having left even before the troops landed in Cuba. Mr. O'Neil was then captain of his company, and in the Philippines he saw much actual campaigning and fighting, and bore credit with the other officers of that gallant regiment for the worthy part it took in the war with the Spanish and the Filipinos. He was twice complimented in the field by General Charles King, who was in command of the brigade.

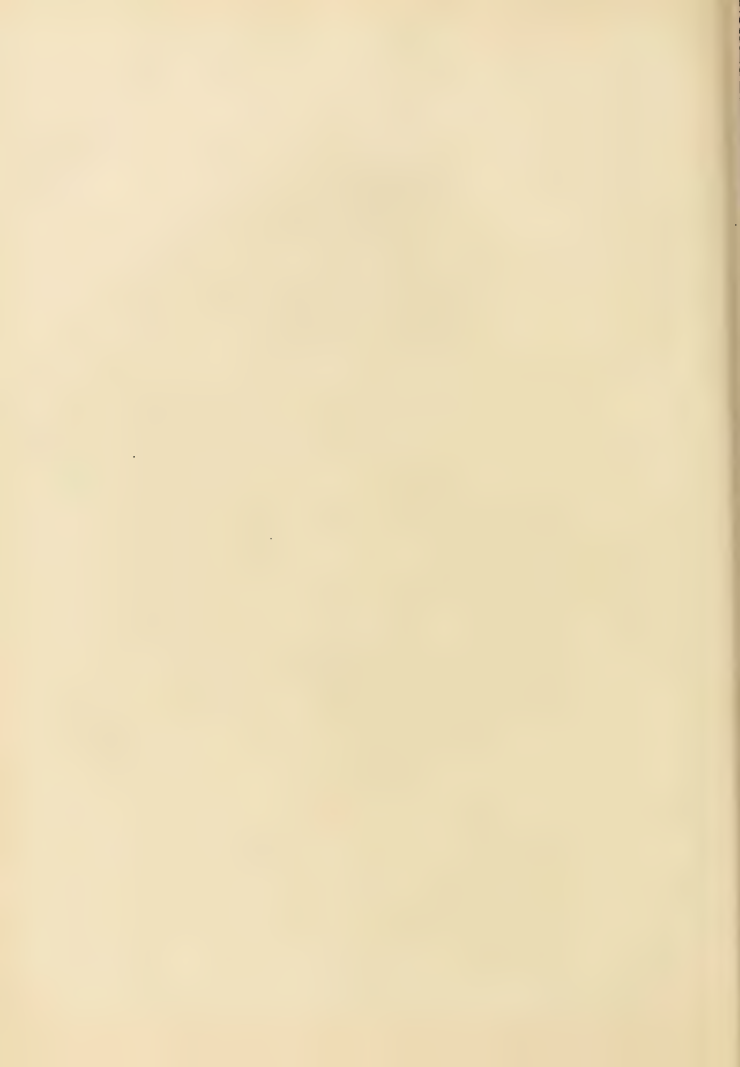
COLONEL A. ANDREWS.

Colonel A. Andrews, for many years proprietor of the famous "Diamond Palace" of San Francisco, at 221 Montgomery street, is one of the most versatile geniuses known to California history; a man who has seen all the climes of the globe, who has experienced all the mutations and fickle-nesses of the goddess fortune; who again and again has embarked for the isles of wealth, and with their luxuries and enjoyments in his reach has met the winds of adversity and been borne back to the shallows of comparative poverty; but even so often has he resolutely turned his bark and renewed the fierce battle with the elements that beset the financial and commercial sea, and it is the happy privilege to record in this work that for many years he has been safely anchored in the harbor of material prosperity, with all good things abounding.

Colonel Andrews is one of the oldest of California and San Francisco business men. His jewelry emporium in the days of old, the days of gold, was one of the most popular and busy marts of trade in the city, and for nearly forty years the "Diamond Palace" has been one of the chief attractions to the visitor of the city and the leading jewelry and fine arts house. Outside of commercial life he has been identified in countless ways with the fraternal, social, military and political life of the west, and has made his influence felt on many corresponding institutions and organizations. He is



Col. Andrews
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now approaching his eightieth year of life, but still fills with much of his old-time energy and vivacity of spirit the position as a man of affairs, which when vacant, will be found to have been one of the most conspicuous in San Francisco's history.

Colonel Andrews was born in London, England, April 7, 1826, in which city his father, who had previously served as a corporal under the first Napoleon, was engaged in the tobacco trade. After his father's death, which occurred during the childhood of the son, the mother took her family to the United States and located at New Orleans, that being in 1838.

At the age of twenty, in 1846, Colonel Andrews enlisted in the United States army for the Mexican war, first holding a lieutenant's commission and shortly promoted to the captaincy of Company A, Second Ohio Regiment. His excellence as an officer attracted the attention and commendation of his superiors, and he was mentioned for gallantry by General Scott. At the close of the war he had two hundred and fifty dollars and a government warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and, being befriended by Michael Reese, a man of influence and wealth, he was able to start a jewelry store in St. Louis, where in a short time he had accumulated thirteen thousand dollars. The gold fever carried him off to California, and at Sacramento, in partnership with A. Hiller, he established a jewelry business. November 2, 1852, a disastrous fire, destroying the whole city, destroyed the store and left Mr. Andrews sixty thousand dollars in debt.

Once more he was at the beginning, with only a large fund of experience as capital. He came to San Francisco; secured a fresh stock of goods, and soon opened up a magnificent shop, one of the most thronged and busy resorts in the city during the early days. In twenty months after the failure at Sacramento the firm had retrieved its losses and had one hundred and eighty thousand dollars' surplus to their credit.

In 1856, being possessed of a competency, Colonel Andrews went to New York, but he could not remain long in the effete east, and returning placed his fortune in the argentiferous mines of Esmeralda, where he buried his gold without gaining an equivalent of silver. He was once more at "bed rock" and had to strike another lead. He offered his services to the government, then engaged in the Civil war. He was appointed major, but had a misunderstanding with the authorities and resigned. He next assumed the role of prestidigitator on the stage, and for a time managed various theatrical ventures. In 1862 he went to South America, and in the ports of Chile and Peru carried on a large commercial business for several years and became prosperous. He was one of the Americans who performed such heroic services in trying to save the thousands who met death in the awful holocaust at the Jesuit church in Santiago, December 8, 1863, and the United States senate took recognition of the Americans who bravely risked their lives at this time, among the heroes being the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, minister to Chile; Harry Meiggs, formerly of San Francisco; an engineer by name, Thorndyke; and Mr. Rand, secretary for H. Meiggs.

Colonel Andrews next made a grand tour of Europe and Asia, and returning to New York invested heavily in the stock market, and on the

fatal "Black Friday" lost a fortune. Poor but undismayed, he once more came to California, and from this time the clouds of his sky have seldom known aught but silver linings. He did an enormous business in the store in the Cosmopolitan Hotel Block on Bush street, before taking up his quarters on Montgomery street, where he built and fitted up in most splendid style the Diamond Palace, so named for its gorgeous and costly decorations of pure gems, the decorations and furnishings alone being worth fortunes. In 1896 he remodeled this palatial establishment, and from that time has dated a new era in the commercial history of Montgomery street. The Diamond Palace is not only a place of beauty and magnificence in itself and where everything in the way of jewels can be obtained, but is also of historic interest and one of the landmarks of the city and a scene of some of the most interesting annals of the west. Several booklets have been printed describing the Diamond Palace and it has been the theme of countless newspaper articles and travelers' reminiscences, and to narrate all its wonders and beauties would transcend the limitations of this volume, which can only briefly sketch its importance in California history and as the enduring monument of Colonel Andrews.

It now remains to give Colonel Andrews' connection with the social, military and fraternal affairs of his city and state. He was appointed by General John A. Sutter as quartermaster, with the rank of colonel on October 7, 1853, and of the sixty-eight colonels appointed by that general, Colonel Andrews is the only one now living. On November 18, 1903, he was appointed by General John C. Black as aide de camp, with the rank of colonel, in the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a pensioner of the government for his services during the war with Mexico, but has never used a dollar of the pension for himself, it all going to a needy old lady of San Francisco, now nearly ninety years old. He is a past president of the Veterans of the Mexican War.

In June, 1893, he and seventeen other representative business men of San Francisco, at a meeting called by Eugene Gregory, president of the board of trade, started active work on the Midwinter Fair, which was opened January 1, 1894. After a hard struggle this was made one of the successful enterprises of the Pacific coast, resulting in much permanent benefit to the industries and liberal arts of this region, and its successful issue is another of the honorable and worthy works in which Colonel Andrews bore full share and credit.

At the breaking of the ground for the Midwinter Fair, Colonel Andrews requested that the first shovelfull of earth be given him, which he later sold for \$650, at auction, and the shovel, costing \$1.25, was sold for \$125, Roos Brothers of San Francisco being the purchasers of the earth. In 1884-85 Colonel Andrews was appointed commissioner, by President Chester A. Arthur, to the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, and so well did Colonel Andrews conduct the affairs intrusted to him, that the British government, after ascertaining who the California representative was, tendered him a United States commissionership to the World's Fair in London in 1886. Colonel Andrews was awarded the gold medal for the

finest exhibit at New Orleans. The Hon. John C. Keffer, in his speech to the committee, said in part: "If you propose to give a medal to the commissioner whose state, in competitive contest, appears to have made the most complete, the most varied, and the most attractive exhibit, you will need no jury of award. Hand it over to California at once." Out of the appropriation of \$10,000 appropriated, he returned \$3,000 besides having spent some \$15,000 of his own, together with giving a year of his time.

Colonel Andrews has always stood high in the esteem of his fellow citizens of San Francisco, and before closing this brief sketch mention should be made of the elegant gold badge which his admiring fellow San Franciscans gave him as a mark of their respect and appreciation of the countless services which he had rendered city and citizens. The presentation was made on November 11, 1874, and the badge, surmounted magnificently with twenty diamonds, has upon its reverse side this inscription so befitting the career of the recipient:

"A soldier in the hour of danger, In charity ever willing to give, In industry unsurpassed, In taste unequalled: The public appreciate your patriotism, private virtue, business capacity and enterprise.

"To Colonel A. Andrews,

"November 11, 1874."

In 1853 Colonel Andrews installed Union Lodge No. 58, F. & A. M., in Sacramento, with thirty-three charter members, of whom he is now the only one living. He became a Mason at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847, and is now the oldest member of that order in San Francisco and the state of California. He has affiliations with Doric Lodge No. 216, F. & A. M., of which he is the oldest member: San Francisco Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., at San Francisco; and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at San Francisco, and the thirty-second degree has been conferred upon him. He is the oldest member of Pocahontas Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, and has been elected its sachem five times in succession (the only instance of its kind in the order), and for many years was representative of the great council of the United States, and the great Meneawa. He is a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of California, and ex-foreman of No. 3 of Sacramento and the only surviving member, and a member of the Old Friends and the New Friends, and of many other societies and organizations.

Colonel Andrews married, January 18, 1849, Miss Margaret Newberg, of Cincinnati. Two daughters and one son being born: Katie, deceased; Rose, widow of Frank Tousey, who was a New York publisher; Milton S. Latham, who died aged thirty-four. The Colonel was married to Emma Gerstner, of San Francisco, on April 7, 1880. Colonel Andrews speaks eight languages, acquired by travel.

JUDGE LAWRENCE ARCHER.

When a history of central California and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear the name of Judge Lawrence Archer as that of one whose distinguished career well entitles him to representation. If

"biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it. it is entirely within the province of this history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and characters, the achievements and honors of the illustrious sons of the state. The name of Judge Lawrence Archer has been closely associated with the records of jurisprudence in California, also with the law-making interests of the state, and no man has more highly deserved the honors that have been bestowed upon him.

A native of South Carolina, he was born in Pickensville on the 11th of November, 1820, a son of John and Ann (Mosley) Archer, both of whom were natives of Virginia and were representatives of an old American family. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters. The father was a merchant, carrying on commercial pursuits in connection with farming.

Judge Archer in his boyhood days was a student in a private grammar school and in a private academy of his native state, and continued his education in the University of Virginia. After putting aside his text-books he returned to his home and was engaged in teaching in Anderson county, South Carolina, for a year. When twenty years of age he took up the study of law in Abbeville county, and at the age of twenty-one went west to Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he established his home in the latter part of the year 1841. Opening an office for the practice of law, he continued an active member of the bar there for two years, when on account of failing health he removed up the Missouri river and settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained in practice for about nine years. In August, 1852, he came to California, having crossed the plains with an ox team and wagon in the primitive manner of the times. He was accompanied by his wife, and they traveled on day after day until they had covered the weary miles necessary to the crossing of the deserts and the traversing of the mountains that separated them from their old home and their destination. They located first in Sacramento, where Judge Archer opened his law office and engaged in the prosecution of his profession until the time of the great fire in November, 1852. Then after a few months spent in San Francisco he removed to San Jose, becoming a leading member of the bar in this city and retaining a foremost place as a representative of legal interests until 1900, when he retired to private life. From 1868 until 1871 he was judge of the county court. Few men have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of central California, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities enabled Judge Archer to take rank among the leading lawyers of his section of the state. He resigned his position on the bench when he accepted a nomination for Congress, but he was defeated in the race for a place in the national halls of legislation.

Judge Archer has been prominent in Democratic circles, and his influ-

once has been a potent factor in promoting the growth and success of the party in his county and in California. He has been a delegate to two national conventions and also to the Nicaragua convention in St. Louis in 1888. He had the honor of presenting to the Democratic national convention the claims of the Nicaragua canal route. He served for one term as a member of the California legislature and for two terms as mayor of San Jose.

Judge Archer has been twice married. In St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1848, he wedded Miss Louise Martin, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Dr. Robert Martin, who was born in Virginia. They became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy, while the second died at the age of six years. The surviving daughter is Mrs. Louise F. Kelley, of Chicago. The wife and mother passed away in 1869, and in 1870 the Judge was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice Bethell, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Thomas and Maria (Gifford) Bethell. They became the parents of two sons: Lawrence, who is now connected with manufacturing interests in Chicago; and Leo B., who is practicing law in San Jose as his father's successor in business. Honorable and upright has been the career of Judge Archer, and his friends recognizing his merit have rejoiced in the advancement and in the honors to which he attained. He endeared himself to his professional brethren and to those with whom he has come in contact in every walk of life, through the discharge of public duties or through social relations.

WILLIAM WALLACE ALLEN, JR.

William Wallace Allen, Jr., a prominent young lawyer of San Francisco, has the talent and ability and the devotion to the jealous mistress of the law which are the principal factors of success in the legal profession, and he has already gained recognition from the people and a rapidly extending patronage throughout the city.

Mr. Allen was born in Stanwood, Iowa, in 1871, being a son of William Wallace and Ellen M. (Armstrong) Allen, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois, and both of old American families dating back to the Revolutionary epoch. His father, who had also espoused the profession of law, brought his family out to California in 1875, and established his home and practice in Los Angeles, where he still continues as one of the leading lawyers of the city.

Mr. Allen, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Alameda county, California, graduating from the Oakland high school in 1890. From 1891 to 1894 he was in the general freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, but resigned in order to take up the study of law, which he had decided upon as his life work. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1895, and has maintained his office in San Francisco up to the present time. He has always taken an active part in Republican politics, and in 1902 was elected to the general assembly for the session of 1903-04, during which he was appointed by the speaker chairman of the corporations committee.

In 1896 Mr. Allen married Miss Henrietta Chaquette, a native of Cali-

formia and a daughter of E. C. Chaquette, who was born in Quebec and came to California in the early sixties. One child has been born of this marriage, Alberta. Mr. Allen has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

FRANCIS X. SPRANGER.

During the years which mark the period of Dr. Spranger's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and throughout the time of his residence in San Jose he has won the good will and patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of the place. He is a great student and endeavors to keep abreast of the times in everything relating to discoveries in medical science, taking and also contributing to the leading journals devoted to the discussions of the "ills that flesh is heir to" and to the treatment thereof. The Doctor was born at Bavaria, Germany, March 13, 1840, being a son of Lawrence and Mary (Schuster) Spranger, both also natives of that country. They came to this country in 1849, locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the father was a merchant.

Francis X. Spranger was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States, and the education which he had begun in the public schools of Germany was supplemented by a course at St. Joseph's College of Carrollton, Pennsylvania, which he attended until his eighteenth year. In the following year he became a student of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. H. H. Hoffman, a prominent physician, and later entered the Western Homeopathic College of Cleveland, graduating therein in 1864 with the degree of M. D. Going thence to Detroit, Michigan, he was there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1890. During his residence there he was for five years connected with the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, for four years as a professor and one year as president. While in that city he enjoyed as large a practice as was accorded to any one physician there.

In 1890 Dr. Spranger came to California, having previously purchased a ranch at Skyland, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, to which his son-in-law had preceded him. After eight years spent as a fruit-grower there the Doctor sold his ranch and located in San Jose, where he resumed the practice of medicine. He is again in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative general practice, although he makes a specialty of the diseases of the heart and kidneys. In addition he has also been a contributor to the leading medical journals, and is a member of the California State Homeopathic Society. Although a graduate of homeopathy, he is liberal and not exclusive in his practice.

In 1858 Dr. Spranger was united in marriage to Mary Sattig, a native of Ohio, and seven children were born to them: the four living are: Ida, the wife of Dr. Lang, of Detroit, Michigan; Mamie, the wife of John Detrich, also of that city; Minnie, widow of Fred Bush and who makes her home with her sister in Detroit; and Francis X., Jr., a graduate of the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College of Cincinnati, and who completed his

medical education in Berlin. Mrs. Spranger died in 1888, and two years later the Doctor was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Balwick-Adams, a native of Ohio and a daughter of a prominent early settler and farmer of that state. Since 1887 Dr. Spranger has been identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of Peninsula Lodge of Detroit, Michigan, and is also a charter member of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Honor of that city.

HENRY ADOLPH PFISTER.

One of the most prominent and representative citizens of San Jose is Henry Adolph Pfister, who is now serving for the third term as county clerk of Santa Clara county, and his prominence and popularity are indicated by the fact that he has been chosen for the office by constantly increasing majorities. He is one of the native sons of San Jose, his birth having here occurred on the 26th of January, 1859.

He is a son of Adolph and Louise (Glein) Pfister, the former a native of Alsace, France. Crossing the broad Atlantic to the new world when a young man the father landed at New York and remained a resident of that city for some time. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted for service in Stevenson Regiment of New York and served throughout the period of hostilities, taking part in all of the movements of his regiment. His company was discharged at Monterey, California, and Mr. Pfister determined to remain upon the Pacific coast. He made his way northward to San Jose, where he has continuously resided to the present time, being now eighty-three years of age. He is one of the oldest settlers of Santa Clara county, and as an honored pioneer well deserves representation in this volume. During his business career he was active and influential in commercial circles and in public life. He owned and operated four flour mills and also engaged in general merchandising and dealing in grain. His business activity was a factor in the commercial advancement and prosperity of the town. In public affairs, too, he took a most commendable interest, and his co-operation was ever along the line of progress and improvement. For a number of years he was honored with the office of mayor of San Jose, and his administration of the city's affairs was characterized by unfaltering loyalty to the general good and to the trust reposed in him. He established the San Jose library by devoting his salary as mayor to that purpose. The agricultural class have ever found in him a warm friend and champion, and he has labored most earnestly and effectively for the welfare of the city and county, public improvements having been largely conserved through his efforts. Following his discharge from the army at the close of the Mexican war in 1849 Mr. Pfister was married in San Francisco to Miss Louise Glein, and to them have been born three sons and three daughters, of whom the following are yet living: Henry Adolph; Herman C., who is connected with the Eagle Brewing Company; and Emily, who is living at home.

Henry Adolph Pfister is indebted to the public school system of California for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, and later he benefited

by instruction in Santa Clara College. He left school, however, at the age of sixteen years and was engaged in mining for a considerable period, being thus connected with the development of the mineral wealth of California, Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah. In 1887 he embarked in merchandising in Santa Clara, California, and continued to operate along that line until 1895, when he was chosen county clerk of Santa Clara county. He discharged the duties of the office so capably that in 1899 he was re-elected for a four years' term, and in January, 1903, was again chosen for a term of four years. In 1899 he received a majority of thirty-seven hundred and in 1903 his majority was forty-six hundred. No higher testimonial of efficient service could be given than this fact. He entered the office with the trust and confidence of his fellow men, and no act in his official career has ever caused him to fall one degree in public estimation.

In 1880 Mr. Pfister was married to Miss Marie La Molle, a native of California. They have been blessed with two daughters, Emily and Marie. Mr. Pfister has attained to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and also holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias, the American Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Eagles and the Native Sons of the Golden West. In politics he is a Democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to his party yet placing the public good before partisanship. His career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results. In every sphere of life in which he has been called upon to move he has made an indelible impression, and by his excellent public service and upright career he has honored the city and county, which has honored him with official preferment.

EDWARD P. HEALD.

Indelibly engraven on the pages of California's history is the name of Professor Edward P. Heald, for there is perhaps no man in the state who has done as much for its industrial and business development, his labors proving of direct benefit in advancing the material upbuilding and prosperity of the state. His fame as an educator is worldwide, for he has largely been a pioneer in a field of instruction which, up to a few decades ago, was unknown in this country and abroad, the preparation of the young for the practical duties of the everyday working world. With a realization and keen appreciation of conditions existing in the electrical world of trade and commerce and an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of the demands of the public in this particular, he set in motion a movement which has resulted in the growth on the Pacific coast of one of the most extensive and successful business colleges of America, and the name of Heald has become a synonym for instruction in the practical branches of learning which equip one for life's strenuous labors. Not alone in this direction, however, has California and the west profited by his labors, for his work has largely demonstrated the possibilities of the state along agricultural and horticultural lines. He has also been connected with the development of its rich mineral resources, and the production of fine live stock. In fact his efforts have touched along so many lines of activity that it would be impossible to present



Edward P. Healy



an adequate account of the life work of Professor Heald until the movements which he has set in operation shall have attained their full fruition in the lives of those whose labors and ambition he has stimulated.

Professor Heald was born in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, February 5, 1843, and in both the paternal and maternal line is of English descent. Almost three centuries have passed since the Heald family was planted in America by one who came from England with Governor Winthrop and the Puritans, who guided their little barque into Massachusetts bay and founded homes in what became known as the Massachusetts colony. They settled in Boston in 1660 and their descendants have since been residents of New England.

Professor Heald, reared in the Pine Tree state, began his education in the public schools, and there began the study of Latin and higher mathematics. He continued his studies in the Gorham Seminary, near Portland, Maine, for two years, and there his curriculum embraced French and Greek in addition to Latin and the sciences. In the Bridgton Collegiate Institute he studied mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and English literature, pursuing a three years' course, and after acquiring a thorough English and classical education he commenced his career as a teacher at the Portland Business College, where his adaptability to his chosen labor was soon manifest and made his reputation such as was known beyond the borders of his own state.

Becoming a resident of California in 1863, Professor Heald has been since that time a most distinguished factor in educational work on the Pacific coast. Although only in his twentieth year he opened a business college—the first of its kind in the western part of the continent. The school was opened along lines that could not fail of success, the object being to make the institution one of practical value as a preparation for business life. As commercial and industrial interests have developed and grown more complex there has been a continually growing demand for skilled employes, and the Heald Business College has met this demand in the west until there have gone out from the school at least twenty thousand young people equipped for various industrial and commercial callings as well as for the professions. This is one of the foremost, if not the leading, school of the kind in the United States. The college employs a large faculty of specialists, seldom less than thirty, and the attendance frequently numbers six hundred students, who come not only from all the Pacific states but also from Central and South America, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Mexico, British Columbia, the central and southwestern states, and often from the more distant parts of the world.

Among other results due to the moral and educational powers exerted by a few commercial schools in metropolitan centers, has been the opening up of the world's business to women. The social gain by this revolution has been most marked. Heald's Business College has been foremost in this work, and a large number of the young women of San Francisco who are engaged in clerical pursuits have found a course in Heald's Business College the open sesame through which they have been able to enter the business office.

Mr. Heald has repeatedly visited every large city in Europe and the United States and all the leading commercial schools and institutions of technology for the purpose of studying their systems of instruction. It will thus be seen why he has become a leading authority on practical education and why his Business College and the School of Mines and Engineering rank as the foremost for useful training in the entire country.

Mr. Heald can well be considered a promoter of the industrial development of California by the encouragement he has given to manual training in the special field of electrical, steam and mining engineering. Recognizing that the next step forward in education must be something that would combine hand and mental culture, he inaugurated a school wherein one might study engineering and at the same time have the practical experience of the workshop. This institution, located at 130 Union Square avenue and known as Heald's School of Mines and Engineering, has been successful beyond expectation, as is attested by the large number of pupils which it has graduated.

While devoting his energies chiefly to the great work of practical education, Mr. Heald has not neglected the material interests of the state. He has given attention to nearly all forms of industry, including mining, farming, horticulture, petroleum and stock-raising. He has been constantly interested in mines since 1864, and at this writing in 1904 is president of two mining companies and treasurer of four others. He is also president of the Casanova Oil Company and vice-president of the Palace Oil Company. His business capacity has also been felt as a stimulating influence in other lines, and he is now a director and the treasurer of the California Petroleum Miners' Association, of which the Hon. M. H. De Young is president. This association was organized for the protection and advancement of the petroleum interests of California and has already accomplished a vast amount of good in that direction. Mr. Heald is considered an expert on mines and oil lands, and his opinion is often sought by those contemplating investments. In this connection he has visited all the leading mines and oil districts on the Pacific coast.

Had Professor Heald done nothing else in life than the points already mentioned, he would be entitled to distinction as a successful man and one whose career could be termed that of signal usefulness and honor to the state, and yet into other fields of labor he has directed his labors, with results that have been very beneficial to California. He is widely known as a nurseryman, horticulturist and agriculturist. For many years he has been planting and selling orchards and vineyards in both Napa and Fresno counties, and every year he is adding to the productiveness of the state by transforming its unimproved lands into productive fruit and grape plantations. He is the owner of four vineyards in Fresno county and a fine experimental orchard in Napa county. He is engaged in the raising of grain on other farms and is well known as an extensive breeder of fine cattle and blooded horses. He has a large stock farm in Napa county, where he has made a specialty of breeding fine roadsters, trotters and carriage horses. For many years he has been president of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders'

Association, and he is also chairman of the Pacific board of appeals of the National Trotting Association of Hartford, Connecticut, an organization which has done much to promote the interests of the driving horse of America and whose influence extends throughout the civilized world. Love of animals has always been a strong characteristic of his nature, which has been recognized by his election as a member of the board of directors of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He has also been for a long time a trustee of the Mechanics' Institute, which possesses the most extensive scientific and technical library in San Francisco, and he has always been active in the promotion of the industrial Fairs given by that worthy institution.

On the 5th of February, 1894, Mr. Heald was united in marriage to Mrs. Rowena Jacott, and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of the city, while the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Their home is an evidence of refined and cultured taste, and Professor Heald's love of art is indicated by the fact that he is a life member of the San Francisco Art Association, as well as the promoter of various art exhibitions that have been held in San Francisco. He was also appointed chairman of the art committee and had charge of the fine exhibits of painting, drawing and sculpture seen at many of the industrial fairs of the Mechanics Institute. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and his scholarly attainments have developed in him nothing of the recluse. On the contrary he is entirely approachable, according to all the courtesy of an interview, and his manner is cordial and kindly—an indication of his broad humanitarian spirit. He has not only kept abreast of the best thinking men of the age, but has been the leader of the vanguard in many lines of progress in the west, and when the history of California shall be fully written much credit will be given to Professor Heald for what he has done for the commonwealth along lines of material, intellectual and aesthetic advancement.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

Henry L. Davis is one of the oldest business men of San Francisco, and is still prominent as the president of the California Optical Company and the California Title Insurance and Trust Company. He has been identified with the varied interests of the Golden state for a period of over half a century, mining having been the lodestone which attracted him out to the coast and the occupation in which he engaged for the first few years, but most of his subsequent career has been occupied in the conduct of large and important commercial and financial enterprises. He has also performed a worthy part in the public life of the state and city, and from every standpoint he has good reason to be well satisfied with the results of his long life of over seventy-five years.

Mr. Davis was born in Rhode Island, in 1827, a descendant of Welsh ancestors who came to America many generations ago. His father, John W. Davis, was a merchant, and his mother belonged to the Coddington family, people well known in Rhode Island and one of whom was a governor of the state.

Mr. Davis was reared and lived in the east until 1851, in which year he arrived in California. He followed mining pursuits for a time, and then embarked in the mercantile business in San Francisco, where he has been connected with commercial affairs ever since. In 1888 he organized the well known California Optical Company, and is still its president, although he has turned the active management of the concern over to his son. He has also been president of the California Title Insurance and Trust Company since its organization.

Mr. Davis was one of the prominent early officials of San Francisco county. He has always been a Republican, and in 1858, after the vigilantes had made a pretty thorough cleaning out of the rough element of the city, he was made the candidate of the reform party for sheriff of the county, and was elected and held the office for four years, having held the office of deputy and under sheriff for six years prior to his election. Mr. Davis is one of the leading Masons of the city, having been an active member of the fraternity for fifty years, and is now president of the Masonic Hall Association. He is a charter member of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and has been vestryman for years. He has been married twice, and has five living children.

JOSHUA COWELL.

Joshua Cowell, a well known and representative citizen and pioneer of San Joaquin county, residing at Manteca station, settled upon his present ranch in 1863. He is now interested in general farming and dairying, and is one of the leading advocates of irrigation, having proved in his own farm operations the value of this method in enhancing the productiveness of the land. So widely and favorably is Mr. Cowell known that his record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

A native of Tioga county, New York, he was born on the 2d of January, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Elida (McMaster) Cowell, also natives of the Empire state. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Cowell, was a soldier of the war of 1812. About 1845 Henry Cowell removed with his family from New York to Grant county, Wisconsin, and there he lost his wife nine years later. Joshua Cowell was reared in Grant county, where he made his home until 1861, when at the age of nineteen years he came to the west, making the journey across the plains with a train of emigrants. He drove an ox team all the way, reaching his destination after four months of travel. He left the train, however, at the Carson river in Nevada and remained for a time in that state. Subsequently he continued his journey to California, where he arrived in January, 1863, crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains on foot and coming direct to San Joaquin county. He then took up his abode at the place where he now resides and it has been his home continuously since. He had two brothers, Henry W. and Williston Cowell, who also located with him on the ranch. They were partners in its ownership and for some time they conducted farming operations there.

On the 25th of November, 1868, Joshua Cowell was united in marriage to Miss Vientta Graves, a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, and to them

were born five children, of whom three are now living: Mary E., the wife of Charles L. Salmon, a resident of San Joaquin county; Clara C., the wife of Clifford Wiggins, also of the same county; and Otis M., at home. In September, 1884, Mr. Cowell was again married, his second union being with Emily F. Sanders, a native of New York, and to them was born one daughter, Hattie, now at home.

After his first marriage Mr. Cowell took his bride to his farm, whereon he has resided continuously since and is now well known as one of the leading agriculturists of the county. For several years he has been interested in the subject of irrigation and is a strong advocate of that method of rendering the soil of San Joaquin county more productive. Irrigation ditches have been built throughout his entire farm, and the waters being turned upon the fields render the soil very rich and enables him to harvest abundant crops. For a number of years Mr. Cowell has been engaged as a contractor in the building of irrigation ditches and levees mainly in San Joaquin county. He devotes his farm to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and both branches of his business have proved profitable. He is also extensively engaged in the dairy industry, and for five years served as president of the Cowell Station Creamery, being the first incumbent in that position. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, and while his labors have brought him prosperity they have also been of a character that has promoted the general good.

In his political allegiance Mr. Cowell is a Republican, but while he renders unfaltering support to the party he has never sought or desired public office for himself, preferring to give his attention to his business interests. He was, however, a candidate for the office of supervisor in the '80s. He belongs to the Brethren church and never withholds his support and co-operation from any movements that he feels will contribute to the general good. His business career exemplifies the force of industry and energy in the utilization of opportunity. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, and though he started out in life empty-handed he is to-day numbered among the most progressive agriculturists of San Joaquin county.

THOMAS ELLIOTT KNOX.

Thomas Elliott Knox, mayor and postmaster of Livermore, was born in Huron county, Canada, on the 13th of March, 1855, his parents being Thomas and Catherine (Young) Knox, the former born in Buffalo, New York, while the latter was a native of Canada. The father died in the year 1873, but the mother is still living and yet makes her home in her native country.

Thomas E. Knox pursued his education in the schools of Canada and at the age of fifteen years he left home, going to Michigan, where he secured employment in the lumber woods. After engaging in scaling timber two years he made his way to Lake Superior, Michigan, where he worked for a time at brick work and at plastering. The year 1875 witnessed his arrival in California. He was then a young man of twenty years, and he made his

way from San Francisco to Santa Barbara and the following year came to Oakland. Here he followed his trade for a time, and subsequently removed to Berkeley, Alameda county, California, where he remained until 1878, and during that period assisted in the organization of the town, which at that time contained only about two hundred voters. This was during the period of the Kearney excitement, and Mr. Knox organized what became known as the Workingmen's party, and, although in no way connected with the Kearney principles, placed a ticket in the field and was instrumental in electing the whole ticket. In 1879 he was elected town marshal and held that position for two terms, being the second incumbent in the office in Berkeley. In 1880 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land near Livermore and established what is known as the Berkeley colony. He was here engaged in the conduct of a vineyard for ten years, and when that decade had passed he took up his abode in the town of Livermore and has since been very active in its political circles. He first entered the assessor's office as an employe, doing field work in the district known as Murray township. He was thus employed for eight years, a part of the time being under Tom Molloy, the first county assessor, and a part of the time under Robert Leckey, the present chief deputy recorder. On his retirement from that position he began contracting and building, and has since been identified with industrial interests in this locality. He has taken and executed the contracts for considerable bridge work in the county, and at present is associated with Mr. Bradshaw as contractors in the construction of the new Livermore opera house.

Mr. Knox, however, has never put aside his active and helpful interest in political affairs, and is a staunch Republican in his views. He has been to many of the county conventions of his party, and his opinions carry weight in its councils. He was elected a trustee of Livermore in 1899, and has continuously served in that capacity for more than four years, being chairman or mayor of the city during 1902-3. In April, 1903, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of postmaster at Livermore and has since acted in that capacity. His official service is always faithfully and promptly performed, and he is as loyal to the welfare of his community as he is to his private business interests, whereby he is acquiring a comfortable competence for his family. In his social relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters.

In October, 1881, Mr. Knox was united in marriage to Miss Amy Squires, a native of England and a daughter of John Squires, the former treasurer of Berkeley, California. Her brother-in-law is now secretary of the harbor commission. To Mr. and Mrs. Knox have been born two sons and a daughter: Arthur, who is assisting his father; Elliott, who is now in school; and Mattie, a student in the high school at Livermore.

JOHN CHRIST.

John Christ, who has served continuously as town marshal of Redwood City since 1887, is one of the successful retired business men of this place, where he has been established for over thirty-five years. During his lifetime, whose length is nearly that set by the Psalmist, he has traveled many

seas and fared in many climes, has seen and experienced much of the world, has had dealings with men and with favorable and adverse circumstances, and after many years' connection with the business interests of California has practically retired from the "strenuous life" and is enjoying comfort and ease as well as the high esteem of his fellow citizens and many friends.

Mr. Christ was born June 8, 1838, in Gluckstadt, Holstein, now a part of the German empire, but at that time belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. His father, Neils Christ, was an officer in the Danish army, was retired and pensioned in 1847, and lived at his old home till his death in 1890, at the age of ninety-two years. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Rodges, who was of an old German family, and died in 1875 at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. John Christ received his education in the public schools of his native land. In 1854, when sixteen years old, he went to sea "before the mast," and from an ordinary seaman, by close study of navigation, rose to the rank of second mate in 1858. He quit the sea in 1861, after having visited nearly all the countries of the world and made complete trips around the globe, and having spent considerable time in Australia and Chile. He arrived in San Francisco in 1861, and for about a year was mate of a schooner running to Sacramento and Redwood City. In 1862 he bought a schooner, of which he was captain and which he employed in a coast and river trade until 1868, in which year he located in Redwood City. He there established a warehouse and a wood and coal business, and also continued the operation of several schooners. He carried on these combined enterprises very successfully until 1896, when he sold out all his business interests, and has since been practically retired, giving most of his attention to his property and the executive and official duties which his fellow citizens have placed upon him.

In 1878 Mr. Christ was elected to the office of town marshal of Redwood City, serving for two years, and in 1882 was again elected for the same term. In 1884 he was chosen town trustee for a term of three years. In 1887 he was elected once more to the position of town marshal, and has ever since been honored with that place, having made a fine record. In politics he is a Republican. He affiliates with the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Congregational church. He is an exempt, but still an active volunteer fireman.

He owns a fine home on Madison street, and it has been the scene of much domestic happiness for many years. In 1867 he married Miss Teresa Puttner, who was born in New York and was a daughter of Baron Charles Von Puttner, of an old German family. Nine children were born of this union, but four of them died in childhood, and a son, Cornelius, died at the age of thirty, during his short career having been recognized as one of the prominent young business men of Redwood City. The children still living are: Julia, the wife of L. D. Rathbone, a Congregational minister at Santa Rosa; George; Lottie, wife of Frank Wentworth, of Redwood City; and Olle, wife of H. Brace, a merchant of Redwood City.

WILLIS GUY WITTER, B. S., LL. B.

For sixteen years San Francisco has numbered Willis Guy Witter among its most progressive and public-spirited citizens. He has been the promoter of many of the leading business enterprises of California and at the same time, as a member of the bar, has gained a position of distinctive preferment. The natural resources of the state have been developed through his co-operation, with a foresight that enabled him to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and he has so directed his labors that California has benefited by his efforts in no unimportant degree. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, because it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion any enterprise with which he becomes associated.

Mr. Witter's residence on the Pacific coast dates from 1889. He was born in Grand Rapids, Wood county, Wisconsin, April 23, 1862, a son of Dr. G. F. and Frances L. (Phelps) Witter. The father, a native of New York, was a representative of an old American family founded in New England at an early day. He became one of the pioneer residents of Wisconsin, and for many years practiced his profession with success in Grand Rapids, that state. His mother, also a native of the Empire state, was a member of the Phelps family of New England. Her grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and her father held the rank of captain in the war of 1812. The Witter family was also represented in the early wars of America. To Dr. Witter and his wife were born two sons and a daughter.

Willis Guy Witter began his education in the public schools of his native town and continued his studies in the high school of both Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and Grand Rapids, Michigan. He afterward engaged in teaching in a district school at Auburndale, Wood county, Wisconsin, for a year, before entering the state university of his native state, in which he completed a course by graduation with the class of 1883. While there he belonged to the Hesperian Society, and served as its president during his senior year. Continuing his work as an educator he was the superintendent of the public schools of Wausau, Wisconsin, from 1884 until 1886, and at Menominee, Michigan, from 1886 until 1888. He accredited the Wausau high school to the Wisconsin University in the scientific and English courses, and the Menominee high school to Ann Arbor University, of Michigan, in the modern classical and scientific courses.

When in the University of Wisconsin Mr. Witter had prepared for the bar, and in 1889 he sought a home on the Pacific coast, believing that the west offered better opportunities to the young man of ambition with his own way to make in the world. Locating in San Francisco he began practice, and his thorough preparation and capability were soon manifest in his careful handling of the causes entrusted to him. His legal work brought him favorable attentions, and in 1891 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the northern district of California, in which capacity he served for four years, or until 1895. Since that time he has continued in the active practice of law in San Francisco, and in his profession he devotes his time to



Walter G. Witter



corporation law. He is considered a safe and conservative attorney and counsellor and one whose presentation of a case is based upon a thorough knowledge of the law applicable thereto. He is a nephew of the late Hon. Timothy Guy Phelps, of San Mateo county, and represents the heirs in the administration of the estate.

Mr. Witter's efforts along other lines have been of marked value to the state, and at the same time have greatly enhanced his individual prosperity. While there is no state in the Union richer in its natural resources than California, nature has seemed to conspire that man shall be her co-laborer in production, and the efforts of the individual must needs supplement those of nature in order that she shall yield of her bounty and fruits. The delta and overflowed lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys are the most fertile in the state, and are capable of being brought to the highest state of cultivation and productiveness after once leveed, reclaimed, and prepared for cultivation, and in this connection the labors of Mr. Witter have been most effective and beneficial. He has been identified with the reclamation and management of the delta lands of the San Joaquin river, and is an authority upon the subject of these lands, recognizing their possibilities to a large degree. Through his efforts have been reclaimed upward of fifteen thousand acres, thus redeeming the tract from a worthless condition to one of great value, the present market price being one hundred dollars per acre. This work has added to the assessed value of these properties fully one-half million dollars. He is the president of the Golden Gate Dredging & Reclamation Company, which has been engaged in several enterprises of vast importance to the general public, including the straightening of the San Joaquin river channel from Antioch to Stockton, California, and the removal of Arch Rock and of Shag Rocks, Nos. 1 and 2, which were serious obstructions to navigation in San Francisco bay. The company has also improved the deep water channel at Vallejo, as well as doing extensive work upon Stockton and Petaluma channels and that of the Napa river. He is a stockholder of the California and Nevada Land and Improvement Company, and of the Bradford Reclamation Company. He also has valuable interests in business property in Oakland, and has been largely identified with vine culture in California, in which connection he is the owner of the Belle Roche vineyard, at Asti, Sonoma county, California. This is one of the choicest vineyards in the Russian river valley, comprising about three hundred acres.

In 1886 Mr. Witter was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gooding, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Alonzo Gooding, a member of an old New York family. They have six children: Dean, who is sixteen years of age; Margaret, aged thirteen; Willis Guy, Jr.; Elizabeth G.; Charles; and John Irving.

Mr. Witter belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Union Club, a social organization of Berkeley, in which city he and his family make their home. His political allegiance is given to Republican principles, and he was formerly active in the work of the party, but in more recent years his extensive business interests have made heavy demands upon

his time, and he therefore has not been a participant in the labors of the political organization. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the legal profession and also with the great material enterprises of the state, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. He is an important factor in the development of the natural resources of the state and in the upbuilding and promotion of the enterprises which add not alone to his individual prosperity, but also advance the welfare and general prosperity of central California.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COOPER.

Benjamin Franklin Cooper has been one of the foremost merchants of Redwood City for nearly forty years, and for almost fifty years has been identified with the commercial interests of California. In fact, he has known no other occupation since he was a boy of thirteen, which was his age when he started out on his independent career as a clerk. From that time he made his own way in life, and is a self-made merchant, shrewd and self-reliant from his long experience and dealings with men, and in business, social and domestic life has been esteemed for his many genuine qualities of heart and mind.

Mr. Cooper was born at Wellsville, Ohio, September 30, 1834, being a son of William A. and Mary Cooper, both of English descent, and who were early settlers of Columbiana county, Ohio, where they reared a family of eleven children.

Mr. B. F. Cooper was the tenth in order of birth in this family. He received his education and remained on his father's farm until the age of thirteen, when he left home and went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and obtained a position as clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1852 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, continuing the same line of business, and in 1855 came out to California during the early times of the state. He established a general merchandise store in Petaluma, Sonoma county, and continued it until his removal to Redwood City in 1865, since which time he has conducted general mercantile enterprises in this city, and is one of the long established and successful business men.

He has given his allegiance to Republican principles since his boyhood days. He joined the Odd Fellows fraternity in 1865, and is a member of both the lodge and the encampment, and also affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Cooper married, in 1860, Elizabeth S. Laird, a twin daughter of M. S. Laird, a California pioneer who crossed the plains and drove cattle, with which he started a dairy in Marin county, and who was an honored resident of the state till his death at a ripe old age. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had two children. The daughter Alice died in infancy, and the son, M. S., has for some years been occupying an important position with the Standard Oil Company.

DAVID M. BURNETT.

Among the leading members of the legal profession in San Jose is inscribed the name of David M. Burnett, who is a son of John M. and grandson of Peter H. Burnett, the latter of whom was born in 1807, in Nashville, Tennessee, and was an author and a self-read man in the law. Crossing the plains in the year 1843 with ox teams, he located with his family in Oregon, where he became quite prominent in organizing the state government. In 1848 he came to the Golden state, taking up his abode in Sacramento, and two years later, in 1850, was elected the first governor of California, which necessitated his removal to San Jose, the then capital of the state. In 1851, however, he resigned that important position in order to devote his entire time to his personal affairs, and returned to Sacramento. He was also one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of California. He organized the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, of which he was president for many years, but in 1880 he retired from all business cares, and the remainder of his life was spent in the home of his son, John M. Burnett, where he passed away in death in 1894, at the age of eighty-seven years, dying in the faith of the Catholic church.

John M. Burnett was born in Missouri, in 1838, and his early education was received in private schools, subsequently becoming a student in Santa Clara College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1858, and a year later that of Master of Arts. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law, and was admitted to practice about 1865, thereupon opening an office in San Francisco, being now numbered among the leading probate lawyers of the city. His office is located at 420 California street. Early in his professional career Mr. Burnett married Miss Ellen Casey, a native of New Jersey, where she was born in 1842, and her education was received in the Ville Marie Convent at Montreal, Canada, in which she was graduated in 1856. Immediately thereafter she came to California and began teaching in the old Union grammar school in San Francisco, continuing the teacher's profession until her marriage. She also educated her seven children up to the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Burnett still make their home in San Francisco.

David M. Burnett was born in San Francisco, California, December 26, 1870, and when twelve years of age entered Saint Ignatius College at San Francisco, in which he received the Bachelor's degree in 1891. In the fall of the same year he entered Hastings College of the Law in this city, and after a thorough legal course was admitted to practice in August, 1894. While pursuing his law reading Mr. Burnett also taught mathematics and English one year in his alma mater and also one year in Santa Clara College of Santa Clara, California. On the 1st of September, 1894, he began the practice of law with the late Charles F. Wilcox, and later, on the 1st of March, 1897, entered into partnership relations with H. E. Wilcox, their principal practice being probate and corporation law, and they enjoy an extensive and lucrative patronage. They are special attorneys for the public administration, the Safe Deposit Bank of San Jose, the Commercial Bank of

Los Gatos, the Madera Flume & Trading Company, the Auzerais Estate Company and the Ryland Corporation. Mr. Burnett spares neither time nor labor in his legal investigation and preparation, and his zeal in his chosen calling is winning for him a large and paying practice.

The marriage of Mr. Burnett was celebrated on the 2d of July, 1902, when Miss Mabel Arques became his wife, she being a daughter of Luis Arques, a prominent attorney of San Jose, and of this union was born, on May 1, 1903, a son, John M. Burnett, making the fourth generation incorporated in this sketch. Mr. Burnett is a member of the Young Men's Institute, the Native Sons of California, the National Union, Sainte Clair Club, the California Pioneers and the Greek letter law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

HANS DANIEL ANDERSON.

Hans D. Anderson is a representative of an old and honored family of Norway, which was originally of German origin, but early in the fifteenth century was established on the west coast of Norway. Anders Hanson, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was a native of that country, and after coming to America made the voyage around the Horn to California in 1847, taking up his abode in Sacramento, where he followed the fortunes of a miner with varying success for eight years. Returning thence to Norway, he was there married to Mathea Ericson, also a native of that country, where her people were prominent and well known. Her father was a seafaring man, dealing in salmon, mackerel, lobster, etc., shipping to England and carrying on extensive operations in all sea products, this business having been carried on during the past seventy-five years. Anders Hanson died in New York in 1870, and in his family were two children, the sister of our subject being now deceased.

Hans Daniel Anderson in his youth received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native land, and in 1871, just after leaving school, he started alone for America, arriving in Chicago, Illinois, in June of that year. From that time until 1885 he followed the sea and lakes, also the tent and awning business, but in that year he made his way to North Dakota and secured a homestead and one pre-emption claim at Devil's Lake, and resumed his tent and awning operations at Grand Forks, North Dakota. There also he operated a steamboat line on the Red river in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. On the 12th of November, 1901, Mr. Anderson arrived in California, having previously purchased the San Jose Awning & Tent Company, which had been established in 1889, and he now manufactures all kinds of canvas wares, including tents, awnings, sails, canvas irrigation hose, etc., the business being the only one of its kind in San Jose. The extensive business interests of San Jose place him among the leaders in industrial circles, and he has achieved that success which is the result of enterprise and straightforward methods.

In Chicago, Illinois, in 1880, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Amelia Peterson, a native daughter of Chicago. In that city her parents were also married, having both removed there from Norway in 1832, al-

though at that time they were not acquainted, and for many years her father was a prominent street contractor for the city of Chicago. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, four of whom are living: Thomas, Ella May Edith, Hobson Dewey and Earl Theodore. Since 1881 Mr. Anderson has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was the first commander of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Honor, at Chicago, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Macabees.

IRA COTTLE.

There are few people now living in Santa Clara county who have been identified with its history and made their home within its boundaries for a longer period than has Mr. Cottle, a pioneer of 1854, now residing on Lincoln avenue, San Jose. When he came to the far west the railroad had not yet spanned the continent nor had the art of telegraphy obliterated distance. California was but sparsely settled, and its residents were principally miners and cattle-raisers, a cosmopolitan throng gathered together from every part of the world, showing little trace of the Spanish régime of the past or the American supremacy of the future. The fruit industry, which has since brought the state world-wide fame, had not yet sprung into existence, while kindred or different lines of enterprise were still awaiting the progressive pioneer. Reflecting upon the advancement of the past half century, Mr. Cottle may truly say: "All of which I saw, and part of which I was." Now in the twilight of his busy existence somewhat retired from the world's activities, he finds pleasure in comparing conditions of the past with those of the opening years of the twentieth century and rejoices in the supremacy which the state has won among the commonwealths of our nation.

Mr. Cottle was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, October 10, 1819, being one of a family of seven sons and six daughters, whose parents, Oliver and Charity (Lowe) Cottle, were natives respectively of Vermont and Tennessee. For many years the family lived upon a farm in St. Charles county, Missouri, but made a brief sojourn to New Orleans on their way to Texas, and it was in New Orleans that the father fell a victim of the yellow fever, and died. The mother returned with her children to Missouri and from there went to Des Moines county, Iowa, where she remained until death. Without any educational advantages to aid him in life Ira Cottle became self-supporting at an early age, and in 1836 went to work in the lead mines of Wisconsin, where he was employed for a long period. In 1849 he began to cultivate a farm in Clayton county, Iowa, and in 1854 crossed the plains with ox teams, arriving in California after a journey of six months. In 1858 Mr. Cottle moved from the east side of the Coyote creek district where he had been living, to Willow Glen, Santa Clara county, joining his brother Royal Cottle, who had settled there in 1857.

At an expenditure of \$2,500 he became the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres forming a part of the Nar Vaez grant. For many years he engaged in raising hay and grain, but subsequently set out much of the land in fruit, being among the first to interest himself in horticulture. After

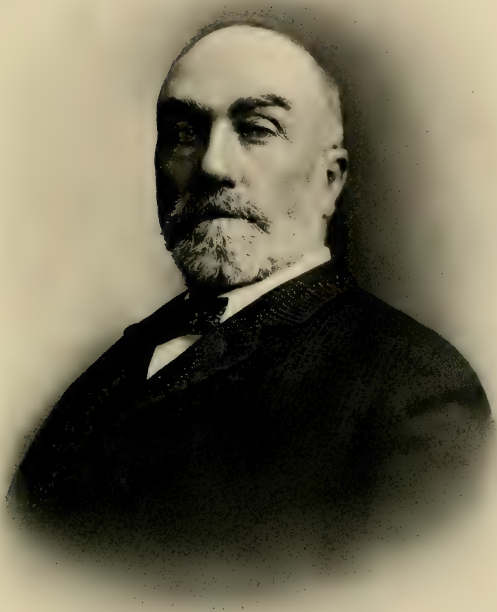
having managed the place successfully for years, he disposed of it by sale or gifts to his children, and now retains only seven acres in his possession. While living in Wisconsin in 1846 Mr. Cottle married Mary Ann Baker, who was born in Indiana and died in California. Of that union five children were born. William Oliver and George Byron, who reside near their father's place; Charles Albert, who died soon after the family came to California; Susie E. and Mary Ellen (twins), the former being the wife of David Wight, Jr., and the latter deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Cottle united him with Mrs. Clara (Chase) Smith, who was born in Rochester, New York. Her father, Rev. Jacob Chase, was a minister in the Universalist denomination throughout all of his active life. After the completion of her education in an academy in Rochester, Miss Chase was married to Joseph Smith, a native of New York and a mason by trade. She came to California in 1861 and settled in San Francisco, where she made her home until her marriage in 1876 to Mr. Cottle.

While not a politician nor an office seeker Mr. Cottle has always been interested in matters affecting the welfare of his county and state, and has been a student of political economy. After the disintegration of the Whig party he allied himself with the Republican party upon its organization and has since been a staunch supporter of its men and measures.

JOHN McLAREN.

John McLaren will long merit honorable mention in the annals of San Francisco for the work he has accomplished in beautifying the Golden Gate Park, which under his superintendency has become one of the most entrancing spots dedicated by a municipality for a public pleasure ground and breathing place. As a landscape gardener he has no superior on the Pacific coast, and deserves rank with the best anywhere. He learned his high-art pursuit in Scotland, a country famous for that class of workers, and all the years since he came to America have been spent in California. He owes more than his skill and vocation to the land of his birth, for he is a representative Scot, hardy, industrious, thoroughly upright in every transaction, and has never failed to gain and retain the greatest respect and good will of his fellow citizens.

Mr. McLaren was born at the famous old town of Stirling, Scotland, December 20, 1846, being one of the family born to his parents of beloved memory, Donald and Katherine (McDougall) McLaren. He gained his education by attendance at the public schools, and, as his father was a farmer, remained on the home place and helped cultivate the soil until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Edinburg and began his apprenticeship in the Botanic Gardens, where he became an expert landscape gardener. In 1871 he emigrated to America, and in February of the same year located in California. He took charge of the Howard estate at San Mateo, laid out the roads, divided the grounds and planned and executed some of the finest effects in the way of landscape gardening to be found on any private estate in California. In 1887 he moved to San Francisco and accepted the position of



John McLean

superintendent of the Golden Gate Park. He resides in the beautiful stone house on the park grounds. He has watched and planned improvements for this park for now more than eighteen years, and under his direction there has been evolved a park of wonderful beauty and fitness for all the uses to which a public resort is put. He deserves and receives much credit and praise for what he has accomplished, and in many ways the park will always remain a memorial to his best efforts and life work.

Mr. McLaren was married in 1876 and has one son, Donald, who is now located at Kobe, Japan, in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

WILLIAM CHARLES KENNEDY.

William Charles Kennedy, who stands at the head of the legal profession in San Jose, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1849, a son of James F. and Serena (Salter) Kennedy, both also natives of that city, and members of prominent American families whose history dates back to the period of the Revolution. In that struggle the great-grandfather of our subject took an active part. James F. Kennedy was prepared for the legal profession and was a protege of Commodore Stockton, and came to California in 1850 to take charge of property purchased by that gentleman, known as the Stockton ranch. This comprised about three thousand acres and was located between San Jose and Santa Clara and between the Alameda and Guadalupe rivers. Mr. James F. Kennedy was the first Republican sheriff of Santa Clara county, and his death occurred while in office in 1865. He was ever an active and prominent worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and on one occasion, with Governor Stanford, was the candidate for the office of lieutenant governor, but was defeated, but was afterward a member of Governor Stanford's official staff. He was the first president of the Agricultural Society and Jockey Club of Santa Clara county.

William Charles Kennedy, who was one of a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, came with his mother and brother to California in 1851. The knowledge which he received in the public schools was supplemented by a course in Santa Clara College, in which institution he graduated at the age of eighteen years, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Going thence to Nevada, he pursued the study of law and was admitted to practice in the supreme court at Carson City, and in 1871 came again to California and located for practice in San Jose, where he has since maintained his residence and where he is well known as a successful and distinguished lawyer, whose marked abilities have gained him prestige among those who are devoting their energies to the legal profession.

In December, 1879, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Kate Moody, a native of San Jose and a daughter of Charles Moody, one of the prominent early settlers of California and for many years prominent in the milling industry. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy was brightened and blessed by the birth of one son, Karl F., who is now attending Stanford University, where he is pursuing the study of law. For several years Mrs. Kennedy has been president of the Woman's Club of San Jose and is a trus-

tee of the Carnegie Public Library, being the only lady to hold that position. Mr. Kennedy is a stalwart supporter of Republican principles, and in his fraternal relations is a member of the Masonic order.

THE F. CHEVALIER COMPANY.

The F. Chevalier Company, of San Francisco, which is now one of the most complete wholesale liquor houses in the west, is likewise one of the oldest firms of the kind on the Pacific coast, and it has a history of as long-continued and successful existence as can be instanced by almost any commercial enterprise in California.

The firm of F. Chevalier and Co. was founded in Placerville, California, by the late Fortune Chevalier, in the year 1857. The business was shortly afterward moved to Sacramento and there carried on till 1870, when the increasing importance of the house and its expanding operations necessitated its removal to San Francisco. In 1872 their celebrated Castle whiskies were protected by a trade-mark deposited in the United States patent office at Washington, and since then re-registered and filed for record, and from that date the firm, by progressive methods and honorable dealings, has steadily widened its scope of usefulness and added to its resources.

The firm now occupies the centrally located and spacious quarters at Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 Beale street, San Francisco, and has traveling representatives covering the entire Pacific coast, besides resident agents at various centers throughout the eastern states. Much attention has also been devoted by this progressive house to the manufacture of a full line of cordials, liquors, cremes, syrups, essences, fruit juices and other delicacies in demand in the up-to-date saloon and cafe of the period, so that, although primarily whiskey merchants, the F. Chevalier Co. have also succeeded in making their establishment a complete liquor house, where every liquor liable to be required by the dealer may be found in stock, representative of the finest types and at rates equal to those of even any house making a specialty of such articles.

The company also owns the picturesquely situated Chateau Chevalier vineyards, near St. Helena in the foothills of Napa county, California, and which are planted out with the best varieties of vines, from which are produced the Chateau Chevalier wines, well known and appreciated locally as well as in the eastern states.

MICHAEL BROEDEL.

Michael Broedel is a self-made man, all that he possesses having been acquired through his own efforts. He is now proprietor of the Pioneer carriage works in San Jose, and has built up a good business. He was born in New York city in September, 1857, and is of German parentage, his father and mother having come from Germany to the new world. He acquired his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and at the age of thirteen years put aside his text-books in order to earn his own living. He began

working in a flax factory in Greenville, Pennsylvania, and later learned the trade of brick-making. In 1873 he came to California, locating in San Jose, and the following year he began learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship. He was then employed in the same shop as a journeyman until 1883 and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the business, becoming an expert workman. In the latter year he removed to the vicinity of Alameda, where he opened a shop, conducting it until 1888. He then engaged in the vegetable and fruit business, but in 1890 returned to his trade and was employed as a journeyman blacksmith near Alameda.

In 1892 that Mr. Broedel came to San Jose, where he opened a general blacksmith shop and carriage works on Orchard street. In 1897 he removed to his present location at No. 551-555 South Market street. He manufactures only such carriages as are ordered and he makes a specialty of orchard trucks, and show wagons, for which there is a very large demand. The output of his factory is all sold on the Pacific coast, throughout Santa Clara and surrounding counties. He buys all of his stock from leading supply houses on the coast, thus insuring the best quality, and the product of his factory is always of the highest grade.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Broedel and Miss Esibell Hamblen, a daughter of Alpheus Hamblen, an expert mechanic in the employ of the United States government in San Francisco. He has two sons, Charles X. and William M. Starting out in life for himself at the early age of fifteen years with no family or pecuniary advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, he has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles in his path by strong and persistent purpose. Gradually he has advanced until he has gained a full measure of success and is well known as a representative of the industrial interests of San Jose.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

James H. Campbell, the present district attorney of Santa Clara county, California, was born on the 27th of February, 1850, at Andover, Massachusetts, and received his elementary education in the public schools of Massachusetts and California, later becoming a student in St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and this was supplemented by a course in the Santa Clara College, graduating in the last-named institution in 1872, with the degree of A. B. After receiving the Master of Arts degree in the same college he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1874, contemporaneous with the admission of Governor James H. Budd, ex-Senator Stephen M. White, Jackson Hatch and other notable lawyers. In August, 1874, Mr. Campbell came to San Jose and was appointed assistant district attorney under Thomas Bodley, with whom he formed a law partnership at the expiration of their term of office, and in 1879 Mr. Campbell was elected to the office of district attorney, in which he served for two terms. On two occasions he was also nominated for the office of superior judge, but owing to business engagements he was obliged to decline the nomination. In 1898

and again in 1902 he was elected the district attorney of Santa Clara county. Professional eminence is an indication of individual merit, for in professional life advancement comes only as the reward of earnest, persistent labor and the exercise of natural talents, and is therefore the fitting reward of labor. For a number of years past Mr. Campbell has been accorded a prominent position at the California bar, and his professional career is an honor to the district which so honored him.

In 1878 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Mary Faulkner, a native of Boston and a daughter of John F. and Anne Faulkner, early and well known residents of Santa Clara county. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are Argyll, Maude and Irene, the eldest of whom is attending the law department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois. In his fraternal relations Mr. Campbell is a member of the Y. M. I. and the order of Elks. His political support is given to the Democracy, having always taken an active interest in local and state politics, but largely in a non-partisan way.

JUDGE CHARLES NELSON FOX.

One of the eminent corporation lawyers and legal practitioners at the San Francisco bar is Charles Nelson Fox, who has also been a member of the supreme court of California. He was born March 9, 1829, in Wayne county, Michigan. His father, Benjamin F. Fox, was a native of New York, but was of English descent. The family was established in America in early colonial days. Representatives of the name took an active part in the colonial and Revolutionary wars, patriotism being ever numbered among the salient characteristics of the Fox family.

The father was a farmer by occupation and in the year 1850 came to California attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. He located in the mining regions, where he remained until 1851, experiencing severe hardships incident to the early settlement of the state. He then returned to Michigan in the fall of 1852, but in the spring of 1853 again made his way to California, this time accompanied by all the members of his family with the exception of his son Charles. On reaching the Pacific coast he secured a ranch in San Mateo county and began its development and improvement. He was a member of the vigilance committee in the early days before the institution of a state government or the election of officers to maintain law and order. The best element in the citizenship of California were no longer willing to endure the lawlessness and crime which were then prevalent, and established the system known as the vigilance committees in different parts of the state. This committee took the law into their own hands and administered justice according to the conditions of the time and the necessities for prompt and immediate action. At a later day Mr. B. F. Fox served as county judge of San Mateo county. Prominent and influential in the early development of his section of the state, he left the impress of his individuality upon public progress and his name is deeply inscribed on the records of the honored pioneers. He died in the year 1869 at the age of



Chas. W. Fox

sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Crane, was a native of New York and was of German and English descent. She represented an old American family founded in the new world at an early epoch in its colonization. Her brother, Alexander D. Crane, was one of the circuit judges of Michigan. Mrs. Fox passed away in 1887 at the age of seventy-seven years. In the family were four sons and four daughters, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Judge Fox and his sisters, Mrs. Sarah E. Quigley, of Plumas county, California; and Mrs. Nancy L. Palmer, of Santa Clara, California.

Judge Fox spent his early life amid rural environments, being reared upon his father's farm in Michigan. He attended the little district school near his home, but desirous of benefiting by more advanced instruction he left the parental roof at the age of sixteen years and became a student in the Ann Arbor University. Not long after this, however, owing to illness, he was ordered by his physicians to abandon his studies at that time. When he had sufficiently recovered his health he accepted a position in a printing office and completed an apprenticeship at that trade on the paper which was called the *Michigan Argus*. He worked his way upward and eventually became a member of its editorial staff.

About the time he attained his majority Judge Fox was elected recorder of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, having previously served as chief deputy recorder for County Recorder Washtenaw. In 1853 he served as mayor ex-officio of Ann Arbor and was actively connected with public affairs in that city. During his service in the recorder's office he entered upon the study of law under the direction of Olney Hawkins, and at the close of his term of official service he entered the law office of Kingsley & Morgan, with whom he remained up to the time of his arrival in California. In 1856 he was admitted to practice in all of the courts of the state of Michigan, but did not long remain a member of the bar there.

Judge Fox started for California in 1857, arriving at his destination on the 14th of August, of that year. He immediately entered upon practice in San Mateo county, and in November, 1857, was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy. At the next regular election he was elected and served for two successive terms, holding the office altogether for five years. He came to San Francisco in 1862 and opened a law office here, but continued to make his home in San Mateo. Prior to his arrival in San Francisco, he was attorney for the San Francisco & San José Railroad Company and secured the rights of way for that line in surrounding counties. After his removal to this city he was attorney for the Western Pacific Railroad Company and acted as its president up to the time of the transfer of this line to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. In 1860 he became attorney for the Spring Valley Water Works Company, which obtained the greater bulk of its water and water rights in San Mateo county. Soon after his removal to San Francisco he was made the general attorney of this company and continued to act in that capacity until he was appointed by Governor Waterman to fill a vacancy in the supreme bench of California. He thus served until the next general

election in the fall of 1889, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law. He was then re-engaged as attorney for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company and has continued as such to the present time, while also conducting a general law practice of large extent and great importance. During his term in the supreme court Judge Fox handed down a notable decision on the Jessup case involving the methods by which an illegitimate child might be made legitimate. The decision has been approved wherever the question has arisen in the courts of the civilized world. During his service he also decided upon private relations, and questions of constitutional and corporation law, which decisions have since been recognized and quoted as authority. Of recent years Judge Fox has given much attention to the laws on irrigation and his ideas concerning these carry weight in professional circles. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases, his legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combining to make him one of the strongest and most effective members of the California bar.

Judge Fox was married in Michigan, but lost his first wife in that state. In 1864 he wedded Mrs. Mary Schwartz Rice, a native of France, who came to California in 1857 and lost her first husband soon after her arrival. To the Judge and his wives have been born eight children, but only two are now living: Mrs. Mary Gray and Miss Ida Frances Fox.

When twenty-one years of age the Judge became a member of the Odd Fellows society, in which he has since been active and influential. He was grand master for the state of California in 1867-8, was grand patriarch in 1868-9 and was representative to the grand lodge of the United States in 1869-70. He was the first president of the Odd Fellows' home, which was founded under his administration, and acted in that capacity from 1893 until 1898. He has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866, belonging to Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M., and also to the commandery of Oakland, but his labors have been chiefly in the path of the Odd Fellows society. He has made a lasting impression upon the bar of the state for both legal ability and of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon the community. Such have been his force of character and natural qualifications that he has written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch of California.

LEWIS MOREING.

Lewis Moreing, a contractor and builder of Stockton, California, has for several years been identified with the growth and development of this place. Mr. Moreing's parents were among the early pioneers of San Joaquin county. His father, Cyrus Moreing, a native of Wisconsin, crossed the plains to California in 1860 and settled in San Joaquin county. Here he met and in Stockton married Miss Arena Lewis, a native of Missouri, who, at the age of six years, had with her parents made the journey across the plains with ox teams, their settlement being in San Joaquin county,

where her father engaged in farming. Cyrus Moreing gave his attention to agricultural pursuits for many years, later engaging in contracting and building, and for a few years being associated in business with his son, the subject of this sketch. Having returned to the farm, he has since 1901 been operating extensively in dairying and the cattle business. He and his wife are the parents of five sons and one daughter, Lewis being their first born. The mother died in 1884.

Lewis Moreing dates his birth at Stockton in 1872. He was educated in the public schools and the Stockton Business College. He began contracting and building in 1895, in partnership with his father, with whom he was associated until 1901, since which time he has carried on business under his own name.

Mr. Moreing married, in 1891, Miss Carrie Martin, a native of Stockton and a daughter of S. L. Martin, a pioneer farmer of the county. They have one daughter, Hazel. The only fraternal organization with which Mr. Moreing is associated is the Elks.

ALMARIN B. PAUL.

Almarin B. Paul, of San Francisco, is numbered among the promoters of the substantial upbuilding and progress of California. Coming to the state about the time of the discovery of gold, he has taken cognizance of existing conditions, has labored for their improvement and has instituted many movements resulting in the material benefit of his city and state.

He was born on the 13th of September, 1823, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, and was a son of Hiram and Phoebe (Brooks) Paul. His mother was a daughter of Major Almarin Brooks, an officer of the colonial army in the Revolutionary war. The father's family was established in Gloucester county, New Jersey, at an early period in the colonization of the new world. In the family of Hiram and Phoebe (Brooks) Paul were but two children, the sister of our subject being Sarah C. Paul.

In the public schools of his native town Almarin B. Paul acquired his early education, and when a lad of ten years accompanied his mother and sister to St. Louis, Missouri, where he completed his studies in the St. Louis University, spending four years as a student in that institution. On putting aside his text-books he engaged in clerking in a dry goods store until 1845, when he went to Lake Superior in connection with a copper mining company for the purpose of prospecting and making mineral explorations. There he remained until 1848. In the spring of that year he returned to St. Louis, and it was not long after this ere he heard the report concerning the discovery of gold in California. He immediately made preparation to start for the Mecca of the west. Previous to this time, while in the Lake Superior region, he had heard stories of the gold fields on the Pacific coast and had organized a party of four to come to California and make explorations for gold, but the Mexican war broke out at that time and the plan was abandoned.

Mr. Paul arrived in California on the 3d of November, 1849, having

come by way of the Panama route. Previous to starting he purchased a stock of goods, chiefly building and fancy hardware, and shipped the same around the Horn. He located in Sacramento, where he began business under the firm style of Paul, White & Company, carrying on that enterprise until November, 1850, when he disposed of his interest and turned his attention to mining. Going to Nevada City, he there built one of the first mills in Nevada county and was associated with George Hearst in the conduct of that enterprise for many years, operating in the mines of Nevada county, which is one of the richest quartz-mining districts of California. Although the rock run from \$30 to \$200 a ton, when the average value fell to \$25 a ton it did not pay to work it owing to the inability to save all the gold. So strongly was Mr. Paul impressed with the necessity of improvements in the process for saving the precious metal that in July, 1851, he went to New York city to call attention to the possibilities of quartz mining in California. He found, however, that capitalists were too timid to back an enterprise that they did not then understand, and without succeeding in his attempt to gain the co-operation of wealthy men of the east he returned to California in 1852 and again embarked in business in Sacramento. The routine of a mercantile career, however, did not satisfy him, and in the spring of 1853 we find him bending his energies to the upbuilding of San Francisco.

Thoroughly understanding the conditions of the west and recognizing in foresighted manner its possibilities, he put forth his efforts along many lines for the welfare and progress of San Francisco. He operated quite extensively in real estate until 1856, when he became an active factor in connection with the famous vigilance committee organized that year. The lawless element seemed to be the dominant one in California and life and property were becoming unsafe. Those who had regard for justice and right, recognizing that a crisis was at hand, banded themselves together to support the interests of those who held themselves amenable to law and the vigilance committee was the result. Mr. Paul in connection with Washington Bartlett, afterward governor of California, and his brothers, embarked in the publication of a paper called the *True Californian*, an able and fearless advocate of the vigilantes. He continued in his journalistic enterprise until 1857, when he sold his interest in the publication and again became connected with mining interests, erecting the Oriental Quartz Mill in Nevada county. This proved a very profitable undertaking owing to the perfected methods of saving gold. He conducted this until 1860, when the famous Comstock mines in Nevada were attracting attention. Mr. Paul was among the first to perceive the value of the discovery, and it was he that formed the first company to systematically work the mines. He erected the first mill there—a twenty-four stamp mill—to work the silver ores, which he reduced, at a uniform price to every one, for thirty dollars per ton. In 1865, having realized a fortune from his efforts in this direction, Mr. Paul sold his interests in mill and mines and embarked in the banking business at Gold Hill. He was also the organizer of the Imperial Consolidating Mining Company.

In the year 1867 Mr. Paul sold his banking business in Nevada to the

Bank of California and commenced operations in Inyo county, California, in order to engage in the development of mines there. In 1868 he secured patents on new processes for amalgamating the precious metals. In 1860 he had invented what was then known as the Washoe pan process for working silver ores, whereby the time of work was reduced from thirty days to four hours. This method is at the present time in use throughout the world in connection with silver mining. Mr. Paul operated the first mill of the kind in Silver City, Nevada, and in his invention he has given to civilization a most valuable device and one that has resulted in adding millions to the wealth of the country. He has perhaps done more than any other man for mining in California, having made a close study of the conditions, and laboring continually to improve these until as the result of his efforts much time and money have been saved in making the metals mined a marketable commodity.

Mr. Paul was united in marriage to Miss Kate V. Mullin, a native of Ohio. They have four children, three of whom are living: Almarin B., who is engaged in the commission business in San Francisco; Jane A.; and Florence K.

Mr. Paul is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, having supported the party since its organization. He was in deep sympathy with the Union cause at the time of the Civil war and became president of the committee having in charge the sanitary fund of the state of Nevada, acting by appointment from Dr. W. H. Bellows, president of the United States commission from 1860 until 1866. The fund was raised for the purpose of paying nurses for the care of soldiers during the Civil war, and Mr. Paul was a liberal contributor to the work. He belongs to the Order of the Cincinnati, to the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Society of California Pioneers. Mr. Paul for fifty years was a constant writer on mining and other matters for the mining and other journals. At one time he issued for free circulation ten thousand pamphlets on the fine gold question, which went all over the mining world, and were accepted as authority. His account of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1856 received high commendations from all members of the committee, as also the press of the state.

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting and romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses of the unexplored west went brave men whose courage was often called forth. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities and awaited the attention of man to yield up its treasures. But its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests difficult to penetrate, and the establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and oftentimes death, but there were men brave enough to undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. No story of fiction contains more exciting chapters than could be found in the life record of Mr. Paul if his history were given in detail, for it would present a picture of pioneer conditions in California as well as of its period of prosperity and progress. In his business career he early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the

eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment he has garnered in the fulness of time the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable courage and marvelous enterprise.

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has become one of the strongest corporations of its character in America. The charter was first granted to the company covering the business of fire insurance, life insurance, annuities, etc., in 1820. The company, however, did not make use of the life and annuity privileges until 1850, when under the name of the Aetna Life & Annuity Fund, a branch covering life and annuity business was started. In 1853 a special charter was granted forming a separate corporation of the life insurance business with E. A. Bulkeley as the first President. In 1872 upon the death of E. A. Bulkeley, J. O. Enders succeeded to the Presidency and continued to act in that capacity until 1879, at which time Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-Governor of Connecticut, was made President. He was the son of the first President of the company. For several years the company sold only what is known as non-participating insurance, but later associated all the many and usual forms of dividend-paying policies. In 1891 its Accident Department was instituted and to-day it does the largest Accident insurance business in America. In 1903 the company formed its department for writing Employers' Liability insurance and on account of its magnificent record the organization immediately sprang to the front in this business, placing on the first books within ninety days of the opening of the department the largest single policy in force in the United States, calling for an annual premium of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. As to the general growth of the company's business it has steadily progressed until at the present time its assets exceed sixty-eight million dollars, of which eight million is surplus belonging to policy-holders and all this is after having dispersed to policy-holders since the organization of the company upwards of one hundred and thirty-nine million dollars.

In 1868 an agency was established for California at San Francisco and E. H. Lestock Gregory succeeded H. B. Houghton in control of the business here in 1901 as General Agent for California and Nevada. At that time the General Agency ranked No. 27 when estimated by the amount of policies written annually, an average of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year. To-day, however, it ranks third, with a business aggregating two million dollars per year.

E. H. LESTOCK GREGORY.

E. H. Lestock Gregory, now General Agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company for California and Nevada, was born on the 29th of October, 1870, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, his parents being Silas E. and Emma Gregory. The father was a prominent commission merchant and in the

family were a number of members prominent in government service. Hon. John U. Gregory, an uncle of our subject, was department minister of Marine and Fisheries, while a first cousin, Sir Adam Wilson, was Chief Justice of Canada and the maternal grandfather, Judge O'Reilly, was Master of Chancery.

Mr. Gregory, having mastered the elementary branches of learning, became a student in the Upper Canada College and also continued his studies in Trinity University, both institutions being located in Toronto, Canada. He left school at the age of nineteen years, and in 1891 was appointed private secretary to Lieutenant Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, but after filling that position for some time he resigned and went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where for a few months he was in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He then accepted a position as head bookkeeper with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at Seattle, and in 1893 resigned to take up the active work in the field as insurance solicitor for the same company. In the year following he organized a staff of sub-agents, soliciting larger lines of life insurance, covering the entire territory of North America, including Canada, United States and Mexico. This he continued until October, 1899, when he resigned to accept the appointment from the Equitable Life Assurance Society as Inspector of Agencies for California, Nevada, and the Hawaiian Islands, which position he filled until September, 1900, when he resigned in order to accept the position of Assistant Manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company for California and Nevada. He continued thus to serve until June, 1901, when, upon the death of the former manager, H. B. Houghton, he was appointed General Agent for the two states mentioned. He is to-day one of the foremost representatives of insurance in the great West, having a close and intimate knowledge of the business in every principle and detail, so that he is enabled to carefully direct the labors of his men and to supervise the multitudinous duties which are connected with a business of this character. He is splendidly equipped by business training, has natural talent and well developed powers for the important task which devolves upon him and has made for himself a most creditable record in insurance circles.

On the 29th of February, 1892, Mr. Gregory was united in marriage to Miss Grace Tyner, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Louis Tyner, who was a large lumberman and was also widely known in political and public life as well as in business circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Gregory has been born a daughter, Vivian Emma Grace, now ten years of age. On coming to the United States in 1892 Mr. Gregory took out naturalization papers and is most loyal to the interests of his adopted city, his co-operation being ever along lines of advancement and improvement. In studying the history of successful men one is impressed with the fact that there are no rules for building characters, that there is no rule for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a position of eminence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway to

reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out ahead of him it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. To-day among the most prominent of the younger business men on the Pacific coast stands Mr. Gregory, and his history cannot fail to be of widespread interest, for he ranks high in insurance circles and has gained the respect and confidence of all his business associates.

FRANK CHESTER JORDAN. .

Success comes not to the man who idly waits but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by intelligence and force and who has the foresight and keenness of mental vision to know where and when and how to exert his energies. Thus it happens that but a small portion of those who enter the world's broad field of battle come off victors in the struggle for wealth and position. Some lack perseverance, others business sagacity and still others are dilatory or negligent, but Mr. Jordan possesses the undaunted spirit and business enterprise which have developed and are developing the marvelous resources of the western states and territories. There have been in his life history obstacles and difficulties which would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, but he has persevered in the face of these and is to-day occupying an enviable place in the regard of those who know aught of his career, his business connection being that of clerk of the supreme court of the state.

Frank Chester Jordan was born in Shasta county, California, on the 3d of April, 1860, and is a son of Robert K. and Maria (Chidester) Jordan. His father was a native of Maine and in the year 1859 came to California, settling in Shasta county, while later he resided near Oakland, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In the public schools of Oakland, Frank C. Jordan pursued his education until twelve years of age, when he began to earn his own living, being employed as a farm hand until sixteen years of age. He afterward accepted a position as a clerk with the Real Estate Union, a building association of Oakland, and was later a clerk with the Aetna Insurance Company. Subsequently he was a law clerk and private secretary to Senator Vrooman, his brother-in-law, from 1881 until 1886, and in the latter year became a deputy in the state law library, while in 1887-88 he was a bookkeeper in the Oakland Bank of Savings. His next step in business was an independent venture, for he embarked in a printing and stationery enterprise in 1889, continuing it until 1892. In 1894 he was elected county clerk of Alameda county, California, for a term of four years, receiving a majority of eighteen hundred. In 1898 he was re-elected and received a majority of six hundred in a vote of twenty-one thousand. On the 22d of August, 1902, he was nominated for the position of clerk of the supreme court of California, and on the 6th of November following was elected to that office by a majority of fifty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, ranking the third among the successful candidates of his party. His term will continue until the 1st of Jan-



Frank B. Jordan

uary, 1907. In his home county Mr. Jordan received a majority of ninety-one hundred and fifty, a fact which attests his personal popularity.

In May, 1881, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. Morrill, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and they now have four children, two sons and two daughters, Robert, Frank, Grace and Nettie. Mr. Jordan belongs to the Masonic fraternity and holds membership relations with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Press Club of San Francisco, the Union League Club of San Francisco, the Nile Club of Oakland and the Reliance Club of Oakland. His life has been a strenuous one as he has had to fight his way in the world, but is winning in the strife. He had no opportunity for securing an education, and his youth was beset with difficulties which would have utterly discouraged many a man. He met failure in business in 1892 and his health became so impaired that the doctors gave no hope of his recovery, but instead of losing heart he with strong determination rallied his powers and has eventually won for himself a position of prominence in the political world and at the same time has gained in the respect of all. He is to-day a leader in the ranks of the Republican party in California, and his life has been characterized by those traits which are so often manifest in the sons of the far west, whose labors have led to the splendid development of this section of the country.

HON. FRANCIS WILLIAM VAN REYNEGOM.

Hon. Francis William Van Reynegom, a practitioner at the bar of San Francisco and now ex-judge of the superior court, was born on the 22d of February, 1846, in Bath, Maine, a son of Charles E. and Mary J. Van Reynegom, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of Maine. The paternal grandfather was a merchant of Philadelphia, where the father of Judge Van Reynegom became a sea captain, but continued to make his home in his native city. In his family were three daughters, but only one is now living.

Judge Van Reynegom, an only son, pursued his early education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, where he pursued his studies until fourteen years of age. In the meantime he had been left an orphan, and about 1860, in company with his youngest sister, now deceased, he came to California, arriving in Marin county, where his uncle was engaged in farming. He was employed at farm labor by his uncle until he attained the age of nineteen years, after which he spent six months as an employe in a country blacksmith's shop. The succeeding year was passed in the printing office of the *Marin County Journal*, and in 1866 he came to San Francisco, where he entered into partnership with William M. Cubery in a printing venture under the firm style of Cubery & Company. This relation was maintained until the fall of 1872, when Mr. Van Reynegom sold out. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and so assiduously conducted his preparation for the bar that in April, 1873, he was admitted to practice at the supreme court of California.

Judge Van Reynegom entered upon his professional duties and at the same time acted as editor of two weekly papers, the *Pacific Odd Fellow* and the *Pacific Churchman*, for two years following his admission to the bar. A growing clientage, however, made such demands upon his time and attention that he was forced to put aside his journalistic labors and devote himself entirely to his duties as a law practitioner. In the year 1888 he was appointed judge of the superior court of San Francisco by Governor Waterman and served until 1890, when he resumed his practice, in which he has continued to the present time. His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of law and an unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently, perhaps, from a deficiency in that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly and that insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Van Reynegom was regarded as such a jurist is a uniformly accepted fact.

Judge Van Reynegom was married to Miss Cornelia Carey, a native of Ohio and a daughter of William and Lone Stewart Carey, the latter a sister of United States Senator Stewart of Nevada. Her father was killed in the service in the Union army during the Civil war. To the Judge and his wife have been born two daughters, Alice Carey, who is a graduate of Notre Dame College of San Francisco and has taken up literary work as a life occupation; and Frances Stewart, who is an actress and violinist. The parents are active in church work, and the Judge is serving as senior warden of St. John's Episcopal church. He has gained for himself an enviable position as a representative of the bar of central California and in his private life is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman.

ARTHUR P. HOLLAND.

Arthur P. Holland, of the Stocker & Holland Abstract Company, Oakland, California, has been identified with this city for more than two decades. Mr. Holland is a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was born February 26, 1865, son of Thomas A. and Alice M. (Howe) Holland, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Wisconsin. Thomas A. Holland was a literary man, and for many years was a frequent contributor to the leading papers of New York and Chicago. He died in 1868.

Arthur P. Holland received his early education in a private school in Chicago, to which city the family moved when he was quite small. In 1882 he accompanied his family to California and their home was established in Oakland, where, two years later, he graduated from the high school. The next two years he spent in Hastings College, where he pursued a law course, and in 1886 he entered the Northwestern University, from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1889. Returning to Oakland, he was in 1890 admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession, which he continued one year. In 1891 he became associated with

A. H. Stoker in an abstracting business, under the firm name of Stoker & Holland, which association has continued up to the present time, the company now being incorporated, Mr. Holland being secretary and general manager.

Mr. Holland married, in 1894, Miss Lettie A. Wade, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Dr. Thomas Wade and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Von Kountz. Dr. Wade was one of the pioneer physicians of San Francisco, where he located in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have one daughter, Loie.

Mr. Holland is a member of some of the leading fraternal and social organizations of Oakland, among them being the F. and A. M., Foresters, W. O. W., Reliance Athletic Club, Athenian Club and the Nile Club. His political creed is that of the Republican party. He was in July, 1898, appointed United States referee in bankruptcy, and has since filled this office.

COLONEL JESSE BEECH FULLER.

Colonel Jesse Beech Fuller, who is serving as United States pension agent at San Francisco, was born on the 16th of May, 1841, being a native of Cold Water, Branch county, Michigan. He is a son of Esbond Gillette and Elizabeth (Beech) Fuller. The Fuller family is of English descent and was founded in America by Samuel Fuller, who crossed the Atlantic in the historic Mayflower. He settled first in Connecticut, and subsequently representatives of the name removed to Vermont. They bore an active part in events which framed the early history of America and were also participants in the Revolutionary war. Edward Fuller was the twenty-first signer of the government compact which was made on board the Mayflower. Abraham Fuller, a granduncle of Esbond Gillette Fuller, was a captain of the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandmother of Colonel Fuller was a descendant of the celebrated Ward family, of which Alexis Ward was a member. He became an officer of the Revolutionary war, was captured and was held as a prisoner at Quebec for three years, but at the end of that time succeeded in making his escape and returned to the American lines. John Ward, the grandfather of Mr. Fuller's grandmother, was also a Revolutionary soldier and valiantly aided in establishing independence, and after the close of hostilities was pensioned in recognition of the services which he rendered to his country; his death occurred in the year 1831. Milton H. Fuller, the grandfather of Colonel J. B. Fuller, was a captain in the war of 1812.

Esbond Gillette Fuller was a native of Vermont and a lawyer by profession. He came to California in 1878 and practiced law in Marysville, this state, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1892. He married Miss Elizabeth Beech, a native of New York and also a representative of an old American family that was represented in the colonial wars and also the war of 1812. Mrs. Fuller passed away in Michigan in 1853. In the family were two daughters, both of whom are now deceased.

Jesse Beech Fuller, the only surviving member of the family, acquired

his early education in the public schools of his native city and when fourteen years of age went to Vermont. There he became a student in the New Hampton Preparatory Institute at Fairfax, where he remained for a year and a half, after which he entered Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan. On putting aside his text books he entered upon his business career as a teller in a bank at Cold Water, Michigan, and was thus engaged until after the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he then enlisted in the First Michigan Battery of Artillery, afterward the Fourth Michigan Battery, which became Battery D of the First Michigan Regiment of Light Artillery. He served with General Thomas until the close of the war and participated in many important engagements. He was made captain of his battery, was later brevetted lieutenant colonel and was mustered out in September, 1865. The same loyal spirit which had dominated his ancestors was manifest in his own military career, and he made for himself a creditable record as a defender of the Union cause.

Following the close of hostilities, Colonel Fuller went to Chicago and became connected with the American Express Company. In 1869 he arrived in California and after a few years spent in San Francisco went to San Rafael in 1874. There he was agent for the Wells Fargo Company, having charge of their express business at that place until 1878, when he was transferred to Marysville, and acted in that capacity until 1894, when he was appointed bank commissioner, filling the position for four consecutive years. In 1898 he was appointed to the position of United States pension agent at San Francisco and is now acting in that capacity.

In 1862 was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Fuller and Miss Mary Cressy, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Dr. Cressy, of Hillsdale, that state. They became the parents of one child: Mary, who is now the wife of Dr. E. E. Stone, superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Napa, California. In 1867 Mrs. Fuller died, and in 1873 Colonel Fuller wedded her sister, Carrie A. Cressy. By this union there are two sons and a daughter, John H., who is special agent for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Association located in San Francisco; Ada Irene, who is living with her parents; and Justin K., who is a student in the public schools of San Francisco.

Colonel Fuller belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank. He is a past eminent commander of Marysville Commandery No. 7, K. T.; is past master of Yuba Lodge, F. & A. M.; and past grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. In other fraternal circles he has won distinction and is now a past commander of the Commandery of California of the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States; past department commander of the Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.; is secretary of the Union League Club; and a member of the Bohemian Club. Much of his life has been spent in public service, and whether in military or in civic office he is equally true to his duty and to the trust reposed in him, his course being such as to commend him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

THOMAS FRANCIS BARRY.

Thomas Francis Barry has, during the fifty years of his life, been much before the public eye, and has displayed conspicuous ability in divers places of trust and responsibility. His versatile talents were manifested at an early age, before he had completed his college course, and his broad subsequent experience with men and the world has placed him in the front rank of California lawyers, legislators, army officials and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Barry is one of the oldest native sons of San Francisco. His parents, Michael John and Mary (Doyle) Barry, were of good Irish stock, the Barrys and DoYLES having intermarried and having lived in the counties of Cork and Tipperary for sixteen generations. Michael John Barry and Mary Doyle arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1847, and were married there, where they resided until 1853. They then cast in their lot with California, and a year later, on the 19th of February, 1854, their son Thomas Francis was born to them in the new city of San Francisco.

He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, but his collegiate training was obtained in the University of California. He graduated at the head of his class, in 1874, and was honored as "medal man" for being the best Latin and Greek scholar in the University. He was retained as a tutor in the University for one year, and then Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the patroness of the University and the widow of United States Senator Hearst, induced him to become tutor for her son William Randolph Hearst, who has since taken rank among the world's greatest newspaper organizers and has loomed on the national political horizon as a probable candidate for Democratic presidential honors. A year or more of traveling over the world fitted young Hearst for entrance to Harvard, and Mr. Barry then decided to prepare himself for his professional career. When only twenty years old, by virtue of his high standing as a military graduate of the University of California, he was selected by Major General D. W. C. Thompson as major and aide on the latter's staff. He resigned this position in 1875, and entered the Columbia Law School at Washington. Here he showed such quick and keep comprehension of the law that he completed his course with high honors in nine months, although he did not graduate. He returned to San Francisco in 1876, and has since that time been one of the leaders at the bar in this city.

Mr. Barry was elected to the state legislature in 1882, and during his term became the author of the Barry Bill, which has been the basis of settlement for railroad questions. In 1883 he was elected major of the Third Infantry, National Guard of California, and was successively advanced to different ranks until he became commander of his regiment. He was in command of the regiment when it subdued the railroad riots at Sacramento in 1895. In September, 1895, he retired from the command. When the Spanish war broke out in 1898 he joined the California Heavy Artillery as first lieutenant, and during his six months of service was lieutenant in command of a battery, was quartermaster of the artillery camp and commissary and ordnance officer of the joint volunteer and regular batteries of artillery.

June 9, 1882, Mr. Barry was married to Miss Maria Dolores Rodriguez, a representative of one of the most respected of the old Spanish families of Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have two daughters, Maria Dolores and Amelia Louisa.

HARRY BAEHR.

San Francisco county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of California, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material up-building of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He is now occupying the position of auditor, to which he was elected in 1902.

He was born April 2, 1858, in Weaverville, Trinity county, California, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this state. His father, William Baehr, came to the Pacific coast in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in this section of the country. He was of German parentage and his birth occurred in Hanover. He became well known as a manufacturer of quartz jewelry, doing business at Sansome and Clay streets in San Francisco. He was among the first jewelry manufacturers in this city and carried on an extensive and profitable business for many years. His death occurred here January 9, 1900, and thus passed away one of the honored pioneers and respected representatives of commercial life on the Pacific coast.

Harry Baehr was a lad of only four summers when brought by his parents to San Francisco, and in the public schools of this city he pursued his early education, which was supplemented by a course in City College. He left school at the age of fifteen years and entered upon an apprenticeship to his father in order to learn the jewelry trade, but when he had completed the term of service he turned his attention to general merchandising, in Fresno county, California, in 1870. He there continued until 1880, when he became paymaster on the Glen ranch in Colusa county. This ranch covered about sixty-three thousand acres, and annually five hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid out to the men employed. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Baehr left that position and located in Tacoma, Washington, where he turned his attention to general merchandising; but that country was visited by a financial panic in 1885 and he left Tacoma and returned to San Francisco, where he engaged in the insurance business as city agent, representing the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, with which he continued until 1899. He was also at one time connected with the Daily *Alta California* and was in charge of the business affairs of that paper during the last ten years of its existence. In 1899 he was appointed deputy recorder, and in 1900 was appointed cashier of the license office.



Harry Backs.

Two years later, at the biennial election of 1902, he was chosen by popular suffrage for the position of auditor for a term of two years, to which office he was re-elected in November, 1903. A contemporary publication has said of him in this connection:

"Mr. Harry Baehr, the newly elected auditor, is one of the most popular men in municipal politics. He is peculiarly fitted to ably perform the important work of this department of our government, because of his broad experience in general business and his close relationship with large insurance companies and other corporations, and also as cashier of the license office of this city.

"There are few, if any, offices in the government of San Francisco which demand a more rigid attention to detail, or that need to be systematized more perfectly than the auditing and the examination of the city's accounts. Further, it demands a clear brain, keen perceptive faculties and a full knowledge of other departments of the city. Mr. Baehr, having served in three distinct departments in San Francisco's municipal government, is in an excellent position to know what the expenditures in such departments should be. In addition to this, he is conservative and thorough in his work, and is a statistician and an accountant of recognized ability. His fitness to cope with the problems incident to this office has been shown to the public early in his administration.

"Mr. Baehr has an enviable reputation in this city for his honesty, his conscientious work, and his close attention to his duties, and the municipality is fortunate in having such a man at the head of this all-important office, for it can readily be appreciated that anything but the strictest attention to the accounts and expenditures of the various departments of the city, or anything but the most conscientious application, would result in an unnecessary and perhaps disastrous cost to the tax-payers of thousands of dollars. The bond required from the auditor is fifty thousand dollars, no other being larger excepting the treasurer and tax collector, which are each one hundred thousand dollars."

He has always given his support to the Republican party and has been unfaltering in his advocacy of its principles. In June, 1884, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Baehr was united in marriage to Miss Linea L. Bowers, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was at one time a United States marshal. To Mr. and Mrs. Baehr has been born one son, Walter Harry, who is now seventeen years of age and is pursuing a course in the Polytechnic high school of San Francisco. Mr. Baehr is a Mason, thoroughly informed concerning the tenets and teachings of the order and exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He has advanced to high rank in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the York Rite. In all business and official relations he has been found conscientious and industrious, and his political record is commendable because of the honorable methods he has followed in all his political work and his fidelity to the public trust in the discharge of the duties of office.

NOBLE HENRY BAUGHMAN.

Noble Henry Baughman, of San Francisco, California, was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1849, son of John F. and Susan E. (Swigert) Baughman, both natives of Pennsylvania and descended from Revolutionary ancestors.

John F. Baughman was a shoe manufacturer in Lancaster, Ohio, and later in Nauvoo, Illinois, where he died in 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow is still living in Nauvoo and is now eighty-one years of age. Their family consists of four sons and one daughter.

Noble H. received his education in the Lancaster high school and the Springfield Business College, graduating in the last named in 1863. He served an apprenticeship of three years to the trade of shoemaker, and afterward was employed for some time as bookkeeper, up to 1869, when he went to Illinois. He spent four years in Illinois and came from there to California, locating in Sacramento, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes. In 1882 he removed to Ione and turned his attention to a general mercantile business with B. Isaacs & Brothers, with whom he remained till 1900, the year he came to San Francisco. Here he engaged in a wholesale boot and shoe business at No. 10 Sutter street, under the firm name of McCune-Baughman Shoe Company, and continued in this business three years. He sold out in 1903 and, with H. H. Budd, became interested in the manufacture of a roof paint. Also he has an interest in the firm of Bates & Company, doing a wholesale commission and brokerage business at 205 Front street.

At Keokuk, Iowa, in 1873, Mr. Baughman married Miss Christina E. Huber, who was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, third in the family of twelve children of Martin and Phillipina Huber. Mr. Huber was for many years a prominent business man of Nauvoo, a manufacturer of wagons. He and his wife are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman have had six children, only two of whom are living—Clarence O. and Ruth.

Mr. Baughman is identified with the Masonic order, having membership in the following: Union Lodge No. 58, F. and A. M.; Sutter Chapter No. 11, R. A. M.; Sacramento Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T.; Yerba Buena Lodge of Perfection No. 1; Godfrey de St. Omar Council No. 1, K. K.; San Francisco Consistory No. 1, A. A. S. K.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Politically he is a Republican.

FREDERICK SPRAGUE CONE.

Frederick Sprague Cone, justice of the peace, Alameda, California, was born December 6, 1872, in San Francisco, son of William H. and Laura (Mastick) Cone.

William H. Cone was a native of Michigan. He came to California in 1856, settling in San Francisco, where he made his home for many years. The most of his active life, up to the time of his retirement, was passed as a commercial traveler. He died May 2, 1903. His wife, who was a native of Ohio, died in 1872. She was a sister of E. B. Mastick, one of the pioneers

of Alameda county. In the Cone family were three sons, the subject of this sketch, William H. and Seabury Mastick.

Frederick S. Cone received his education in the common and high schools of Alameda. He left school at the age of fifteen and learned the gilders' trade, at which he worked for a few years in San Francisco. Then he went to Sierra county, California, where for one year he had charge of a gold mine. After some time spent at Port Costa, he returned to Alameda in 1896 and became associated with the Argus Publishing Company, of which he was business manager for three and a half years. Next he was with the *Daily Encinal* as business manager, until 1903, when he was elected justice of the peace for a term of four years.

Mr. Cone was married February 9, 1901, to Edith Gertrude Ellery, a native of Alameda, and a daughter of Epes Ellery, of Alameda.

Fraternally Mr. Cone has numerous connections. He has membership in the F. and A. M., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., Royal Arcanum, W. O. W., Highbinders, California Press Association, Unitarian Club, Sierra Club and Alameda Boating Club. Of the last-named organization he is vice president.

HENRY CURTNER.

The history of the pioneer settlement of Santa Clara county would be incomplete without the record of this gentleman, who from its early days has been a prominent factor in its substantial growth and improvement. When California was cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by the long hot stretches of sand and the high mountains, ere the railroads shortened distance and annihilated time, he came to California and braved all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home in the golden west—rich in its resources, yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red men and untransformed from the primitive condition in which it was left by the hand of nature. It was in the year 1852 that Mr. Curtner arrived in this state, and through the intervening years he has been an active factor in business life, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits and to real estate operations, making his home at the present time in Warmsprings, Alameda county.

Mr. Curtner was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 17th of January, 1831, his parents being Jacob and Nancy (Heaton) Curtner, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The father was a farmer by occupation and in the period of pioneer development in Indiana he went to that state, where he secured a tract of land and developed a farm. The family numbered ten children.

Henry Curtner was reared upon the old family homestead in the county of his nativity, and while he devoted his labors to the work of the fields during the summer months, he gave his attention to the mastery of the branches of English learning taught in the public schools throughout the winter seasons. He continued at home until he had attained his majority, when he resolved to seek his fortune in the far west and made preparation to come to California. He journeyed by way of the isthmus of Panama and arrived

in the Golden state on the 20th of October, 1852. The story of pioneer conditions here at that time is largely familiar to the world, and yet no one who did not live through these experiences can fully comprehend the difficulties that the frontiersmen met. After remaining at Mission San Jose for about four years, Mr. Curtner settled in Alameda county, where he turned his attention to farming, and since that time has given his energies uninterruptedly to agricultural pursuits and to real estate operations, buying and selling much property. He has negotiated many important real estate transfers and in his line of business is well known. Moreover, he has been largely interested in raising cattle in both Nevada and California, and at the present writing is president of the Milpitas Land and Livestock Company, a corporation owning about thirty thousand acres of land, devoted to the raising of hay and cattle and capitalized for three hundred thousand dollars. Success comes as the legitimate result of well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon; she smiles not upon the idler or dreamer, and only the man who has justly won her favor does she deign to crown with blessings. In tracing the history of Mr. Curtner it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he enjoys has been won by the commendable energies above mentioned. A number of the important business interests of central California have felt the stimulus of his energy and executive ability, and his efforts have formed an important element in promoting business activity here, nor has he been remiss in citizenship. On the contrary he has been a co-operant factor in the movements for the general good, and thus is deserving of mention among the representative men of Alameda county.

In 1857 was celebrated the marriage of Henry Curtner and Miss Lydia Kendall, a native of Indiana and a daughter of James Kendall, who was one of the old settlers of that state. Eight children were born to them, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Walter J., who is conducting a sheep ranch in San Benito county; Frank S., a farmer of San Jose; William M., who follows farming at Milpitas; Allen E., who devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits and fruit raising; Josephine, a teacher of music; Grace, the wife of W. Realey, of San Jose; Howard, who died in 1864; and Jacob. Mrs. Curtner died in 1878, and Mr. Curtner was again married, his second union being with Mary Meyers, also a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of two sons, Albert H. and Arthur D. After the death of his second wife Mr. Curtner was married in 1884 to his present wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Latham. She is a native of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Curtner gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and is always deeply and actively interested in local and state politics, regarding it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to support the principles in which he believes. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in this section of the state than Mr. Curtner, for he has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

EDWARD MACFARLANE EHRHORN.

The great state of California is splendidly endowed with natural advantages. Its mineral resources have added greatly to the world, its forests have been an important contributor to the lumber industries and its orchards have made it a fruit-producing center known to the world. It has been along the latter line that Mr. Ehrhorn has directed his energies, and as a scientist has won a notable place in horticultural circles because of his comprehensive understanding of the great natural laws and scientific principles which underlie his chosen field of labor. He has made a close study of the subject of fruit culture and of everything upon which it is dependent, and is not only familiar with the requirements of the different kinds of fruits as to soil and climatic conditions, but also thoroughly understands the ravages made by insects and the best methods for the extermination of the pests. Because of his research and investigation along the last-mentioned line his labors have been of marked benefit to his fellow men, and in this connection he has an acquaintance and reputation that are not confined by the borders of California.

Mr. Ehrhorn was born in San Francisco on the 24th of January, 1862, and is a son of Adolph and Louisa M. (Macfarlane) Ehrhorn. The father was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and in 1850 sailed for California, becoming one of the first merchants and importers of San Francisco, as a member of the firm of Hellman Brothers & Company. This firm is still in existence, and with the business Mr. Adolph Ehrhorn continued his connection up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. His wife was a native of Tacna, Peru, and came to California in 1852 with her sister. It was here that she was married, although she had formerly made the acquaintance of her husband while he was engaged in business in South America. She died in Santa Clara county at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. Ehrhorn had four brothers and four sisters. When a youth of eight years he was sent to Germany by his parents, going to the home of an uncle in Hamburg in order that he might be educated there. He attended the public schools of Germany and later became a student in leading colleges of Switzerland and England. In 1881 he returned to California and for a short period was employed as a salesman in a mercantile house in San Francisco. His education had been largely along scientific lines and well qualified him for the work which he soon undertook. Going to Sonoma county he there engaged in the production of grapes and the manufacture of wine. Subsequently, in the year 1883, he took up his abode in the Santa Clara valley, and has since extensively engaged in fruit culture. He is a member of most of the scientific societies on the coast, and his business activity has always been directed along scientific lines. He holds membership relations with the Academy of Sciences at San Francisco, the San Francisco Microscopical Society, the Pacific Coast Entomological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences. He pursued a special course in entomology at Stanford University under Professor John H. Comstock, the noted entomologist, studying principally the scale insects, their habits and the detri-

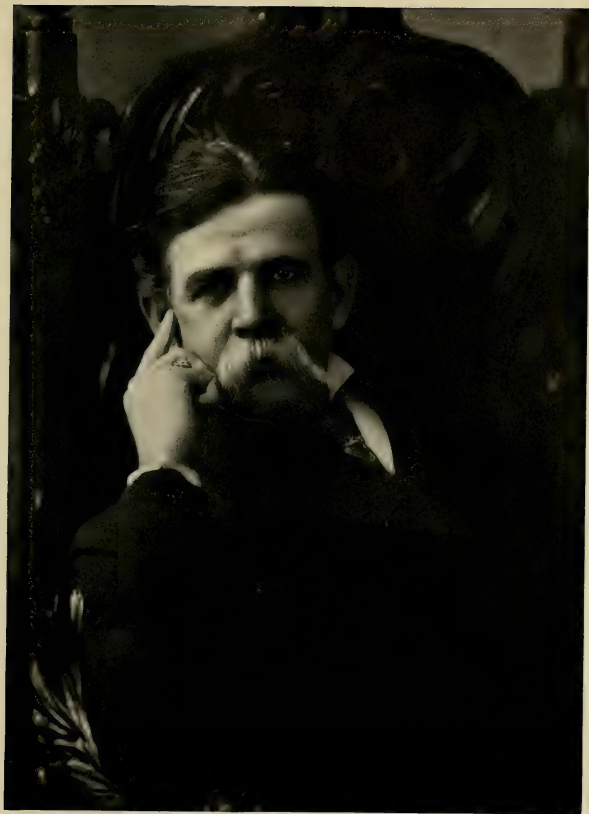
ment which they caused to fruit. Since leaving the university he has continued his investigations and researches along that line, and is regarded as authority on the subject throughout the entire west. Shortly after leaving Stanford he was appointed in 1893 as horticultural commissioner of Santa Clara county and has held that position up to the present time. During this period he has done much work in economic entomology, studying the various pests which have threatened the fruit industries. As the result of a discovery he has caused the importation of parasite of the black scale from South Africa, which is now effecting a marvelous work in the eradication of the pests throughout the state. In 1890 he was appointed deputy quarantine officer and assistant entomologist of the state board of horticulture and acted in that capacity for three years, but through an act of the legislature the appropriation of the board was cut off and his term of service was then closed. He has been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals throughout the United States and Canada and is considered an authority on the scale insects.

Mr. Ehrhorn has various fraternal relations, belonging to the Masonic Lodge, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and to the Grange. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active interest in the welfare, growth and success of his party. A man of broad and liberal education, his ability and talents have been of marked benefit to his fellow men and in scientific circles he has gained an honored name.

HENRY VINSON MOREHOUSE.

On the pages of the history of jurisprudence in California there are found no names more distinguished than that of Henry Vinson Morehouse, to-day one of the most prominent lawyers of San Francisco. He has also been connected with political and military affairs of the state and has thus left the impress of his individuality on many lines affecting the progress and prosperity of the commonwealth. He was born on the 1st of April, 1849, in Elkhart, Elkhart county, Indiana. His father, Nathan B. Morehouse, was a native of New Orleans and was of Welsh descent, belonging to an old family that was established in the United States at a very early period in the colonization of the new world. The first settlement of his ancestors was made in New York, but at a later date representatives of the name went to New Orleans. The father was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi river in his younger days, but subsequently turned his attention to farming. He came to California in 1867 and spent his remaining days on the Pacific coast, passing away in Santa Cruz county, this state, in 1892. His wife was Susan Feese, a native of Holland, who came to America with her parents, the family home being established in Ashland, North Carolina. Mrs. Morehouse passed away in 1894. In the family were three daughters.

Henry Vinson Morehouse, the only son, pursued his education in the public schools until seventeen years of age, and putting aside his text-books he began working on a farm. Not content, however, to make the labor of the fields his life occupation, he devoted his leisure hours during this period to preparation for the practice of teaching. He afterward secured a school



A. V. Marchant

and continued teaching in Mendocino county for the year of 1868. In 1869 he went to Salinas City in Monterey county, where he was employed at farm labor for a year. He then engaged in teaching school between the years 1871 and 1877, and at the same time pursued the study of law, devoting his leisure hours to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. He had progressed so far in his knowledge that in 1874 he was admitted to the bar, but did not enter upon the active practice of his profession until 1877. In that year he was chosen district attorney of Monterey county, and he also performed other official service there, having been a member of the county board of education from 1871 until 1877. He continued in the practice of law at that place until 1890, when he removed to San Jose, California, where he spent about eleven years. In April, 1901, he came to San Francisco, and ranks to-day as one of the most distinguished representatives of the bar in this city. He has for eighteen years been attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and is the representative of various corporations, as well as important private litigated interests. He has won special fame as a criminal lawyer, and was connected with the case of the people versus John A. Prewitt, which was a murder trial in San Benito county. This case was tried five times, and after exhausting the entire qualified jurymen of that county it was removed to Monterey county, where the case was acquitted. Mr. Morehouse was attorney for the defense, and thus won a most signal victory. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, persistent effort, careful preparation and marked ability. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive, and he marshals the facts of every case with the precision of a general upon the field of battle, giving to each its due prominence, presenting them with regard to their relative value, and never for a single moment losing sight of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns. In his presentation of a case to court or jury he employs his oratorical powers with excellent effect, but never for a moment deviates from the truth which he wishes to present by the grace of rhetoric.

In October, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Morehouse and Miss Jennie F. DeWitt, a native of Savannah, Missouri, and a daughter of William and Galusha DeWitt, who were early settlers of Missouri. They had two children, Evelena E. and Sybil. In his social relations Mr. Morehouse is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk, and is much esteemed in the various fraternities with which he is connected. His political allegiance has long been given to the Republican party and he has been honored with official preferment aside from the positions already mentioned. In 1897 he was elected to represent the thirty-fourth district in the state senate, and was a member of the upper house of the California assembly for four years. During the administration of Governor Stone he served as judge advocate of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard of California, with the rank of major. He has for a number of years occupied a prominent position in the foremost ranks of the leading practitioners of central California, and his life of untiring activity has been crowned with a high

degree of success. He is not the less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his pleasing manner and charming cordiality have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes.

JOHN CONRAD.

John Conrad, chief of police, Alameda, California, was born in New York city fifty years ago, the date of his birth being July 18, 1854.

Mr. Conrad's parents, Louis and Phillipina (Bubble) Conrad, were natives respectively of New York state and Germany. They had two children, John and Mary. The latter is now Mrs. Quast, of Alameda, California. The father, an architect by profession, died when his son John was four years old.

John Conrad was educated in the common and high schools of his native city. He remained in New York until he reached his majority, when, in 1875, he came to California and located in Alameda, where he has since resided. Before leaving New York he served an apprenticeship to the trade of ship joiner, and after coming to California he worked at the carpenter's trade for several years, up to 1886, when, on May 21, he was appointed a patrolman on the city police force. April 12, 1894, he was appointed sergeant, and filled that position up to January, 1899, when he received the appointment of chief of police to fill an unexpired term, and in April of the same year he was elected to the office. He was re-elected in 1901 and again in 1903, and is now serving his fifth year as the incumbent of this office.

Mr. Conrad married, in 1878, Miss Frances Elizabeth Roberts, a native of New York city and a daughter of Samuel H. Roberts of that place. They have three children, Ada Emma, George Edgar and Harriet Ida. Mr. Conrad is a member of the F. and A. M., W. of W. and the I. O. R. M. Politically he is a Republican.

FRANK W. LEAVITT.

Frank W. Leavitt, of San Francisco, is a man well known in California, where he has spent the greater part of his life and where he has for several years been prominently identified with public affairs.

Mr. Leavitt, however, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Indianapolis, March 24, 1866, son of William and Emma (Bruce) Leavitt, early settlers of the Hoosier state. In the Leavitt family were two sons and one daughter. The latter is deceased. The son, James B. Leavitt, is manager for the Poc Press Publishing Company of Oakland, California. In 1870 the family left Indiana and moved to Oregon, where they remained until 1881, that year coming to California and locating in Oakland. Here the aged father died in 1903. He was by trade a carpenter, which he followed during the active years of his life.

Frank W. Leavitt may well be termed a self-made man, in the true sense of that word, for he left school at the age of ten years and went to work in a printing office, and from "printer's devil" he worked his way up

to an honored seat among the lawmakers of the state. It was in the office of the Salem *Statesman* that he began work when a boy, and he remained in the employ of that paper until he came with the family to Oakland, in 1881, as above stated. He worked in printing offices in Oakland and San Francisco until 1890, as a type-setter, and that year he accepted a position in the business department of the Oakland *Tribune*, and later was with the Oakland *Times*. From 1896 to 1900 he conducted a printing establishment of his own.

From his early boyhood Mr. Leavitt took and enthusiastic interest in political affairs and when he became a voter he gave his support to the Republican party. To this party he has ever been loyal. In 1896 he was elected a representative to the California state legislature, for one term of two years, at the end of which time he was elected to the state senate. At the close of his four years' term in the senate, he was in 1902 elected for another term.

Believing in reform measures for the voting system of the country, Mr. Leavitt, in the summer of 1903, accepted the appointment of general manager for the Pacific coast for the Columbia Voting Machine Company, of Indiana, and is now directing his energies in this direction.

Mr. Leavitt married, in 1891, Miss Bonnie Steele, a native of New York and a daughter of Mrs. E. J. Foster, of San Francisco. They have one son, Donald, seven years of age.

The Elks and the Eagles have in Mr. Leavitt a worthy member.

J. A. FULLER.

J. A. Fuller, the honorable mayor of Napa, California, is a man of mark among the pioneers of the Pacific coast. After a life of adventure and varied experiences in other parts of the world, he came to California in the middle year of the last century, and was concerned in many of the affairs of the young state, with a full share in the adventures and hardships of the miner. His center of activity was afterward transferred to the territory of Alaska, where he was influential and able in various enterprises connected with the commerce and the industrial development of that region. Since his return to California he has had a more tranquil but not less useful career, and has been prominent in public affairs for many years. Although now well past the age of threescore and ten, his Nestorian counsel and sage ability are still prominent factors in the city of Napa, where he is held in the highest esteem by all classes of citizens, and where his place as the executive head of the city seems but the well deserved compliment to a fullness of years marked with integrity of character and wholehearted and upright action.

Mayor Fuller was born on the east coast of England, in the town of Louth, Lincolnshire, September 12, 1828. He went to sea at an early age, being a bound apprentice in the old East India Company's service, running between London, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. After serving his time he made voyages to Australia and to many ports of the globe. He was in Syd-

ney, Australia, when the last attempt to locate a penal colony in Botany Bay was made. The convicts were Smith, O'Brien, Mahers and three others, transported for leading riotous assemblies against the government in Hyde Park, London, in 1846.

After voyaging around the world Mr. Fuller arrived in San Francisco in 1850, previous to the admission of the territory to the Union. He went directly to the mines of Calaveras county, and while there witnessed some of Joaquin Muriatta's escapades, the then much dreaded bandit of those regions. He met with indifferent success, and, returning to San Francisco in March, 1851, took passage on board the steamer *Sea Gull* for the then famed Gold Bluff mines off Trinidad. Through stress of weather the ship was obliged to put into Eureka, and escaped destruction by crossing Humboldt bar. During the March storms Mr. Fuller was one of the party that blazed the trails over the Trinity mountains into the Trinity river valleys. He mined at the Big bar and the Big bottom, where General Denver, of Denver city fame, was keeping a canvas store for miners' merchandise. He engaged in fluming the river in 1851, and, with many others, lost his last nickel in that precarious occupation. In the fall he left with his worldly possessions on his back (consisting of a pair of blankets and a frying pan), and crossed the Sacramento valley to Foster's bar, at a point about thirty miles north of Marysville, where he once more tried his luck in the search for the precious metal.

In the fall of 1852 he cast his first vote in the United States, giving it to Franklin Pierce. He was in the mines of Nevada county until 1866, working in many of the deepest mines, and while there located one of the most valuable water rights in that region, comprising the waters of the north fork of the Middle Yuba river. He was one of the original discoverers of Camptonville, in Yuba county, and mined there with varied success. On his return to San Francisco in the fall of 1866 he entered the employ of the United States government as clerk in their clothing depot on Market street.

At the time of the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States, he went to Sitka on the steamer *John L. Stephens*, in company with the officers and soldiers under the command of Jefferson C. Davis, arriving October 8, 1867. There they awaited the arrival of the United States steamer *Ossipee*, bringing General L. H. Rousseau, of the United States army, who had been sent as commissioner to receive from Captain Pesterschoff the Alaska territory. Mr. Fuller remained in Alaska seven years, and became interested in the earliest exploitations of the commercial and industrial resources of the territory, being connected with the Russian American Commercial Company, of San Francisco, whose president was J. Mora Moss. He also received from the postmaster general the appointment as postmaster of Sitka, thus having the honor of being the pioneer postmaster of the territory. He was also appointed government coal agent by Admiral Winslow, who visited the territory in 1870 in command of the *Saranac*. He established the first drug store and the first circulating library in Sitka. He aided in the issuing of the first newspaper ever written and the first one ever printed in Alaska, the *Sitka Times* being the first written sheet and the Alaska

Times being the first printed. He contributed a poem for the first column of each paper, and he still has the two pioneer papers in his possession.

He had the honor of entertaining Lady Jane Franklin, the wife of the Arctic explorer, and her niece, Miss Sophie Craycroft. He was a witness of the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1869, from the observatory erected by Professor George H. Davidson, of San Francisco; the observatory was at the head of Lynn canal, along the line of the recently disputed possessions of Canada and the United States.

Mr. Fuller was elected surveyor of the town of Sitka in November, 1867, and for several years following was a city councilman. During his seven years' stay he was agent for the Commercial Company, and directed all their operations in the fishing and lumber industries. He shipped into San Francisco the first invoice of salt salmon after the cession. He also erected the first circular sawmill which lessened the price of manufactured lumber so that the poorer classes were enabled to exchange the wretched, crowded huts for comfortable cottages: during the Russian regime the lumber mill had an old sash saw, cutting but two hundred feet per day. All the logs were purchased from the Indians, who managed to keep the mill running. He dealt with the Alaskan Indians in such a manner as to win their entire confidence, and, in fact, during a strike of the Russian fishermen one season, he had no other assistance than that of the red men in completing his invoice of salmon. During the visit of Governor W. H. Seward, and at the latter's desire, Mr. Fuller sawed nineteen thousand feet of the yellow cedar as a present to the governor, who wished to use it to wainscot his library in Auburn, New York.

Mr. Fuller had the ability to master all the details of a situation and to win out just as matters evolved themselves around him, so that his service was always efficient and timely, and he left a good record as an administrator and commercial factor during his work in the territory. However, he gave up his duties there in 1874, and returned to California, buying himself a home in Napa, Napa county, where he was content to begin the routine of a quiet life.

Mr. Fuller was present during the exciting times in San Francisco, and was at the notable flag-raising in that city, on October 18, 1850. Although California was admitted to the Union on September 9 of that year, the news did not become known in the state until the old steamer Oregon brought the tidings, via Panama. And by a curious coincidence, just seventeen years from that date, October 18, 1867, he was at the raising of the stars and stripes in Sitka, in commemoration of the purchase of Alaska. Furthermore, on a return trip from the Fraser river country in British Columbia, he witnessed the ascending of the glorious old banner which waved Oregon into a state, February 14, 1859.

In 1884, after he had become permanently settled in Napa, he was elected a member of the city council for one year, and in the following year was defeated by two votes: but in 1886 was re-elected, and held the honorable position as president of the board until 1897, when a new city charter was

voted upon. In 1899 he was elected to the office of mayor, which position he still holds, having yet a four years' tenure before him.

Mr. Fuller celebrated his marriage to Miss Emma Waite, of Shoreham, Vermont, in 1890. She was of an old New England family.

GEORGE GRANT GERE, M. D.

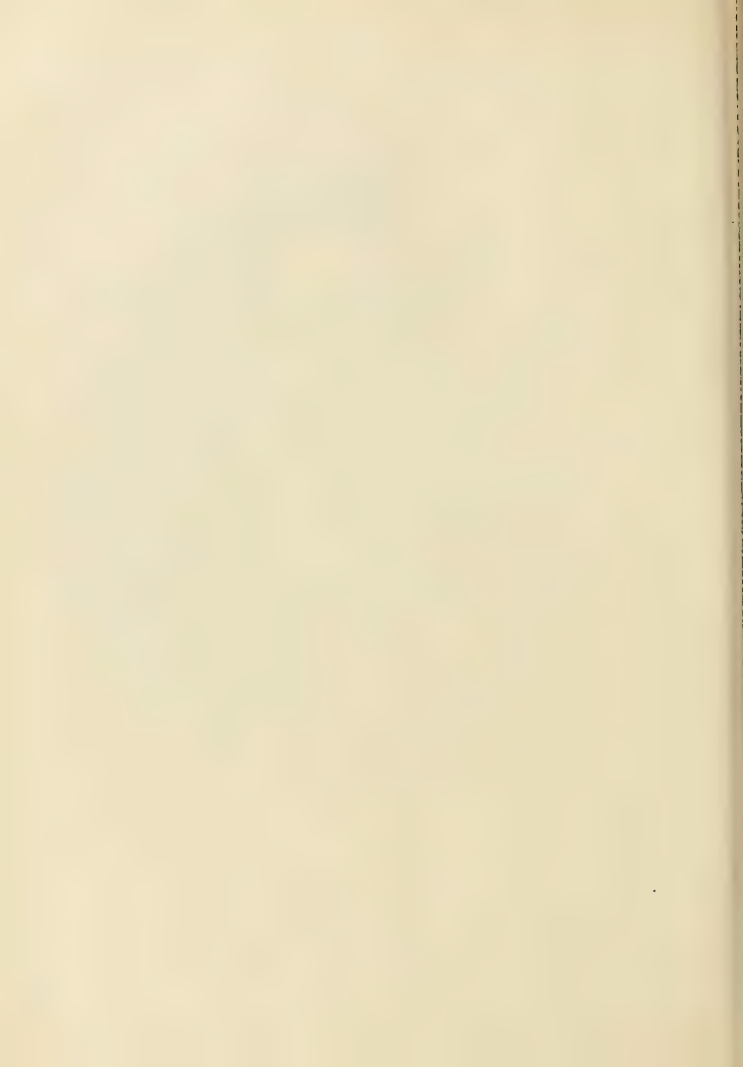
Dr. George Grant Gere, who is occupying the chair of surgery in the California Medical College in San Francisco, was born on the 27th of December, 1848, in New York. The family is of English lineage and was established in the new world about 1600 by representatives of the name who settled in Massachusetts. Horatio Nelson Gere, the father of Dr. Gere, was a farmer by occupation and in early life also engaged in teaching school. He married Miss Juliana D. Grant, a native of New York and a representative of an old American family descended from Mathew Grant, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, early in the seventeenth century. To Mr. and Mrs. Horatio N. Gere were born five sons and two daughters.

Dr. Gere, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, pursued his education in the common and high schools of New York and Nebraska, having in the meantime accompanied his parents on their removal to the latter state. He was a youth of sixteen years when, in February, 1865, he enlisted in Company F of the First Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry under Colonel Thayer, thus serving until the close of the war. He continued afterward with his company, which was engaged in fighting Indians in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas. In 1866 he returned to his father's home in Nebraska and resumed his education, but his desire to serve his country in a military capacity was not yet quelled, and in 1868 he enlisted in the militia and again went to central Nebraska and Kansas in order to crush out the insurrection among Indians in those sections of the country. He was in active service for about six months, after which he returned home. In 1870 he was appointed deputy United States marshal and took the census of the locality in which he resided.

Determined upon a professional career and having already studied medicine several years under the tuition of Dr. A. S. Stewart, Dr. Gere in the fall of 1870 matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1871. He engaged in practice in Nebraska for four years, from 1871 until 1875, and in the fall of the latter year removed to Utah, where he entered upon a successful professional service. In 1877, however, he came to California, settling first in Tulare county, where he practiced for four years. In 1881 he came to San Francisco, where he entered upon professional duties that have since occupied his time and attention. He has enjoyed a constantly growing practice and at the same time has ably served the profession as a medical educator. On removing to this city he accepted the chair of anatomy in the California Medical College, being thus a representative of its faculty from 1881 until 1886. In the latter year he was appointed to the chair of surgery, which he has occupied continuously since. He has a clear, concise and forcible



Geo. L. Gere



style in his lectures and a ready adaptability which enables him to impress upon the minds of his students the essential thoughts concerning surgery, which he wishes to convey.

In 1890 Dr. Gere was united in marriage to Miss S. J. Wood, a native of New York, as was her father, William H. Wood, who settled in California about 1863. Dr. and Mrs. Gere have become the parents of four children: Harrison, Florence C., George G. and Raymond. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias lodge and a number of other fraternal societies. He likewise belongs to Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of which he served as surgeon for a number of years. His effort and talent, however, have chiefly been directed in the line of his chosen calling, and that he ranks high with the profession is indicated by the fact that for two years he was honored with the presidency of the California Eclectic Medical Society. For twenty years he was a member of the board of examiners of the Eclectic Medical Society of the state of California, and in 1901, following the passage of the new medical law, he became a member of and is the present secretary of the board of medical examiners of this state. To a man of Dr. Gere's nature mediocrity would be utterly impossible, and throughout his professional career his labors have been characterized by continued advance along scientific lines. He has carried his investigation far beyond that of the average practitioner and as an educator and active member of the medical profession has made for himself an honored name and gained a position of distinction.

NELSON HANSON WULFF.

Nelson Hanson Wulff, one of the best known and most popular citizens of Napa and this section of the state of California, is likewise one of the oldest of the living pioneers to the Pacific coast country. From the year 1850 until the present he has seen and experienced from actual participation almost every phase of activity of the state. He had several experiences in mining the precious metal which gained the first fame for the Pacific coast Eldorado, and was also concerned in some ventures in connection with that industry, but the line of enterprise in which he has been most successful and to which he was reared is the operation of water craft, both sail and steam boats, and he is best known in many sections of the state for the boats of which he was master or owner. He is now partially retired from the more active duties of his career, and in the last years of a life which has extended its period of usefulness past the threescore and ten mark, he enjoys the respect and wholesome regard of all with whom he has had dealings in business or a social way, and can look back on years filled with honorable effort and strict integrity of action.

Mr. Wulff was born in Denmark, December 11, 1830, a son of Nelson E. and Margaret Wulff, both natives of Denmark, and the former of whom died at the age of sixty-eight years and the latter at the age of fifty-three. Mr. Wulff was educated in the excellent public schools of Denmark, attending during the compulsory time limit from six to fourteen years of age, and

after that time his training was mainly of a practical character. He early became acquainted with a seafaring life, and made his arrival in California in November, 1850, as a sailor aboard the brig *Courier*, which made harbor at San Francisco. For some months he followed the sea, doing service on the vessels Henry Tuck, Montgomery and others. In June, 1851, he went to the mines of Shasta county, but had little success during the summer he spent there, and returned to San Francisco and the sea. He shipped for Mexican ports on the brig *Josephine*, but after one round trip he went to the Mormon Island placer mines. He built some extensive flumes, but the spring floods washed everything away, and he then quit mining ventures in disgust. From 1853 to 1856 he was in the ship-ballasting business in San Francisco, in partnership with some men who had come with him from Denmark and been partners in all his enterprises. From 1856 to 1859 he ran the sloop *Ceylon* from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton, and then ran in succession the steamers *Master Mariner*, *Silver Cloud*, *Cinderella* and *Zinfandel*, from San Francisco to Napa, carrying both passengers and freight. He still runs the last-named vessel, which he built in San Francisco fifteen years ago. He went back to Denmark on a visit about 1889, and has been engaged in the steamboat business ever since, in which he has amassed considerable wealth. He has always made his home at the Napa end of his route, where he owns a splendid home. He employs a captain to navigate his vessel.

Mr. Wulff was married in San Francisco, December 11, 1859, to Miss Margaret O'Brien, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1856. Two children were born to them, a son and a daughter, but the latter died when two years old, and the son, Nelson, now thirty-nine years old, has for the past eighteen years been associated with his father in steam-boating, and most of that time has acted as purser. Mr. Wulff is a charter member of the Master Mariners of San Francisco, and has always been a Republican in politics, although he has never sought or held public office.

DAVID ANDERSON DUNLAP.

David Anderson Dunlap, who is now serving his second term as sheriff of Napa county, California, has been identified with the life and the affairs of the coast country for over a quarter of a century. During most of this time he has had at least a semi-public career, having been engaged in enterprises or held offices in which it has fallen to his lot to serve and aid his fellow citizens, and his record throughout has been most praiseworthy. He is endowed with the talents which make for leadership among men, and his executive ability and clear-headedness in crises have made him an especially happy incumbent of the office of sheriff, and his popularity among all classes of people in the county is shown by the universal satisfaction with which they regard his six years' tenure of the office.

Mr. Dunlap was born in Crawford county, Missouri, March 16, 1854, and was a son of S. F. and Amanda (Anderson) Dunlap, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. Mr. Dunlap was educated in the public schools of his native county, and the royal road to learning in his day

and generation was filled with many obstacles and difficulties, so that his literary training was not gained without many hard knocks. He attended school until he was sixteen years old, and from then until he reached his majority was engaged in the general merchandise business in that state.

He came west to California in 1875, and after remaining a short time in San Francisco went to Humboldt county, where he employed himself at several enterprises for two years. During the next year he followed mining in Lander county, Nevada, and for a short time after that conducted the Overland Railroad Eating House at Battle Mountain. He then took the position of chief deputy in the office of Sheriff Captain J. C. Harper, of Lander county, and after the death of Captain Harper held the same position under his successor for two years. In 1882 he was elected sheriff of Lander county, and served until 1884, when he returned to California. He was engaged in farming and the hotel business in Humboldt county for two years, and in November, 1886, came to Napa, where he has since had his residence. He was one of the proprietors of the Napa Hotel for two years, and has been otherwise engaged during his stay in the county. He was elected sheriff of Napa county in 1898, and was re-elected in 1902, the length of term having been changed in 1894 from two to four years.

Mr. Dunlap was married in San Francisco county, February 22, 1880, to Miss Sarah E. Strong, a native of Humboldt county, California. Her father was a pioneer to the state. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have two sons. Harry C., aged nineteen, is a student in the University of California, and Edgar S., aged seventeen, is attending the Napa high school. Mr. Dunlap has always been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He is also prominent in fraternal circles. He has been a Mason for twenty-seven years, having attained the Knight Templar degree. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, being treasurer of the lodge; of the Independent Order of Foresters; is a charter member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is treasurer, and also charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN THOMPSON GAMBLE.

John Thompson Gamble, who is well known in Napa and the surrounding country as a man of business activity and energy, is a native of Waterford, Ireland, his birth having occurred there on the 26th of May, 1845. His parents, George and Susan (Thompson) Gamble, were also natives of the Emerald Isle, where their ancestors had resided through many generations. George Gamble, however, determined to sever the business relations that bound him to that country and seek a home and fortune in America, believing that he might have better opportunities in the new world, where competition was less and advantages were greater. Accordingly he made preparation for coming to the new world, and with his family started for the United States in 1845, when his son John T. was only three months old. There were six children in the family, namely: Jane, Richard and Thomas, all of whom are now deceased; William, who is a resident of Solano county, Cali-

fornia; Susan, who has also passed away; and John Thompson, of this review. After the arrival of the family in America they made their way across the country to Beloit, Wisconsin, and it was there that Essie, the youngest daughter of the family, was born.

John T. Gamble spent his early youth in Beloit, Wisconsin, and at the usual age entered the public schools, there pursuing his studies until he reached the age of fifteen. The following year, in December, he came to California and has since been a resident of this state. He worked for three months on the levees in the employ of Morse & Butterick, and on the expiration of that period went to Sacramento, where he secured employment in the feed store owned by W. H. Pierce, with whom he remained for a year and a half. He then drove a team over the mountains from Sacramento to Austin City, Virginia City and Carson, Nevada, following teaming for four years at a time when that occupation was quite a profitable one in this section of the country. In this connection he was actively associated with the material improvement of the community. In 1865 he hauled the first load of bricks out of Sacramento to the old Arcade House, a distance of five or six miles, these bricks to be used in building a culvert. In 1867 he returned by steamer to the east, eventually reaching his old home at Beloit, Wisconsin, and a short distance from the city he engaged in farming. Later he removed to Minnesota and afterward returned to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1873. He then again came to California, settling at this time at Elmira, Solano county. In the community he became a recognized factor as a public official, being elected constable of Elmira in 1874. He served in that office for two years, and then in 1876 was elected roadmaster and was continued in that position for four consecutive years, proving a capable and reliable official. Removing to Dixon, Solano county, he was there engaged in the livery business for two years, after which he sold the establishment to his partner, John Lyons, who is now in Vacaville. Mr. Gamble then returned to Elmira and has since been a prosperous well-boring contractor, horseman and auctioneer. He does a good business in each line and is known for his energy and reliable qualities, which always insure at least a fair measure of success. He made Napa his home in 1891, being there engaged for a time in the livery business.

On the 6th of June, 1869, in Beloit, Wisconsin, Mr. Gamble was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McDowell, of Ohio, and they have two children: Clara, who is now the wife of F. S. Parker, a liveryman of Napa, and has two children, Stanley and Edna; and Irving J. Gamble, who is foreman of the stables connected with the state asylum for the insane at Napa. In his political affairs Mr. Gamble is an earnest and inflexible Democrat, believing strongly in the principles of the party and never faltering in his allegiance thereto. He keeps well informed upon political questions, being recognized as a stalwart champion of the Democracy. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He came to California a young man without capital, save that of determination, resolute purpose and industry, and the success he has achieved may all be attributed to his possession of these qualities.

EDGAR POMEROY.

Edgar Pomeroy, who for a quarter of a century has been engaged in the abstract business in San Jose and who for fourteen years has been connected with public service as a trusted and trustworthy official, was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, on the 21st of October, 1841, his parents being Charles W. and Permelia (Valentine) Pomeroy, both natives of New York. The father was a manufacturer and in 1850 came to California, arriving on the 21st of January of that year. He settled first in Lassen county, where he engaged in farming, but subsequently took up his abode in San Jose, where he became a factor in the active management of the Bank of San Jose, being connected with this institution from 1866 until 1892. He has a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, won by him in the long and honorable business career through an upright and consistent course and by personal worth and loyalty in friendship. He has always been ready to liberally assist any worthy or creditable movement for San Jose's advancement, and for years has occupied a leading place in the confidence and regard of the people of the community. Following his retirement from business cares he has spent the winter seasons with his son, Abram E., in Los Angeles, California, and the summer months with his son Edgar in San Jose. He arrived in the latter city in 1854, casting in his lot with its early residents, and for many years his influence and co-operation formed a potent factor in the progress and prosperity of the community. He served as county treasurer for a number of years, was a member of the board of education and also a member of the town council. Through his efforts the city park was preserved, for he had the sagacity to look beyond the needs of the moment to the exigencies of the future and to provide for the city a pleasure ground the value of which all now acknowledge. His birth occurred on the 8th of April, 1808, and he is, therefore, now over ninety-six years of age.

Edgar Pomeroy was one of a family of eight children, of whom three are living. He was a youth of twelve years when he came to California, arriving in San Jose in 1855. His early education was acquired in the public schools of San Jose and he continued his studies in the University of the Pacific until 1861. He was nineteen years of age when he put aside his text books in order to don the blue uniform of the nation and march to the front as a defender of the Union cause. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism he offered his services to the government and was assigned to duty with Company D, First Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, under the command of Captain H. A. Gorley. The regiment served under General Carlton and was known as "The column from California," having marched from San Pedro to what is now El Paso, Texas. Mr. Pomeroy served for three years, participating in many hotly contested engagements and winning promotion from the rank of a non-commissioned officer to that of first lieutenant. On the expiration of his term of service in October, 1864, he received an honorable discharge and returned to California.

Not long afterward Mr. Pomeroy was appointed to the position of

deputy in the county clerk's office, and under different administrations he has served in that capacity for fourteen years. At present he is one of the firm of the San Jose Abstract Company, which business was established in 1887. He has, however, been connected with the abstract business for a quarter of a century, and in 1891 consolidated the Pomeroy & Howes Abstract Company with the Pittman & Edwards Company under the present style of the San Jose Abstract Company, with J. M. Pittman as president and Mr. Pomeroy as secretary. The business of the firm is extensive and the partners are well known in San Jose as most reliable and thorough-going business men.

In 1866 was celebrated the marriage of Edgar Pomeroy and Miss Lizzie O. Putney, daughter of Corydon M. and Carlotte A. Putney, who came to this state at an early day, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Santa Clara county. To Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy were born four children, but only one, Charles E., is now living. The wife and mother died in 1877, and in 1887 Mr. Pomeroy was again married, his second union being with Miss Peoria I. Cunningham, a native of California and a daughter of W. J. Cunningham. They have one son, Earl S. Pomeroy, who is attending the high school in San Jose.

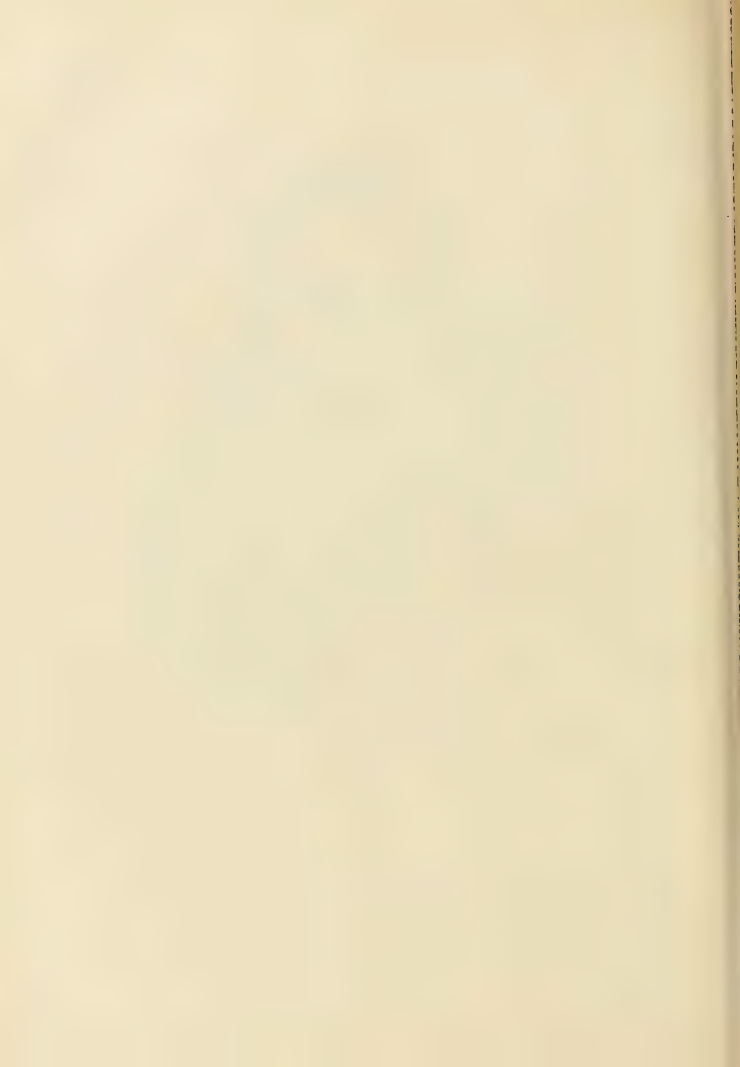
In his social relations Mr. Pomeroy is an Odd Fellow and he also belongs to Phil Sheridan Post No. 7, G. A. R., thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades, as he also does through his connection with the Loyal Legion. His political support is given to the Republican party. He has ever discharged his public duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public-spirited citizen. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been manifested not only in his business career but also in social and private life.

ALBERT G. DEARDORFF, M. D.

Among the argonauts who came to California in search of the golden fleece, was W. H. B. Deardorff, a native of Indiana, who arrived in this state in 1849. Making his way to the mines, he was engaged in searching for the precious metal until the winter of 1851, when he went to Oregon, and in the spring of 1852 returned with a friend to Burlington, Iowa. There he was married, and in the spring of 1853 he brought his bride to the Pacific coast, traveling across the plains as captain of an emigrant train. The wagons were drawn with ox teams and the progress was necessarily slow. The roads were bad, being oftentimes nothing but a trail, and the way was fraught with dangers, but eventually the party reached their destination, and Mr. Deardorff settled near Oakland, Oregon, becoming one of the first residents of that part of the state. He followed farming and stock-raising, and the experiences of life on the western frontier formed part of his life history. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Georgiana Harrel, was a native of Ohio. By her marriage she became the mother of three sons and four daugh-



A. G. Drandovff



ters, all living in Oregon with the exception of the doctor. The family is of German origin and was established in Pennsylvania in 1729. Representatives of the name were soldiers of the Revolutionary war and also served in the war of 1812.

Dr. A. G. Deardorff was one of the first white children born in the vicinity of Oakland, Oregon, his birth occurring in Douglas county, in September, 1854. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, and he attended the public schools near his home, after which he continued his education in the Wilbur Academy, which was a branch of the Willamette University of Oregon. He completed his course by graduation when twenty years of age, but in the meantime he had engaged in teaching school for a number of terms. Following his graduation he turned his attention to farming in the vicinity of Salem, Oregon, and he also taught school for two terms in that locality.

Desiring to devote his life to professional work and deciding upon the practice of medicine, Dr. Deardorff went east in the fall of 1878 and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, where he completed a regular course and was graduated in February, 1882. He then returned to his home at Jefferson, Oregon, and continued in the practice of medicine at Jefferson and at Salem until the summer of 1886, when he removed to Fresno, California, where he entered upon active work in connection with his profession and soon gained a good patronage, as he ably demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician. While residing there he also became an active factor in community affairs, especially in political circles as a leader in Republican ranks. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and it was under his guidance in this position that Fresno county, for the first time in its history, elected Republican county officials.

Dr. Deardorff continued in Fresno until the spring of 1895, when he removed to San Francisco, where he has practiced continually to the present time. He has acquired a high reputation as a surgeon and physician, and his practice is now extensive and lucrative. He is now visiting physician and surgeon to the Buena Vista Sanitarium. While in Fresno he was appointed by Grover Cleveland to the office of pension examiner and served in 1894 and 1895. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while he is in hearty sympathy with the beneficent spirit of those orders, his time and attention are chiefly occupied with his professional cares, which have continually increased in extent and importance. He has made good use of time and opportunities, and his professional career has been one of continued progress that has rendered his service of greater and greater value in the alleviation of human suffering.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN HAMILTON.

William Benjamin Hamilton, now special deputy collector of port at San Francisco, has had a noteworthy career in public capacities in California, and is one of the native sons who have honored and been honored by

their state. He has been familiar with the internal revenue and customs service of the United States since boyhood, when he was first placed in a position under the federal government. His executive ability has brought him in touch with men and duties of national importance and reputation, and he has been meritedly advanced in the confidence and esteem of the government and the people.

Mr. Hamilton was born at Centerville, Alameda county, California, June 1, 1857, a son of Noble and Lydia D. (Marston) Hamilton, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Maine. For generations back the family on the father's side had resided in Kentucky, and on the mother's in Maine. Noble Hamilton had engaged in the practice of law after the Mexican war, and had come to California with his wife in 1854.

Mr. Hamilton received his early education in the public schools. In 1874, at the age of seventeen, he served a short term as inspector of customs at the port of San Francisco, and while there attended the Pacific Business College, from which he was graduated in 1877. He studied law in his father's office for two years, and in 1881 was made chief deputy county recorder of Alameda county, in which office he remained until 1887. February 15, 1890, he was appointed deputy naval officer at the port of San Francisco, and remained during the four years of Danforth's term as naval officer. From 1894 to 1897 he managed the affairs of George C. Perkins in connection with the latter's campaign for election to the United States senate. Senator Perkins was elected for the unexpired term on the first ballot, and in 1897 was elected for the full term by unanimous choice. June 1, 1897, Mr. Hamilton was appointed cashier of the custom house at San Francisco, under Collector of Port J. P. Jackson, and on January 1, 1901, was appointed special deputy collector of port, under Collector Stratton, and the duties of this position he is still discharging most satisfactorily and efficiently.

September 12, 1889, Mr. Hamilton was married at Oakland, California, to Miss Ceil Doyl, a native of Nevada. They have one son, Allan Wooster Hamilton, who is eleven years old. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of the Athenian Club of Oakland, and the Family Club of San Francisco.

ERNEST WOODBURY CONANT.

Among the enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Santa Clara county is Ernest Woodbury Conant, of San Jose, who is now serving as county treasurer and who is also connected with horticultural interests, being accounted one of the active and successful business men of his portion of the state.

He was born on the 2d of July, 1862, in Dayton, Hennepin county, Minnesota. Far back into English history can his ancestry be traced. There is record of the family as early as 1277, or during the reign of Edward I. Rev. John Conant, D. D., a lineal ancestor of our subject, was rector of Exeter College and vice chancellor of Oxford University, devoting his life

to educational work. He became a distinguished representative of his profession and one whose labors had marked influence upon the intellectual development of his locality. The first representative of the name in America was Roger Conant, who crossed the Atlantic in the vessel *Anne*, that arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in July, 1623. He built the first house at Salem, Massachusetts, and was actively and prominently identified with the early history of the colony. Seventy-seven members of the Conant family, descendants of Roger Conant, were identified with the war of the Revolution as patriots of the American army, while seventy-six of the descendants took an active part in the war of the rebellion as defenders of the Union. There were also ten representatives of the family in the war of 1812 and one in the Mexican war.

Timothy Conant, the father of Ernest W., was a native of Ohio, and at the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south he enlisted for service as a defender of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company F, Fourth Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers. He participated in many important engagements and went with Sherman on his celebrated march through Georgia to the sea. He afterward became a member of Phil Sheridan Post, and at his death was buried with military honors at San Jose, California, in 1889.

He engaged in farming in Minnesota for a number of years, and in 1873 came with his family to California. The following year he established his home in San Jose and was engaged in farming and fruit-raising in Santa Clara valley until he was called to his final rest. He married Miss Martha Davis, a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, an English clergyman who came from England in 1642 and settled in New England. Mrs. Conant survived her husband for only six weeks. He passed away in the month of September, 1889, and her death occurred on November 8, 1889. Their only surviving daughter is Mrs. James Moore, a widow, who is now living in San Jose and whose husband was well known as proprietor of a fruit farm and ranch in this portion of California.

Ernest Woodbury Conant, the only son, acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state, and when a youth of eleven years he accompanied his parents on their removal to California, continuing his studies in San Jose. When he had completed the high school course in this city he entered the University of California as a member of the class of 1884, but owing to a serious injury which he sustained as the result of an accident, he was unable to complete his collegiate course. After returning to San Jose he became engaged in fruit raising, and has since devoted his energies largely to horticultural pursuits. Not only does he raise fruit, but also ships and dries it, thus placing it upon the market. He owns a valuable ranch of thirty-eight acres conveniently and pleasantly located about four miles from San Jose. He is well known as a representative of one of the most important industries of California—the production and marketing of fruit—and in the control of his business interests he is meeting with most creditable success.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Conant was elected to the office of treasurer of Santa Clara county upon the Republican ticket. He received a majority of

over nine hundred and was one of only three candidates on the Republican ticket elected. Certainly this is a strong indication of the high position which he holds in the public regard and confidence, and his course in office has ever demonstrated that he merits the trust reposed in him.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Conant and Miss Agnes Pender, a native of California and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pender, who are residents of San Jose. They now have three children, two sons and a daughter: Ernest L., David J. and Mabel. Mr. Conant belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M. He is widely and favorably known throughout the community in which he makes his home, his abilities well fitting him for leadership in political and business life. Here he has resided continuously from his early boyhood days, and the fact that many who have known him from his youth to the present time are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that his has been an honorable career. The terms progress and patriotism find prominent place in connection with his life history, for throughout his manhood he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated and at all times he has been actuated by fidelity to his county and her welfare.

JOSEPH RUSH WELLER.

For more than a half century Joseph R. Weller has been identified with agricultural interests in Santa Clara county, where he now owns and operates three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, adjoining Milpitas. He is one of the most prominent as well as the oldest resident of this locality, and his influence in public affairs has been a potent element for good in the state. Honored and respected, the high position which he fills in the public regard has been worthily won. Although he has traveled for more than fourscore years upon the journey of life he is still an active factor in business affairs. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity and it need not suggest as a matter of course idleness or lack of occupation. There is an old age which grows stronger and brighter intellectually and morally as the years advance and gives out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience to others. Such has been the career of Mr. Weller and the history of this community would be incomplete without the record of his life.

Mr. Weller was born in Warren county, New Jersey, on the 10th of October, 1819, and is a son of Peter R. and Elizabeth (Smock) Weller, both of whom were natives of the same state. The father was of German lineage, while the mother was a representative of an old Moravian family of French Huguenot lineage. Both families were established in America during the colonial epoch in our country's history, and were represented by loyal soldiers in the Revolutionary war. A brother of the grandfather served with General Washington in the French and Indian wars. Peter R. Weller was a tanner by trade, following that pursuit in Warren county, New Jersey, and shipping his product to surrounding states and to Europe.

In the family were ten sons and four daughters, and by a second marriage our subject had four half-brothers and a half-sister.

The boyhood days of Joseph R. Weller were spent upon his father's farm, and he assisted in building the country schoolhouse in which he learned the alphabet. He continued to attend the district schools until about twelve years of age, and he afterward spent two years as a student in the Geneseo Academy of western New York. He was desirous of acquiring a good education, and applied himself diligently to the mastery of the branches of learning which constituted the curriculum. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for a few terms during the winter months, while in the summer seasons his labors were devoted to agricultural pursuits. When twenty-four years of age he entered the State Normal College at Albany, New York, and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1846. Subsequently he engaged in teaching on Staten Island until May, 1850, when he left New York for California. Making the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama he took passage on a sailing vessel, accompanied by his brother Abraham, and on the 7th of August, 1850, he reached his destination, landing at what is now the foot of Jackson street in San Francisco. From that place they made their way to the mines, but not finding the excellent business prospects that they had anticipated they returned to San Francisco after a short time.

In the fall of 1851 Mr. Weller came to Santa Clara county and at first rented a farm from James Murphy, which he operated for two years. In 1853, with the capital he had acquired through his own labor, he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Milpitas and thereon began farming. He has made it his home up to the present time, carrying on general agricultural pursuits, a dairy business and the raising of grain and cattle. He built the first fence and roadway on the old Calaveras road, and in the midst of what was then a wild region he developed an excellent farm, his enterprise and labor producing a wonderful transformation in the appearance of the place.

In 1860 Mr. Weller was united in marriage to Marian Hart Battey, a native of Madison county, New York, who came to California in 1852 with her first husband, who died the following year. To Mr. and Mrs. Weller have been born two children, Marian E., who is living with her parents; and May Lucinda, who is the wife of William M. Curtner, a farmer and fruit raiser, who is a son of Henry Curtner, one of the old pioneer settlers of Milpitas, having arrived here in 1852.

Mr. Weller is a member of the San Jose Grange and has been quite prominent and influential in public affairs, giving his allegiance to the Republican party. He organized the school district of Milpitas and was a trustee of the schools for thirty years. Certainly the county owes to him a debt of gratitude for what he accomplished along educational lines. He has also been justice of the peace for over two decades, and his fairness and impartiality "win him golden opinions from all sorts of people." He has ever been faithful and loyal in the discharge of public duties, and in 1879 was honored by his fellow townsmen with election to the office of a dele-

gate to the constitutional convention and aided in framing the organic law of the state.

In the first rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of the west Mr. Weller has led the way to the substantial development, progress and upbuilding of California, being particularly active in the growth of Santa Clara county, where he still makes his home. He is numbered among the pioneers of this region, his memory going back to the time when the entire Pacific coast was but sparsely settled and the Indians were numerous and the population was largely a mining one, and when the land had not been reclaimed for purposes of civilization but remained in the primitive condition in which it had come from the hand of nature.

EDGAR D. PEIXOTTO.

Edgar D. Peixotto, lawyer and orator of San Francisco, is a representative of one of the distinguished American families, his ancestry, both lineal and collateral, having through many generations been distinctively American, for at an early epoch in the colonization of the new world the Peixotto family was established in this country, as was the Davis family, from whom Mr. Peixotto is descended in the maternal line. It was in the latter part of the seventeenth century during the early settlement of Rhode Island that representatives of the paternal line became residents of Rhode Island. The grandfather, Dr. D. L. M. Peixotto, was a distinguished New York physician, a writer of ability, and became dean of the faculty of medicine in Columbia College. Benjamin F. Peixotto, an uncle of Mr. Peixotto, was an eminent lawyer and at one time was associated in practice with Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the bar of San Francisco for a short time and afterward became connected with diplomatic service, occupying a position of minister to Roumania from the United States under General Grant, while under President Hayes he was connected with the consular service as consul to Lyons.

Raphael Peixotto, the father of Edgar D. Peixotto, is a native of Ohio, and the year 1868 witnessed his arrival on the coast. He located in San Francisco, where he still resides, occupying a prominent position in the community affairs, his influence and labors largely molding public policy here. He was a very successful merchant and won a position of distinction as a representative of business interests in the metropolis of the Pacific coast. He married Myrtilla J. Davis, a representative of an old family of Virginia, in which state her birth occurred. Among their children was Ernest C. Peixotto, an artist and writer of note, whose literary productions are well known to the readers of Scribner's Magazine. Another brother, Major Sidney S. Peixotto, is prominently identified with philanthropic work in connection with the boys' clubs of San Francisco. A sister, Jessica B. Peixotto, has the distinction of being the second woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of California, and is now a member of the faculty of that institution.

Edgar D. Peixotto was born in New York on the 23d of December, 1867, and when but a year old was brought by his parents to the west, being



Edgar V. Peixotto



reared in San Francisco, where he acquired his preliminary education in the public school. His literary course was followed by preparation for the legal profession. He matriculated in the Hastings College of the Law, in which he completed the regular course and was graduated in the class of June, 1888. In January, 1889, he was admitted to the bar on passing the examination before the supreme court, subsequent to which time he spent a year in travel in the United States and Europe. Upon his return he entered upon the practice of law in San Francisco, and in December, 1893, became assistant district attorney of the San Francisco district under Hon. W. S. Barnes. He conducted the prosecution and was identified with many prominent cases, including the trial of Patrick Collins, who was convicted of murder and hanged. He also conducted the first trial of Jane Shattuck, who was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Mr. Peixotto was Mr. Barnes' only assistant, and he was counsel in the trial of William Henry Theodore Durrant—the crime of the century—and made the opening address to the jury in behalf of the people. This argument was a splendid example of Mr. Peixotto's forceful and succinct style. In 1899 he wrote the history of this case, which was published by a Detroit house, the work being well illustrated and designed for the general reader as well as for the profession. Shortly after this celebrated trial Mr. Peixotto resigned his position in connection with the office of district attorney and entered upon the private practice of law, now occupying a fine suite of rooms in the Claus Spreckles building. In 1899 he was attorney for Sheriff Henry S. Martin. Mr. Peixotto has been conspicuous in connection with Republican politics in California as a promoter of the interests of the party, but never as an office-seeker. In 1896 and again in 1900 he was a delegate to the national republican convention, and in the latter year was secretary of the California delegation. He has always been a stanch advocate of the party and its principles, and has delivered many campaign addresses, his eloquence and logic never failing to impress his auditors and many times carrying conviction to the minds of those who hear him. He was one of the executive committee on the occasion of the reception of President Roosevelt in San Francisco in 1903. He is a prominent member of the Bohemian and other clubs of San Francisco and of various fraternal organizations, and is well known throughout the state, being a favorite upon the public platform and a most popular after-dinner speaker.

Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellectuality, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer, and such is his force of character and natural qualifications that he has overcome all the obstacles and written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch of California.

ALFRED W. JONES.

Well known in business circles in Santa Clara county and also in connection with public affairs having to do with the welfare and progress of the community, Alfred W. Jones well deserves representation in this volume.

He is now engaged in harness manufacturing in Milpitas, where he is likewise filling the office of justice of the peace. He was born in this place on the 23d of April, 1868, and is a son of Alfred and Celia (Thornton) Jones, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. Both were descended from old American families antedating the Revolutionary war. It was in the year 1859 that Alfred Jones came to California, making the trip by way of the isthmus route. Like most men who came here in those days, he sought a fortune in the mines, and after a few years spent in the mining regions at Virginia City, Nevada, he returned to San Francisco, where he resided for a brief period. He then came to Santa Clara county, settling in Milpitas in 1867. Here he embarked in the harness-making business, which he followed continuously up to the time of his demise. Being an excellent workman, energetic in the performance of his tasks and reliable in all his business dealings, he secured a good patronage and thereby gained a satisfactory reward for himself and family. He died in 1896 at the age of sixty-four years, and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home in San Jose. The family numbered four daughters and two sons: Ida; Alfred W.; George, a resident of South Omaha, Nebraska; Alice, a school teacher, who for two years has been principal of the public schools at Berryessa, California; Effie, who is living at home with her mother; and Nellie, who is a student in a Normal school.

Alfred W. Jones, born and reared in Santa Clara county, is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which he continued to improve until about eighteen years of age, when he put aside his text books and began learning the harness-maker's trade under the direction of his father. In the spring of 1891 he went to San Francisco, where he entered the wholesale house of W. Davis & Son, harness manufacturers. In the spring of 1892, however, he returned to Milpitas and continued in his father's employ until the time of his demise, when he purchased the business, which he has since carried on with constantly growing success. He is thoroughly familiar with the trade and the practical workings of manufacture, and as he places upon the market an excellent commodity and as he is reliable in all his business dealings, he has won a full measure of success. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed, and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius but the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

In 1894 Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Welch, a native of Berryessa, Santa Clara county, and a daughter of Robert Welch, who was a pioneer settler of Milpitas and a prominent farmer of that locality, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his death. He came from Canada to California in 1849, being among the early settlers who made their way to the gold fields and became the promoters of the early development and progress of this portion of the country. He was for many years prominent in political circles and was a staunch Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones has been born one son, Robert Welch Jones, now about a year old.

Mr. Jones gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1897 was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. In 1898 he was regularly elected to the office and in 1902 was re-elected for a second term of four years, so that he is the present incumbent. His wife was appointed postmistress of Milpitas by President McKinley in 1898, and has filled the position to the present time, Mr. Jones acting as assistant in the office. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the U. P. E. C. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. He has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character and deference for the opinions of others.

FRANCIS MARION EVANS.

Francis Marion Evans, who has been a resident of California from his boyhood days, having arrived in this state in 1850, was born in Grundy county, Missouri, on the 19th of January, 1838. He is a son of Josiah and Cavy Anne (Smith) Evans, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They removed to Missouri in the year 1836 and became pioneer settlers of that state, where the father secured a tract of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising for a number of years. In 1848 there came news of the discovery of gold in California, and report after report was received concerning the richness of the mines and the excellent opportunities for the rapid acquirement of wealth on the Pacific coast. All this proved alluring to the Evans family, and in 1850 they made preparation for seeking a home in the far west. They crossed the plains in a wagon drawn by an ox team, the family at that time numbering the father and mother and seven children, the eldest of the children being Francis M. Evans. Making his way to the gold regions, the father followed the fortunes of a miner for about two years in Amador and Yuba counties, but not meeting with the success he had anticipated in that direction he resolved to turn his attention to other labor which he believed would prove more profitable, and in April, 1853, he took up his abode in Santa Clara county, locating near the present site of Milpitas, where he purchased a squatter's claim. He then engaged in general farming and stock-raising and continued to direct his labors in this direction up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1883. His wife passed away in 1885. He found that farming was to him a more profitable field of labor than mining and through the continued exercise of his industry, energy and perseverance he became the possessor of a comfortable competence.

Francis M. Evans, whose name introduces this review, acquired his early education in the country schools of Santa Clara county. He was a pupil during the winter months while in the summer seasons he aided his father in the arduous task of developing a new and hitherto unimproved farm. In the fall of 1859 he went to Nevada, where he remained until

1867, being employed in various ways during that period. In the latter year he returned to Santa Clara county and again took up the work of the home farm, with which he has since been identified. After the father's death he and his brothers operated the ranch together until 1902, when he purchased the property which he now owns and conducts. In connection with general farming he has engaged in stock-raising and also devotes some attention to the dairy business, and each department of his work is proving profitable.

In 1869 Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Trueman, a native of New Brunswick, who came to California in 1869 with her parents, who settled in San Jose. Her father, Marcas Trueman, is now a retired undertaker, living in that city. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Evans has been blessed with seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: May, Nellie, George, Annie, Elizabeth, Josiah and Arthur. Mr. Evans is a Republican in his political affiliations, and as every true American citizen should do he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has been a trustee of the public schools for a number of years, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. His life has been quietly passed in the control of his business interests, but nevertheless he belongs to that class of citizens who form the strength of every community because they uphold the social and moral status of the community and co-operate in movements for its material and substantial upbuilding. As a pioneer he is familiar with the history of this portion of the state for more than a half century. People of the present day can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers, the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days are almost like a romance to those who have known only the modern prosperity and conveniences, but Mr. Evans' memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and his mind bears the impress of many of the early historic annals of the state.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Thomas Russell is one of the respected and prominent citizens of Santa Clara county actively identified with important agricultural interests. To a student of biography there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man, and to detect the elements of character which have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many of the companions of his youth who at the outset of their careers were more advantageously equipped or endowed. The subject of this review has through his own exertions attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of the west, and one whose success amply justifies the application of the somewhat hackneyed but most expressive title, "a self-made man." He devoted a number of years in his early life to sailing on the seas, and since coming to Santa Clara county he has wrought along lines of important business enterprises, which have resulted in winning him suc-

cess and gained him prominence as a representative business man of his chosen community.

Mr. Russell was born in August, 1837, and is a native of county Kerry, Ireland, his parents being Thomas and Anne (Stack) Russell, whose family numbered sixteen children, but three of whom now survive, the brother of Thomas being James B. Russell, who is a glass manufacturer residing in Glassport, Pennsylvania, while the sister is Mrs. Margaret Rolfe, whose husband is a pioneer settler of Stockton, California, coming from Maine to the Pacific coast at a very early epoch in the settlement and improvement of the west.

Thomas Russell acquired his early education in the public schools of the Emerald Isle, and at the age of fourteen years accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, the family home being established in Canada. Not long after this the father died, and the widow and her children moved to East Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Thomas Russell and his brothers learned the glass-making trade. He followed that pursuit for two years and then went to sea, leading the life of a sailor for eight years and visiting all the leading ports of the world. In this way he gained a broad and comprehensive knowledge of different lands, their peoples and the customs. On the 1st of January, 1860, he arrived in California, having made the voyage around Cape Horn from Boston on a sailing vessel. He sailed in the coast trade during the year 1861 and a part of 1862, making trips between Puget Sound and San Francisco, and during that time was engaged in transporting most of the ties used in the construction of the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, now the Southern Pacific line. In the latter part of 1862, however, he left the water and made his way to Santa Clara county, where he entered the employ of the Menton Brothers, butchers. He was connected with that trade until the fall of 1865, when, desiring to engage in business on his own account, he rented a tract of land at Mountain View for one year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Mayfield, where he continued until the fall of 1869, and at that time he took up his abode near Milpitas, where is now his place of residence. He at first rented three hundred acres of land which was a part of the Warm Spring ranch, and during the ten years he paid \$17,500 in cash rent. This tract he afterward purchased for \$15,000, and has made it his home continuously to the present time. It is pleasantly located about a mile and a half north of Milpitas, on the Oakland road, and is a splendidly improved property. He has erected there a beautiful residence, has also built good barns and other necessary outbuildings, and has all modern equipments. Horses and carriages prove an easy means of access to the city, and his proximity to Milpitas enables him to enjoy all of the advantages of town life and at the same time have the privileges and conveniences of a country home. He is engaged in general farming and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of Durham cattle and fine horses. When he first rented the property there were no improvements upon it, not even a house, a barn, a pump or a fence. It was in that first decade in which the real struggle of his life came, but he possessed youth,

indomitable courage, unflagging industry and strong determination, and thus he succeeded in conquering difficulties and obstacles which would have utterly discouraged many a man. Like most men who came to California, Mr. Russell spent a few months in the mines, searching for the precious metal in Tuolumne county, but he did not find this entirely congenial and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which his labors have been rewarded with splendid results.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Russell and Miss Marguerite Mullen, a native of Ireland, who crossed the Atlantic to New York in early girlhood days. It was after her removal to California that she met Mr. Russell, to whom she gave her hand in marriage. Seven children have been born of this union: Annie, who is now the wife of Michael Moran, a farmer residing on Half Moon Bay; Mamie, who is engaged in teaching in the public schools; Marguerite, who is also a public school teacher; Frank, who married Marcella Holland, of Trinity county, California, and was a graduate of Santa Clara College and is now engaged in the commission business at San Francisco; Katie, a teacher of music; Alice, a teacher in the public schools; and Emmett, who is on the home farm. The children have been provided with excellent educational privileges and all are graduates of the normal school at San Jose and have been very successful in their chosen vocations.

Mr. Russell is broad-minded in his political views, generally voting as his judgment dictates without regard to party affiliation. Regarded as a citizen, he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of man whose ambitions and desires are directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of the representative men of his adopted county.

GEORGE MORTON TERRILL, M. D.

Dr. George Morton Terrill, well known in military circles and widely recognized as a leading representative of the medical fraternity in San Francisco, was born on the 22d of February, 1859, in Salem, Virginia. His father, Dr. George Parker Terrill, also a native of the Old Dominion, represented one of the southern families that were established in Virginia at an early epoch in the colonial history of that city. The grandfather was very prominent in the public life of Virginia for forty years, and through many generations served as a member of the legislature, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the laws that were enacted during his connection with the assembly. The brothers of Dr. George Parker Terrill took a very prominent part in military affairs at the time of the Civil war, being adherents of the Union cause. William R. Terrill became a brigadier general, and was chief of artillery in McCook's Division at the battle of Shiloh. He was killed at the battle of Perryville in 1862. Dr. George P. Terrill was for thirty-five years a practicing physician at Salem, Virginia, and his thorough preparation for his profession and his devotion to the duties which it involved brought



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to him a large patronage, and made him one of the leading representatives of the medical fraternity in his native state. He married Sarah Dold, who was born in Lexington, Virginia, and was also a representative of an old southern family. The ancestral history of the Dolds, like that of the Terrills, can be traced back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when the work of colonization had just been begun in Virginia. To Dr. George P. and Sarah Terrill were born three sons and three daughters. One son, Francis H. Terrill, resigning a position in the United States navy, settled at San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he followed until 1888, when he was succeeded by his brother, George.

Dr. G. M. Terrill supplemented his early educational privileges by study in Roanoke College in Virginia. Following the completion of his literary course he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and, pursuing the medical course, was graduated in the class of 1883, at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. Returning then to his native city, he engaged in practice in Salem, until 1885, when he came to the Pacific coast. Joining the United States army, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon and was in active duty in the Apache campaign in 1885-6, in the command of Captain Lawton, who afterward became General Lawton and was killed in the Philippines. Following his return to San Francisco Dr. Terrill entered upon the practice of medicine and became the successor of his brother Dr. F. H. Terrill, upon the latter's death. He has a large patronage, which is of an important character, making constant demands upon his time and attention. He is a thorough and discriminating student, careful in his diagnosis of a case, and his judgment is rarely at fault in matters pertaining to his profession. Anything that tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life receives his earnest attention, and his reading along scientific lines has been broad and comprehensive, thus qualifying him in high degree for the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon the physician.

In June, 1899, Dr. Terrill was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hutton, a native of California, and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of San Francisco. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and is a past brigade surgeon of the National Guard of California. Patriotism has ever been one of the salient characteristics of the family, and Dr. Terrill has manifested this trait of his ancestors by active co-operation in military affairs in his adopted state. He is a man of broad learning and culture, possessing the progressive spirit of the day, and these qualities have made for him an enviable place in both social and professional circles in San Francisco.

WILLIAM PENN LYON, JR.

This is an age of progress and of mammoth enterprises, and in no section of the country are so important or extensive interests controlled by the individual—as taken in contradistinction to corporation—than in California, where most business is conducted on a large scale. Among the representative citizens of the Santa Clara valley now engaged in the promo-

tion of the fruit-raising industry is William Penn Lyon, Jr., a man of resourceful ability and of manifest business discernment. He stands to-day as a typical representative of American manhood, alert, energetic and purposeful, and while he has achieved splendid success it is the legitimate outcome of his own labors and careful management.

Mr. Lyon was born on the 23d of August, 1861, in Racine, Wisconsin. His father, William Penn Lyon, Sr., was one of the distinguished citizens of that state and is now an honored resident of San Jose. He is descended from the old Coffin family of Nantucket, Massachusetts, that was established in New England at a very early epoch in its colonization. His birth, however, occurred in Chatham county, New York, October 28, 1822, and in that state he was married to Miss Adelia Duncombe, who was born there. About 1844 they removed to Wisconsin, and in the years of his early manhood Judge Lyon worked on a farm in the Badger state, also engaged in teaching school and in the meantime took up the study of law, which he diligently pursued until 1846, when he was admitted to the bar. From that time forward he devoted his energies to the practice of law for many years. In 1850 he became a resident of Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, and five years later took up his abode in the city of Racine, where he was destined to rise to prominence that was not limited by the confines of the municipality but extended in the state and ultimately won him the position of chief justice of Wisconsin. In the early part of his professional career he served for four years as district attorney at Racine, Wisconsin, and in 1859, having been elected a member of the state legislature, was chosen speaker of the house and served through that session of the general assembly. In 1861 he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union cause and for one year was a captain in the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, after which he was promoted and served for three years as colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. Patriotic devotion to the nation has ever been one of his strongest characteristics, and he has left an impress for good upon the public life and allowed no opportunity to pass for the promotion of the welfare of his country along substantial lines. He has ever felt a deep and earnest interest in the soldiers, and he was called upon to deliver the oration at the time of the presentation of the battle flags of Wisconsin to the state. On many other public occasions he was selected as orator, and as a public speaker gained fame because of his eloquent and earnest presentation of every subject which elicited his attention.

Following the close of his military service, Judge Lyon returned to Racine and for five years served on the bench of the district court. In 1871 he was elected a member of the supreme court of Wisconsin, and continued in active connection with that high tribunal until 1894, acting for two years as chief justice. He came to the supreme bench by appointment of Governor Fairchild, and he carved his name deeply on the keystone of the legal arch. He has great respect for the dignity of judicial place and power, and no man ever presided over a court with more regard for his environments than did Judge Lyon. His opinions are specimens of judicial thought, always showing logic, and he never enlarged beyond the necessities of legal thought in

order to indulge in the drapery of literature. His mind during the entire period of his course at the bar and on the bench was directed in the line of his profession and his duties. For two years after the retirement from the judgeship he engaged in no active work, but in 1896 was offered an appointment as a member of the State Board of Control, and assuming the duties of chairman of the board, he maintained a watchful, intelligent, just and kindly interest in the great charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the commonwealth. His term of service would have extended until the 15th of April, 1905, had he not tendered his resignation to Governor LaFollette in 1903. The motive power that prompted his resignation was his desire to come to California that he and his wife might spend their remaining days with their two children, William P. Lyon, Jr., and Mrs. Jay O. Hayes, and now he is living in retirement from further professional labor, enjoying in large measure the real comforts and pleasures of life, which should ever crown an era of great activity and usefulness such as has been the business career of Judge Lyon.

William Penn Lyon, Jr., was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Madison, Wisconsin. He pursued his education in the public schools, was graduated on the completion of a high school course and afterward entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison at the age of sixteen years, being graduated in that institution in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon his business career in the auditing department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1884. In that year he returned to Madison, and after one year spent as a student in the law department of the State University, during which time he acted as amanuensis for his father, who was then serving on the supreme bench of the state, he entered the law office of Knight & Hayes at Ashland, Wisconsin, continuing his reading under the direction of these well known attorneys. In the spring of 1886 he once more matriculated in the university and was graduated with his class, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him. He then located for practice at Ashland, and while there became interested with Hayes Brothers, now of San Jose, in the iron mines of the Gogebic range in northern Wisconsin. He remained in his native state until 1890, when he came to California, locating at Edenvale, Santa Clara county, where he has since engaged in the production of fruit and the cultivation of fine orchards, carrying on business on an extensive plan, his fruit orchard covering more than one hundred acres. In the fall of 1903, in connection with the Hayes Brothers, he organized and incorporated the Edenvale Fruit Company and erected a large plant for the purpose of drying and curing the fruit of this section of the state for shipment to the eastern markets. He is a man of enterprise, watchful of opportunities, alert in their utilization, and his business integrity also stands as an unquestioned fact in his career.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Ellen L. Chynoweth, a native of New York and a daughter of Thomas and Emily Chynoweth, who were early settlers of the Empire state and went to Madi-

son, Wisconsin, in 1855. Two children were born of this marriage, but the elder, Carroll, died in infancy; William Penn, born in 1894, is at home with his parents.

Since coming to California Mr. Lyon has taken a very active and influential part in Republican politics and in public affairs bearing upon the improvement of existing conditions in the state. He is now an active member and was one of the organizers of the Good Government League of the county, formed to prevent the rule of machine in politics. He was nominated by the Good Government party in 1900 for the position of state senator, but was defeated. He is greatly opposed to misrule in municipal affairs, and to anything that partakes even of the nature of indirectness, believing that political affairs should be conducted as business is, upon a straightforward, honorable course. He belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, with which he became identified when a university student. He was a president of the Farmers' Club for the year 1902, and has put forth earnest and effective effort in behalf of the promotion of agricultural and horticultural interests in the state. The consensus of public opinion places him in the front rank among the representative honored citizens of his county, and his prominence is not less the result of a successful career than of an honorable private life characterized by consideration for the rights and privileges of others and by kindness and geniality manifested in his social and home relations.

THEODOR GIER.

The consensus of public opinion concerning Theodor Gier is indeed favorable, and Oakland numbers him among its most representative and valued citizens. Few men have done as much to promote business activity and prosperity in this city, and in community affairs he has been very influential, his labors proving a co-operant factor in the successful conduct of many enterprises that have been of material benefit to this section of the state. A native of Germany, he was born on the 24th of May, 1860, in Peine, Hanover. His father, Henry Gier, who belonged to a prominent German family, was a railroad superintendent. He spent his entire life in his native country and died in the year 1900. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Marie Behrens, was also of an old and distinguished family of the fatherland and her death occurred in 1892.

In different schools of his native country Theodor Gier acquired his education and then entered a general wine and merchandising business in Peine. When eighteen years of age he went upon the road as a traveling salesman and covered the greater part of Germany. The year 1881 witnessed his emigration to America. He spent twelve months in Chicago, during nine of which he was employed in a grocery store. He afterward visited various eastern cities in search of a permanent location, and in July, 1882, came to California, since which time his interests have been identified with those of the golden west. For two months he was employed in a grocery store in San Francisco, and then went to Los Angeles, where he

remained for a month. He next purchased a small ranch at Anaheim, but sold this property in 1883 and located in Oakland, where he opened several grocery stores, which he conducted with success until 1890. He then concentrated his energies toward the development of a wholesale liquor business, supplying the trade and families. In 1893 he purchased a vineyard at Livermore, in 1898 one at Napa, in 1901 a second at Livermore, and in 1903 became owner of another vineyard at St. Helena, Napa county, so that his landed possessions now aggregate one thousand acres, four hundred and fifty of which are devoted to the raising of grapes. He manufactures a large proportion of his own wines and expects soon to engage in the manufacture of brandy. His principal brand of wine is known as Giersberger, and he controls the most extensive business in his line in this district of the state. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the Merchants' Exchange, served as one of its directors for eight years, and for the past two years has been the president. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Security Bank & Trust Company, which has recently been formed with a capital stock of one-half a million dollars.

Mr. Gier, however, has not confined his attention solely to the building up of these enterprises, but has directed his efforts into channels through which flow the greatest good to the greatest number. He is a citizen whose public spirit and progressiveness are numbered among his salient characteristics, and his efforts in behalf of Oakland have been far-reaching and beneficial. He has ever looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and has planned not only for the temporal good, but for the permanent development of the city. He was one of the promoters and vice-president of the Oakland Exposition, the movement being instituted six years ago, and since its organization he has been for four years the manager. Through these means and in other ways he has done much toward educating the people to do their trading at home, and success has followed his efforts in this direction. He has brought to his fellow townsmen a realization of the benefits this brings to the community, and all lines of business activity have felt the stimulus of his efforts. He is president of the board of commissioners for Alameda county to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and at the time of this writing had the county's exhibit almost ready for shipment. One of the most important works that Mr. Gier has done in behalf of his fellow men has been in connection with the building of the tunnel between Alameda and Contra Costa counties, and had it not been for his intervention the project that has resulted in such widespread benefit to both counties would have been indefinitely tabled. When the question regarding the expense of the undertaking arose it was found that Contra Costa county could not stand this proposition, and the law did not authorize Alameda county taking up the additional burden. When the deadlock seemed imminent Mr. Gier, who represented the Alameda executive committee, stepped into the breach, personally guaranteeing to raise the fifteen thousand dollars that was causing the trouble, and the counties agreed to each pay half of the balance. On that guarantee the tunnel was constructed and Mr. Gier's obligation was faithfully discharged.

On the 9th of February, 1886, in Oakland, Mr. Gier was married to Miss Ferdinande Hornung, a native of Marysville, California, and a daughter of Dr. G. Hornung, one of the pioneer residents of this state, who is now engaged in conducting a drug store in Marysville, California. Three daughters have been born of this marriage: Grace, Elsa and Amalie. In the social circles of the city the family occupies an enviable position, and Mr. Gier is also well known as a representative of various fraternities. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and many other fraternities and societies. He has held positions in all of these and has passed through the chairs of a number. He is likewise the president of the Arion Singing Society of San Francisco. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party since he became an American citizen. He believes heartily in the policy of the party, and has frequently been a delegate to city, county and state conventions. He has no political aspirations for himself, preferring to devote his energies to his numerous business activities, and yet he is an earnest advocate of his party and does all in his power to promote its success. He was chairman of the finance committee appointed to raise funds to properly entertain President Roosevelt on his trip to the Pacific coast. In January, 1903, he was highly honored by Emperor William of Germany with a presentation of an Order of the Crown in recognition of services rendered on the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry to this country. Mr. Gier took a prominent part in the entertainment of the Prince, and as the result is now the possessor of a gold medal, of which there are but two others in the United States; those were presented by Germany's emperor to the mayor of Chicago and to the mayor of New York. These three presentations are the first that have ever been made to any but German subjects. The *San Francisco Call* at the time devoted considerable space to an exposition of the matter.

Coming to America a young man, Mr. Gier has steadily advanced along lines demanding keen intellectuality, close application and business foresight and executive ability. He stands to-day as one of the strong men of Oakland, one who is highly honorable in his relations with his fellow men. A farsighted expedience, a recognition of opportunity and an un-failing energy have enabled him not only to build for himself a fortune of no mean proportions but also to contribute in large measure to the welfare, progress and prosperity of his adopted state, and in this connection he well deserves mention as a representative citizen of California.

HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

Hon. Henry C. Dibble of San Francisco has been for many years conspicuous, not only at the bar and in politics and public affairs, but also in the realm of journalism and literature and commands the high regard and esteem of men in all the activities of a very busy and useful life. He has been a resident of San Francisco since February, 1883. In 1885-7 he



Mr
Henry B. Dibble

was assistant United States attorney. He has served several terms in the assembly of the state legislature and has always been recognized as the leader on the Republican side. As a parliamentarian, he is, perhaps, without a peer in the state. He has also been an editorial writer—trenchant, forceful and broad-minded. He has brilliant talents in legal fields and there is hardly a phase of public life and professional activity with which his versatile mind has not at sometime been concerned and in which his ability has not made him an influential factor.

He was born in the state of Indiana, November 8, 1844. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Daniel Gookin, who founded Newport News in Virginia in 1621 and whose son, Major General Daniel Gookin, being a non-conformist, removed to Massachusetts in 1644, and who was a friend and confidential correspondent of Oliver Cromwell, whom he visited during the protectorate. On his mother's side he is of French Huguenot extraction. Three of his ancestors fought on the patriot side in the Revolutionary war.

At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Union army and served until he lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson, after which he settled in Louisiana, with which state his life and work were identified in various important ways for eighteen years. He prepared himself for legal practice and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Louisiana in 1865, several months before he became of age; two years later he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana with the degree of LL. B. He began both his active practice and connection with politics at an early age. He was at the head of the local Republican organization in New Orleans when he was twenty-three years old. He maintained this prominence in Louisiana for ten years and during that period he was judge of the eighth district court and assistant and acting attorney general of the state. He was also president of the school board in New Orleans for six years. He was prominently identified with many of the most stirring and dangerous episodes in Louisiana from 1866 to 1877. He was twice a candidate for Congress but was defeated.

Before locating in California he spent two years in Arizona, practicing law at Tombstone and toward the end of his residence there he had charge of the mines of Haggin and Hearst. He formed a law partnership in Arizona with Hon. James F. Lewis, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Nevada, and they came to San Francisco in 1883. He was later a partner with Louis T. Haggin, a son of James B. Haggin.

Ever since his service in the army he has preserved a keen interest in military matters. He was a brigadier general on the staff of the governor of Louisiana, and he has been prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held many high positions.

Judge Dibble has a wife and several children, one of his sons, a graduate of the University of California, being his law-partner.

He is the author, among other productions, of a strong romantic novel dealing with western life entitled "The Sequel to a Tragedy," published by

Lippincott in 1900. He has also gained a reputation as a public speaker, versatile, witty and prompt on all occasions, and is in the first rank of orators in the state.

CHARLES D. BEVERSON.

There has been no element in our American citizenship of more value than that furnished by Germany. The representatives of the Teutonic race have come to America, and, manifesting in different business conditions the same sagacity, enterprise and perseverance that have ever characterized the nationality, they have made for themselves places of prominence in the field of business activity that has rendered them valued factors in their various communities. Of this class Charles D. Beverson is a representative, and although he came alone to America when a youth of but fourteen years he stands to-day as one of the substantial agriculturists of Santa Clara county, his home being on Milpitas road, and all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors, well directed energy and capable management.

Mr. Beverson was born in Bremen, Germany, on the 10th of April, 1850, and is a son of Claudius and Meta (Yerkton) Beverson. The father was a farmer by occupation and thus provided for the necessities of his family which numbered five children, three sons and two daughters. Charles D. Beverson spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm, but he realized the necessity of providing for his own support at an early age, and when but a youth of fourteen he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America. He crossed the Atlantic alone and in due course of time landed at New York. Soon afterward, however, he made his way to California by way of the Nicaragua route and settled in Santa Clara county, where he worked on a farm for a few years. Desiring to become the owner of a farm of his own he took up a homestead government claim, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. Since that time he has engaged in general farming and in the raising of cattle and other stock. His place is pleasantly located on the Milpitas road about two miles north of San Jose and here he has continued up to the present time, operating about four thousand acres of land for grazing purposes. On this ranch he has a large herd of cattle and his annual sale of stock brings to him a good income.

In 1887 Mr. Beverson was united in marriage to Mrs. Jennie Gallea Williams, who was a native of Ohio and by her first marriage had a son Robert. A daughter Meta was born to Mr. and Mrs. Beverson in 1888. Both are students now living with Mr. Beverson. Mrs. Beverson died in 1898, and in 1901 our subject was again married, his second union being with Miss Olive Gallea, a sister of his first wife, who had come from Michigan to make her home with Mrs. Beverson.

In his political views Mr. Beverson is a stalwart Republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so that he is enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. He belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood. He has carefully watched all indications pointing to success in his business career, has made good use of time and opportunities, and, realizing that there is no royal road to wealth, he has worked industriously

and untiringly in the hope of achieving a comfortable competence for the evening of life. Already he is the possessor of a valuable property that ranks him among the substantial citizens of his community.

ABRAM BLOCK.

Abram Block, well known as a representative of the fruit-shipping industry of central California, makes his home in Santa Clara. He was born on the 12th of February, 1830, in Bohemia, and is a son of Zalma and Maria (Kafka) Block, both of whom were natives of that country and in their family were four sons and four daughters, of whom Abram is the youngest and the only one now surviving. The father was a farmer by occupation and thus provided for the wants of his wife and children.

Abram Block pursued his education in the private school at Schwihau, Bohemia, continuing his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years. In the spring of 1845 he came to the United States, and going to Missouri he there continued his education as a public-school student for a brief period. Later he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods and groceries establishment in St. Louis, Missouri, and continued in that trade until 1852 when he came to California. Men from every walk and station in life were flocking to this state, attracted by its business possibilities brought about through the discovery of gold and the great tide of emigration to the far west. Mr. Block came by way of New Orleans and the isthmus route. He too sought a fortune in the gold fields, but after spending a short time in the mines he left the search of the precious metal to others and engaged in dealing in general miners' supplies in Nevada City. In 1855 he removed to San Francisco, although he still maintained his business in Nevada for a time. In the former place he turned his attention to manufacturing enterprises. He was interested in what was known as the Pioneer woolen factory, which he conducted with success for six years. In February, 1878, he removed to Santa Clara, where he has since been engaged in fruit-raising and shipping. With keen foresight he recognized that this was one of the coming industries of the state, and prepared to meet the demands that would arise in this direction. Levi A. Gould shipped the first fruit from California from San Francisco in the year 1869, and this has always been one of the leading fruit producing centers of the state. The fruit sent out by Mr. Gould was raised in the orchard now owned by Mr. Block. Mr. Gould, who originally owned the orchard, was one of the pioneer orchardists in this section of the country, and was a very active and enterprising man, doing much for the development of the fruit industry in this section. He not only raised fruit, but he operated the first dryer and was also an extensive manufacturer of vinegar. He came to San Francisco in 1853. Mr. Block's sales of fruit are extensive and he annually sends to the city markets of the west and of the east many boxes of pears and plums, his products being considered among the best in the state. His orchard comprises one hundred and eighty-seven acres and he has eighty acres in the homestead place, while adjoining property is controlled by him in his fruit-raising industry.

Mr. Block belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political views are usually in accord with the principles of the Democracy, and from 1873 until 1876 he was supervisor of the city of San Francisco, but he has preferred not to take an active part in politics in order that he might give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs, which have brought to him a very gratifying degree of success, owing to his capable management and well directed efforts.

SYLVESTER NEWHALL.

Sylvester Newhall was a citizen of Santa Clara county whose worth was widely acknowledged and in whose death the community lost one of its valued and respected representatives. He was one of the pioneer orchardists and nurseryman of this portion of the state and did much to develop the fruit industry. Moreover, he was the champion of many measures for the general good, and in all his life's relations he was actuated by honorable purpose, manly principles and by a feeling of justice toward his fellow men.

Mr. Newhall was a native son of New England, his birth having occurred in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1820. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent in that portion of the country, and in 1851 he came to California, making the long and arduous journey across the hot sandy plains and over the mountain passes, his wagon drawn by an ox team. He was attracted by the discovery of gold and the hope that he might rapidly realize a fortune in the mines of the far west, but after spending a year or more in the mining regions he determined to devote his energies to other pursuits, and came to Santa Clara county, where he embarked in the nursery business, which he followed for about thirty years. He was very successful in this undertaking, and with the profits which thereby accrued he increased his holdings in orchard property until he became the owner of valuable real estate. To the further improvement of his land he devoted his energies, planting fruit orchards, and at the time of his demise he owned five orchards in various parts of Santa Clara county planted to fruit trees that annually returned to him an excellent yield and made him one of the substantial citizens of the community. He was one of the pioneers in this line of work in California and demonstrated the possibilities of the state in this direction. The pioneer in any legitimate undertaking is deserving of the gratitude of his fellow men. It is he who performs the most arduous tasks and leads the way that others may follow with less difficulty, and in this connection Mr. Newhall is deserving of the gratitude of his fellow citizens, for while promoting his individual success he also advanced the general prosperity by disseminating a knowledge of the value of California lands as a fruit-producing district. Prior to his death he invested in a large orange orchard in Exeter, Tulare county, comprising eighty-six acres and valued at one hundred thousand dollars. At the time of his demise he owned property to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars, which was divided among his children.

The career of Sylvester Newhall is worthy of commendation and emu-

lation and entire respect, as it proves conclusively what can be accomplished through force of character, earnest determination and unfaltering industry. He came to the west with little capital, but he was energetic and resolute, and upon these qualities as a foundation he builded the superstructure of his success. He allowed no obstacle to deter him in his progress but overcame these by diligence and strong purpose, carefully utilized the means at hand and so controlled his resources that in course of years he became one of the capitalists of San Jose.

In the years of his early manhood Mr. Newhall was united in marriage to Mary E. Stoddard, who was a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of three children, a son and two daughters: Carl; Georgia, the wife of E. W. Dunn; and Belle, the wife of J. V. McKiernan, who resides in the vineyard district of California, and is a son of an old pioneer settler there.

Mr. Newhall departed this life in 1896 at the age of seventy-six years, but his widow still survives him at the age of sixty years. Through his life of industry and enterprise he was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances, and he also left to them an untarnished name and a memory of an upright, honorable life. That he lived at peace with his fellow men and that he was ever just in his business relations is shown by the fact that he was never involved in a lawsuit. In all of his business transactions he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men, and his word became recognized as good as his bond. He was also a most charitable man, never turning one away empty-handed, and his broad humanitarian principles were a motive power in a life that was as kindly as it was honorable and straightforward. His widow gives much of her time to the management of the estate, making her home at the Hotel Vendome in San Jose.

Carl Newhall, the only son, was born on the 17th of October, 1876, in San Jose, and is associated with his mother in the management of the property. He inherited from his father a ranch of twenty-six acres and a fruit orchard valued at thirty thousand dollars. In the control of his property interests he displays good business and executive ability, and in San Jose, where his entire life has been passed, he has many warm friends because of a genial nature, unfailing courtesy and sterling worth.

WILLIAM D. McDOUGALL, M. D.

Dr. William D. McDougall, actively engaged in the practice of medicine in San Jose and serving as health officer of that city, was born in Porter township on the bank of the Niagara river in Niagara county, New York, January 9, 1857. He is a son of Allen Stephen and Mary E. (Eaton) McDougall. The father was a native of Scotland and in his boyhood days accompanied his parents who crossed the Atlantic from the land of the heather to Canada, settling there about 1825. After his marriage the father removed to New York and devoted his life to the ministry as a clergyman of the Baptist church. He died while serving as pastor of the church of that denomination in Ransomville, New York.

Dr. McDougall had one brother and two sisters, and like the other members of the family he pursued his early education in the public schools of Canada. He afterward attended the academy at Drummondsville, Ontario, and at the age of twenty he put aside his text books bearing upon literary subjects, for the three years following engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then took up the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in which he was graduated with the class of 1882, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him at that time.

Dr. McDougall located for practice in Monroe county, New York, where he remained as a representative of his profession until 1887. He then came to California, arriving in this state in the month of January. Opening an office in San Jose, he has since continued here and has won for himself an enviable position as a representative of the medical fraternity. During the small-pox epidemic of 1888-9 he was appointed by the county as small-pox physician, and the excellent work which he did in this connection and the bravery which he displayed in treating this infectious disease brought him into prominence. In 1891 he was appointed county physician to fill out an unexpired term, in 1892 he was elected to that office and again in 1893. In 1902 he was appointed commissioner on the board of health, and in 1902 was elected by that body as health officer for a term of four years.

In 1894 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. McDougall and Mrs. Annie E. Root, the widow of Dedus Root of Indianapolis, Indiana, and a daughter of James E. Robertson, who was a pioneer settler of that state. Her father was for many years a wholesale grocer of Indianapolis. In his social relations the doctor is a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Society of British Californians. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted state and with a keen recognition of its possibilities and advantages, Dr. McDougall has become an active factor in fruit culture and now owns an orchard of about forty acres, having cleared the land and planted it to prune trees. His annual fruit crops add materially to his income. His chief attention, however, is given to his professional duties, in the discharge of which he has won high favor both by reason of his skill and his marked devotion to his calling. Any subject that bears upon his profession and tends to make the labors of the physician more effective and far-reaching elicits his earnest attention, and he is ever ready to adopt any new method or remedy that he believes will contribute to the success of the medical fraternity.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAPMAN.

William Henry Chapman, a practitioner of law at the bar of San Francisco, is one of California's native sons, his birth having occurred in Sacramento county on the 19th of October, 1856. He is a son of Daniel H. and Martha Jane (Coolidge) Chapman, whose family numbered two sons and four daughters. Three of the sisters of Mr. Chapman are yet living, but his



Wm. H. Chapman

brother has passed away. The father was born in New York and is a representative of an old American family of English lineage. He came to California in January, 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope and the business opportunities afforded by the great and growing west. He made the journey across the plains with ox teams and took up land near Folsom, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed consecutively until 1857, when, on making a return trip to New York by water, he was lost at sea on the steamship *Central America*, off Cape Hatteras. His wife, who was born in Maine, still survives him and is now living in Sacramento at the age of seventy-six years. She too is of English descent, and her ancestral history is one of long and close identification with America.

William Henry Chapman was less than a year old at the time of his father's demise. He began his education in the public schools of Sacramento and there continued his studies until he had completed the high school course. In 1875 he entered the University of California, where he remained as a student for four years, and was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He continued his work there through the succeeding year and won the degree of Master of Arts. With broad general knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1881. Since that time he has engaged in practice, and to-day has a distinctively representative clientage in San Francisco, his devotion to the interests entrusted to his care and his thorough preparation of cases having gained for him a reputation that enables him to command a good patronage.

In July, 1881, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Lulu E. Medbery, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of William C. and Mary E. Medbery, who came to California about 1860, locating in Sacramento. In the family are three sons and a daughter: Alice Maby, who is now a student in the University of California; Lester H.; Charles Carroll; and Philip Stanard. Mr. Chapman belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is also identified with the Native Sons of the Golden West, while his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He and his wife have a wide acquaintance in the city where they make their home, and his record is one which reflects credit upon his native state, for laudable ambition and strong purpose have characterized his professional career and gained for him a desirable position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of the metropolis of the west.

GEORGE E. GRAFT.

George E. Graft, a leading representative of the business interests of San Jose, was born in Olin, Iowa, in January, 1871, being a son of George W. and Mary (Seely) Graft. The son George spent the days of his boyhood and youth on a farm, being early inured to its duties, and his elementary education was received in the high school at Olin, which was later supplemented by a course in the Iowa Commercial College at Davenport, Iowa, in which institution he was graduated in August, 1888. He then entered

the employ of the Diamond Creamery Company of Wyoming, Iowa, his older brother, John R., being the superintendent of the company. On entering this institution young George began at the very bottom, determined to learn the business in all its branches, and his first work was as an apprentice. After six months of this labor, however, he was appointed to attend to the distribution of supplies to the various country creameries, and after one year thus spent was advanced to the position of inspector of dairy utensils of the various milk patrons of the company's creameries. In 1890 he again mounted the ladder of promotion and was made milk inspector of all the creameries in the Wyoming division, while a few months later he was made assistant to the superintendent, which position he held until the spring of 1891.

At that date Mr. Graft withdrew from the Diamond Creamery Company and removed to Delmar, Iowa, where he entered upon the same line of trade for himself, thus continuing until 1894, and during that period enjoyed a successful business. In that year, however, he sold his interests in Delmar and came to San Jose, California, entering into the wholesale and retail butter, egg and cheese business and operating his own creamery. The output of his factory is consumed by the best trade in San Jose, and as a testimonial of the high grade of his products it may be stated that his annual sales have reached over one hundred thousand dollars, with brighter prospects for the future. In business circles he sustains a most enviable reputation, his energetic nature and capable management alone winning for him his high standing in the community.

The marriage of Mr. Graft was celebrated on the 7th of April, 1903, when Myma E. Royce became his wife, she being a daughter of John Royce, a retired rancher living in San Jose. Both Mr. and Mrs. Graft are held in high esteem, and the kindly social qualities with which they are endowed win for them the friendship and good will of all.

ALBERT LAKE.

Albert Lake, deceased, was for many years a prominent representative of the commercial and industrial interests of San Jose. He was born in Chautauqua, New York, in 1843, and his early educational privileges were received in the public schools of Westfield, that state. When eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to California, the family taking up their abode in Centerville, Alameda county, and there the parents spent the remainder of their lives. The son Albert worked on his father's ranch in Centerville until 1864, and in that year went to San Francisco and entered the employ of Hobbs, Wall & Company, proprietors of a box factory. He entered the factory as an ordinary mill hand, but his ability soon won him promotion, and in 1874, when the company instituted an office in San Jose, he was made the manager of their interests here. In 1872 their buildings were ruined by a flood, but were immediately rebuilt and considerably enlarged. In 1873 Mr. Lake resigned his position as manager and became the proprietor of a box factory on North Fourth street, in

connection with Hunt & Bettenger's coffee and spice house, but in the following year, 1874, he sold this establishment and bought the factory of his former employers, Hobbs, Gilmore & Company. On the 31st of October, 1887, his entire plant was destroyed by fire, on which he had but small insurance, but with characteristic energy he immediately rebuilt the plant and was conducting a profitable business when he was again visited by the fire fiend, May 15, 1892, and his property was totally destroyed. Again Mr. Lake rebuilt his mill, and this is now one of the most modern and best equipped in this section, with a capacity of two million feet of lumber per annum, the material used being white pine and spruce. Fruit boxes of all descriptions and sizes are here manufactured from northern California material, and in addition to the large local trade its product is shipped to all parts of the state. Since its inception the business has steadily increased from year to year, and this is now one of the leading institutions of this section of the state. In 1876, while working a saw in his factory, Mr. Lake suffered the loss of his right hand, and for a year and a half following he was unable to attend to his business. During the last five years of his life he was a constant sufferer, but such was his industry that he was always found at his office whenever able to leave his bed, and so continued until his life's labors were ended in death, on January 11, 1899. He was a man of good judgment and sound financial ability, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his fellow men.

The marriage of Mr. Lake was celebrated in 1874, when Emily Morey became his wife, she being a native of Illinois, but came to California in 1868. Six children were born of that union: Sidney S., Albert, David (now deceased), Frank, Clarence and Harry. In political matters Mr. Lake gave a staunch support to Republican principles, and for one term served as a city councilman. His fraternal relations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After Mr. Lake's death his widow became the manager of the business, assisted by her sons Sidney and Albert, and they have since practically rebuilt the plant, and its present success is due largely to their efforts.

NORTON P. CHIPMAN.

Norton P. Chipman, a man of state and national prominence and for many years an honored and influential citizen of California, was born in March, 1839, at Milford, Union county, Ohio, a son of Norman and Sarah (Parker) Chipman, both natives of Vermont and of old families of that state. The Chipman ancestry was identified with progress and development during the colonial days, and our institutions and social and political fabric have been strengthened by men of the name since their arrival from England during the first half of the seventeenth century. Nathaniel Chipman, an early member of the American family, wrote a treatise on the principles of government which anticipated many of the forms of the present Constitution of the United States.

Norman Chipman, father of the distinguished Californian, was a pioneer settler of Union county, Ohio, and for some years conducted a gen-

eral mercantile business at Milford. The family moved to Illinois in 1848, and a year later to Van Buren county, Iowa, residing in different parts of the latter state until the time of the Civil war, at which time the Chipman residence was in Washington of that state.

It was from Washington, Iowa, that Norton P. Chipman enlisted for service in the Union army. He became a private of Company H, Second Iowa Infantry, under Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, who was afterward promoted to major general. By the choice of the members of his company, Mr. Chipman was elected second lieutenant, and Colonel Curtis soon afterward appointed him adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he served in the Missouri campaign up to the time of the appointment of his colonel as brigadier general, at which time he became, by appointment of Governor Kirkwood, major of his regiment. Major Chipman fought at Fort Donelson and was wounded there. He returned to his regiment shortly after the battle of Shiloh. While participating in the siege of Corinth he received his promotion to the colonelcy and as aide-de camp on the staff of Major General Halleck. He was ordered to report for duty to Major General Curtis, his erstwhile colonel, then at Helena, Arkansas. He was made chief of the staff and served with General Curtis until ordered to report to the secretary of war at Washington, early in 1863, and his remaining war experience was at the national capital, where he was a not less useful figure in the struggle for the Union though in a less conspicuous department of activity. At the close of the conflict he was brevetted brigadier general. Among other important duties assigned to him at Washington, was service as judge advocate of the military commission which tried and convicted the Andersonville rebel prison-keeper, Henry Wirtz, and he also served as judge advocate in other military trials.

At the close of the war General Chipman resigned his connection with the war department and entered upon the practice of law at Washington. When the District of Columbia was reorganized with territorial form of government he was chosen by the people as their delegate to Congress, serving two terms, and was the first and only representative given the District, whose form of government was soon afterward changed.

In 1875, after the close of his congressional term, he came out to California and located at Red Bluff, Tehama county. He entered upon the practice of law and various business enterprises, and was soon an influential figure in that part of the state. In April, 1897, he was appointed commissioner of the supreme court of California, which post he has since held. Before becoming identified with the courts of the state he was an active leader in the affairs of the Republican party. The industrial development of the great state has been a cause especially dear to him, and for many years he has been president of the California State Board of Trade, which is the most influential organization endeavoring to promote immigration of high-class settlers and the increase of state wealth and resources.

General Chipman was married at St. Louis, during the course of the war, in 1865, to Miss Mary Isabel Holmes, a daughter of Robert Holmes, who was a prominent merchant of that city, a strong Union man and a

member of the constitutional convention which formed the new state constitution. There were two children of this marriage. One is deceased, and Alice is now the wife of Mr. Chester S. Smith of San Francisco.

General Chipman is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with the Union League Club, of which he was president for one year. He is a member of the Ohio Society. One of the foremost members of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was adjutant general of the order at a very early period in its history, when General Logan was commander in chief. He took an active part in forming the present rules and regulations and ritual governing the Army. He wrote the order in 1868 which created Memorial day, now so generally observed throughout the Union, in both north and south.

LOUIS H. HARTMAN.

Louis H. Hartman, prominent among the business men of San Jose, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the business interests of the city, is a man of keen discrimination and rare judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the brewing company with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe policy which he inaugurated in his business career has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted of considerable magnitude.

Mr. Hartman was born in this city November 21, 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Dorothy (Messing) Hartman, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father crossed the Atlantic to New York in 1850 and in 1852 came to California, making a voyage around Cape Horn. After a short stay in San Francisco he continued his journey to San Jose and established the first brewery in Santa Clara county, manufacturing the first keg of beer in Balback's blacksmith shop. He then embarked in business on a small scale, making from twenty-five to fifty barrels per year, but his patronage steadily increased and in 1856 he erected a plant at the corner of Market street and St. Carlos avenue. At the time of his demise in 1879 the product of the brewery was about three thousand barrels per year. At his death he was succeeded by his son-in-law, George Scherer, who conducted the business up to the time of his death in 1898, when Mrs. Scherer and Mr. Louis H. Hartman—the only son of the family—became proprietors. Mr. Hartman had been connected with the business from his boyhood days and was well qualified to assume control.

It was in the public schools of San Jose that Louis H. Hartman acquired his education, continuing his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered the brewery and there served his time as a regular apprentice in order to gain a thorough and complete knowledge of the business. After a few years he was made foreman of the plant, which position he held up to the time he assumed the management upon the death of his brother-in-law. The plant now has a capacity of about twenty-five thousand barrels annually and manufactures nothing but steam beer, the product being well known throughout the country as Old Joe's Steam Beer.

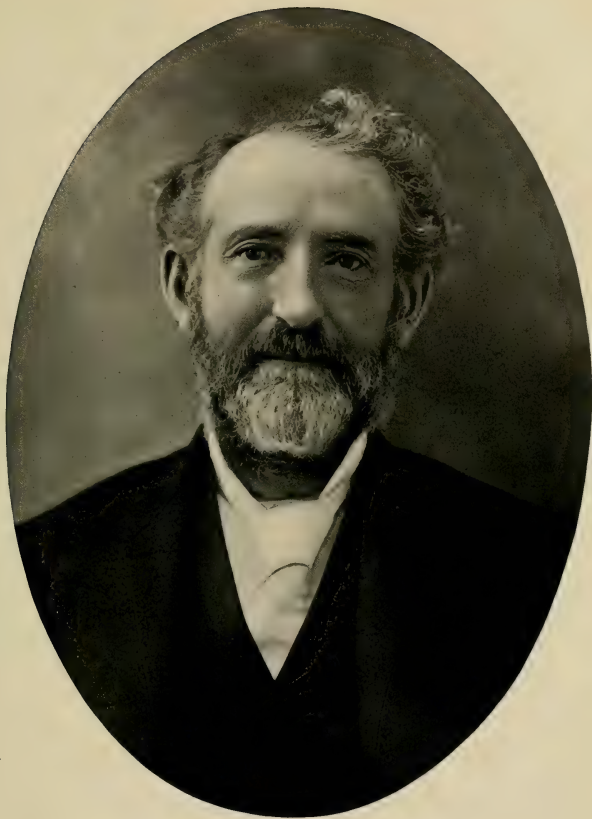
It is principally sold in Santa Clara county, there being a good home market.

In 1888 Mr. Hartman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bourdette, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Peter Bourdette, who was a California pioneer. They now have two sons, Joseph and Bourdette, both of whom are students in the College of St. Joseph. Mr. Hartman belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, to the Eagles, the Foresters, Herman's Sons and many other fraternal organizations.

ROBERT DENISTON HUME.

Robert Deniston Hume, president of the Klamath Packing and Trading Company, the Hume Canning and Trading Company and the Del Norte Commercial Company, and with his winter residence at 2421 Pierce street, San Francisco, and his summer home in Wedderburn, Curry county, Oregon, has been identified with the great salmon industry of the Pacific coast from almost its very inception. In fact, as he expresses it in his valuable and readable booklet on "The Salmon of the Pacific Coast," he was "sub" under small pay with the firm of Hapgood, Hume and Company, consisting of Andrew S. Hapgood, George W. and William Hume, which began the business of canning salmon on the Pacific coast in the spring of 1864, at the town of Washington, Yolo county, California, on the banks of the Sacramento river, opposite the foot of K street in the city of Sacramento. Mr. Hume was then a young man in his nineteenth year, and had large expectations of a partnership interest in the firm when the business should prove the success anticipated, and he has subsequently not only realized this ambition, but has become one of the chief factors in the systematic, scientific and commercially profitable industry of canning and preserving the greatest food fish of the world. Mr. Hume well remembers the difficulties encountered and overcome, both mechanical and commercial, in the first place there being a lack of proper tools and contrivances to prevent waste and afford expedition in the matter of canning a perfect product; and on the other hand, it was only owing to the enthusiasm and perseverance of the principals in the business that the dark hours of lack of demand for this new article of trade were finally turned into bright day, and a steady and lucrative trade built up. From the first annual product of two thousand cases the business has for some years dealt with millions of cases, with all the consequential development and ramifications of the trade which such an increase signifies. The history of the salmon industry is now a part of the history of the Pacific coast, and can only be briefly alluded to here in order that proper historical perspective may be given to the career of one who has been one of the important as well as earliest factors in the development of that enterprise.

Robert Deniston Hume was born in Augusta, Maine, October 31, 1845. His ancestral history is extensive and important in its connections and sources, and he is owner of the book, "Noble British Families," in which is contained the Hume pedigree, which, while too long to be quoted here entire, deserves some mention. In this genealogy the generation to which Mr. Hume belongs is numbered the one hundred and fiftieth from the Biblical father of mankind,



R. S. Hume

Adam. Beginning with this Edenic ancestor, whose time is given as about 4000 B. C., the descent is brought down through the Old Testament rulers and chiefs, through the kings of Israel to Zedekiah, whose daughter married a king of Ireland about B. C. 580; thence through fifty or more generations on the Emerald Isle, to the kings of Argyleshire, beginning in A. D. 287 and numbering one hundred and fourth in the entire line; the one hundred and seventeenth descendant is King Kenneth II. of Scotland, and from him the history is traced through many well known names of Scottish history, and with connections among the old Anglo-Saxon kings and nobles and barons of earliest England—men whose very names recall the greatest and most epochal events and civic movements in the annals of the British Isles; and in the one hundred and forty-ninth generation is found the name of John Hume, the grandfather of Mr. Hume. John Hume married Nancy Webb and had eleven children.

Of these eleven children was William Hume, the father of Mr. Hume. He was born in Waterville, Maine, and was in early life a school teacher, after which he was in the shoe business the rest of his life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was afterward a captain of the militia. He was born in 1794 and died in 1868. The family were all stanch patriots, and the American progenitor of this branch of the Humes came to America in 1723. William Hume married, first, Harriet Hunter, who had four children, William, John, Sophia and Harriet Hume; and, second, Elizabeth F. (Webber) Hixon, who was born in Vassalboro, Maine, in 1809, and died in 1889. The second wife was the mother of eight children, and among them are George W. Hume, president of two large packing companies in San Francisco; Joseph Hume, who died in 1901, was also president of two large salmon canneries in Alaska; and Robert Deniston Hume.

Mr. Hume was reared on a farm at Augusta and was educated at the North Parish public schools until he was eighteen years old. In 1864 he came to California and located in Yolo county, there becoming connected with the salmon industry in the manner mentioned above, and has been engaged in promoting and opening up new fields for the enterprise in various sections of the Pacific coast. He went to Oregon in 1866, and that state has remained one of the centers of his operations ever since, although he has also pushed his forces into the Alaskan regions. While being especially interested in the canning and exportation of the salmon, with wisdom and foresight he has done much to call the attention of both producer and consumer to the danger of total extinction of this most valuable of food fishes, and provide methods and procure agitation for their preservation and lasting propagation, and the little work above quoted had this main object in view. Mr. Hume had been engaged in the study of law for twenty-five years, and in 1903 was admitted to the Oregon bar. He maintains two salmon hatcheries on the Rogue river in Oregon.

Mr. Hume was married, first, to Cecelia A. Bryant, a native of Oregon and a relative of William Cullen Bryant, and she had two children, Robert Deniston and Amelia Hume, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Hume's second wife was Mary A. Duncan, a native of Dunedin, New Zealand, and a daughter

of George Duncan, who was provincial treasurer under Sir Julius Vogel, governor of New Zealand. Mr. Hume affiliates with Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., at San Francisco, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the California Genealogical Society. In politics he is a Republican, and was a representative to the Oregon legislature for two terms, 1900-1903.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

It is always a pleasure to see true merit suitably rewarded and behold the prosperity of those who eminently deserve success, as does the subject of this review. Early in life he learned the value of industry and enterprise as the initial step toward success, and has made these qualities his salient characteristics throughout a business career in which he has worked steadily upward. From a humble beginning he has advanced step by step until he is now manager of the Jupiter Steel Company, one of the largest and most important enterprises of San Francisco, and truly he may be called a self-made man in the best sense of that term, for he deserves all the praise that it implies.

Mr. Arnold is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, on the 16th of June, 1848. He is the eldest in a family of four sons and three daughters born to John and Annie (Paten) Arnold. His father was a native of the north of Ireland and belonged to a Protestant family. Crossing the Atlantic to America in early manhood, he first settled in Massachusetts in the year 1848, and continued to reside in that state for about eight years or until 1854, when he came to California, locating in Tuolumne. There he engaged in mining, and was one of the original locators of the now famous Raw Hide mine, which has paid millions of dollars in dividends. Mr. John Arnold continued a resident of the Golden state until his death, which occurred in 1902, when he was seventy-nine years of age.

Matthew Arnold pursued his early education in the public schools of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, continuing his studies there until he had mastered the branches of the high school course. He was reared upon his grandfather's farm, being left there at the time of the removal of his parents to California in 1854. At the age of fifteen years he put aside his text-books and came to the west with his father, who had returned to Massachusetts for the purpose of bringing his son to the Pacific coast. After his arrival in the Golden state Matthew Arnold worked for his father, underground in the Raw Hide mine, and was thus employed until 1864, when he came to San Francisco and entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the old Union Iron Works, now the Union Iron Works at the Potrero. He completed his apprenticeship in 1868, after which he continued as a journeyman in the shops of the company until 1870. In that year he left his position and entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company as a machinist. He was employed by that company to go from San Francisco to Wadsworth, Nevada, but on the expiration of twelve months he re-entered the employ of the Union Iron Works and for

two years longer continued as a journeyman, after which he was appointed assistant foreman of the department. He acted in the latter capacity for three years, and in 1876 was made superintendent of the entire place, a promotion which came to him in recognition of his superior mechanical ability and marked devotion to the interests of the company he represented. For twenty years he occupied that responsible position and then resigned.

In 1896 the new corporation of the Union Iron Works was awarded a contract for the building of the cruiser *Charleston* and afterward received the contracts for the cruisers *San Francisco*, *Olympia* and the battleship *Monterey* for coast defense, and also the *Oregon*. It was during the period of Mr. Arnold's superintendency of the shops that these vessels were built, and under his personal supervision the work was carried on from the time the raw material was received on the grounds until the ships were ready for launching. Prior to this time Mr. Arnold superintended the removal and reconstruction of the plant of the Union Iron Works at Potrero. His business career has been one of continuous progression, in which he has year by year more thoroughly mastered the great scientific principles which underlie his work. After resigning his position with the Union Iron Works he was appointed professor of mechanics in the Lick Mechanical Art College, serving in that incumbency for two years, from 1896 until 1898. In 1900 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Risdon Iron Works and designed and built their new plant located at Potrero. During the succeeding year he engaged in no active labor, spending that period in rest and recreation.

In the month of May, 1903, however, he accepted the position of general manager of the Jupiter Steel Company and immediately took up the work of designing and constructing the plant. The company was incorporated for one million dollars and the site of the plant covers twenty acres, communicating with both rail and water, so that excellent shipping facilities are afforded. The building is two hundred and thirty-eight feet in length by eighty-five feet in width. It has a capacity of thirty tons per day. It is supplied with all modern equipments in the line of improved machinery for the manufacture of steel castings, and this is the first enterprise of the kind west of the Rocky Mountains. Under the capable management of Mr. Arnold it has already become a profitable enterprise of the great west, and certainly no more competent man could be secured for the position of superintendent than he whose name introduces this review, because of his comprehensive knowledge of mechanical principles and his broad understanding of the practical workings of the shop.

In 1877 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arnold and Miss Mary Anne Hickey, a native of Boston, and a daughter of Miles Hickey, a native of Ireland. Four children have been born of this marriage, but two have passed away. Those now living are Evelyn, the wife of Wilder Killis, a native of Dallas, Texas; and Walter, who is attending school. The wife and mother died in 1901, and Mr. Arnold has since married Miss Mathilde Schmacker, a native of Germany and a sister-in-law of George Beleney, of

the firm of Ivancovich & Company, on Commercial street, No. 209, wholesale produce merchants of San Francisco.

Mr. Arnold gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and has taken a deep and active interest in its work in his home locality and in the state. He was president of the State Republican League in 1894, and his efforts in behalf of the organization have resulted greatly to its good. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the west and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to **any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.**

JUDGE CHARLES WILLIAM DAVISON.

Judge Charles William Davison, of San Jose, was born in Chickasaw county, Iowa, July 30, 1874, and is a direct descendant of four patriots of the Revolutionary war, among which number was his paternal grandfather. His father, Lorenzo B. Davison, was a soldier of the Civil war. He was born in the Empire state and at an early date emigrated westward to Iowa, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that state. There he carried on farming for many years or until 1894, when he came to California, settling in Santa Clara valley, where he is now well known as an orchardist. He married Miss Esther J. Annabel, who was also born in New York, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom Charles W. is the fifth in order of birth.

Judge Davison acquired his early education in the public and high schools of New Hampton, Iowa, being graduated from the latter in 1892 at the age of eighteen years. During the following winter he engaged in teaching school and then attended Valers Normal school at Decorah, Iowa, up to the time of the removal of the family to California in November, 1894. After arriving in this state he entered the San Jose Law school, which has since been removed to San Francisco, and on the 24th of December, 1895, was admitted to the bar. He engaged in practice at Campbell's for a year, at the end of which time he opened his office in San Jose, entering upon the active practice of his chosen calling, in which he continued until the time of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in the Seventh California Volunteer Regiment, with which he served until the regiment was mustered out. Returning to San Jose, he resumed the active work of his profession and secured a good clientage. On the 4th of November, 1902, he was elected city justice of the peace as an independent candidate, receiving a plurality of two hundred and ninety-two more than the Republican candidate, and five hundred and eighty-nine more than the Democratic nominee.

Judge Davison was married December 24, 1902, to Maud Welch, a native of Maine. She is a lady of culture and refinement and for several years prior to her marriage was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools. Judge Davison is identified with many fraternal orders, of which

he is a popular and valued representative. In his practice he has won for himself an honorable place. He seems to ever realize the importance of the calling to which he devotes his energies and the fact that justice and the higher attribute of mercy he often holds in his hands. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

MAJOR EDWIN W. WOODWARD.

Major Edwin W. Woodward, of San Francisco, California, was born in Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, January 4, 1839. He came to California in 1859, across the plains, and took up his residence in Weaver-ville, Trinity county, where he engaged in mining and merchandising until the Civil war broke out in 1861.

Responding to his country's call for volunteers, Mr. Woodward came to San Francisco and enlisted in the celebrated "California Hundred," then being recruited under the command of Captain J. Sewell Reed, who was afterward killed in action, with sixteen of his men, by Mosby's guerrillas. This company, aided by the Rev. T. Starr King, received transportation to Boston, with headquarters at Readville, and was the first company from California to report for active duty in the field. Soon after four companies were recruited in San Francisco under the command of Major Thompson, and also received transportation to Boston, Massachusetts, and, with the "California Hundred," made five hundred strong for active service. They were assigned to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Charles R. Lowell, afterward promoted brigadier general and who was subsequently killed in action while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, in the Shenandoah valley. The regiment was engaged in many hard-fought battles, including those of the battle of Winchester, Berryville, Pike, Charlestown, Opequan Creek, Front Royal, Snake Mountain, Waynesboro, Cedar Creek, Gordonsville, South Ana, Southside Railroad and Appomattox Courthouse, and participated in the same engagements in the Shenandoah valley in which our late President William McKinley took part.

The five hundred men who left California in the prime of manhood mustered out only 182 at the close of the war in 1865. The remainder of the men were killed in action or died of wounds. Major Woodward remained constantly in active service until the close of the war and the surrender of the Confederate armies at Appomattox. For gallant service he was promoted lieutenant, captain and major. When in the field at Vienna, Virginia, he was, by special request of the governor of New York, by order of the war department, transferred to the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry. He was honorably discharged from that regiment at Harte's Island, New York, July 7, 1865, at the close of the war. Returning to California, he engaged actively in the civil pursuits of life.

Major Woodward has always taken a keen interest in Grand Army matters in this state. In 1893 he was elected commander of Lyon Post No. 8,

G. A. R., and during his administration secured all the funds with which to erect a beautiful monument at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California, to the memory of our honored dead, which was unveiled Memorial day, May 30, 1893, with beautiful and appropriate ceremonies. He was elected one of the first directors of the Veterans' Home at Yountville, and served on the committee of the buildings and ground which made the selection of the present attractive site, which has been turned over to the state of California as a state institution and a home for the old soldiers. He was elected senior vice-department commander at the annual encampment of the G. A. R. which convened at Oakland in 1894, and made a good record during his term of office, as he did on the firing line. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Commandery of California, and an active member of Lincoln Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Major is a Knight Templar Mason, and politically is a Republican.

Major Woodward, after the close of the war, returned to Boston, Massachusetts, and was united in marriage to Miss Addie O. Rogers, daughter of the late Henry Rogers, former proprietor of the *Boston Journal*, and soon returned to California with his wife, engaging extensively in the real estate and auction business in Oakland, being the senior partner of the firm of Woodward and Taggart, who handled large lines of property in Alameda and other counties of California. His business operations extended into the millions.

After the termination of their copartnership, Mr. Woodward established a real estate business in St. Helena, Napa county, in developing the wine industries of our state, and organized the Bank of St. Helena, and was director of that institution for two terms. Returning to Oakland, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. James Gamble, who built the first telegraph lines across our continent. The firm name was known as Woodward and Gamble. They did an extensive business, and during their co-partnership sold the celebrated Marshall Ranch to Moses Hopkins for the sum of \$325,000. After the termination of their co-partnership, Mr. Woodward moved to San Francisco, and established a business at No. 11 Montgomery street, engaging in the real estate and insurance business, where he is still engaged in the same line of business.

He was appointed notary public for the city and county of San Francisco, on June 18, 1901, by Henry T. Gage, and having been appointed for the same position by Governors Perkins, Waterman, Markham, and Budd for Alameda and Napa counties.

RAY DENNISON CLARK.

Ray Dennison Clark, who is filling the position of electrical, mechanical and sanitary engineer at the Veterans' Home of California at Yountville, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 24th of November, 1874. His father, O. E. Clark, was a native of New York, and after arriving at years of maturity was married to Vera M. Hyde, who was also born in the Empire state. He resided for some time in Michigan and afterward removed to

Leadville, Colorado, and subsequently to Aspen, that state. The father arrived there in 1879 and the mother joined him in his western home in 1882. They afterward became residents of California, and Mr. O. E. Clark is now filling the position of manager of the Napa Gas and Electric Company.

To the public schools of Leadville, Colorado, Ray Dennison Clark is indebted for the early educational privileges which he received. He was graduated in the Aspen high school with the class of 1890, and afterward came to California with his father, Napa being their destination. A year later they were joined by the wife and mother, who arrived in 1891. Mr. Clark's first work was in the installation of the Napa Thompson-Houston Light Company, with which he was connected for two years. On the expiration of that period he entered the service of the General Electric Company in 1892 as outside foreman, filling that position until 1898. During that period he became engaged in the construction of the Folsom transmission plant at Sacramento, the Bakersfield plant and the plant of the Los Angeles Edison Company, running a line from Santa Anna to Los Angeles. He was likewise connected with the construction of the transmission plant for electric power for the Gold Hill gold mines at Hassel, Montana, and the erection of the lighting plant at Mazathan, Mexico. He further continued his work in this direction by the erection of the power plant at Four Hills gold mines in Plumas county, California. He installed the electric generator at Oroville, Butte county, California, and in April, 1900, he was appointed electrical, mechanical and sanitary engineer of the Veterans' Home of California. At this writing in 1904 he is engaged in the erection of a new plant at the home. It is to consist of a one hundred and forty horsepower steam engine, two hundred and forty horsepower boilers and one thousand lights. There is also to be a six-ton ice machine, several small electric pumps and a motor for crushing rock. Mr. Clark has entered upon a business career for which he seems especially qualified, his work being of a character that shows marked skill and ability. Through experience and investigation he has continually broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency, and in the line of his chosen calling he has performed important service in California.

Mr. Clark was married in Napa on the 10th of January, 1900, to Miss Emma Schultz, of Michigan. He is identified with the order of Elks and with the Masonic fraternity and is well known as a typical western man, alert, enterprising and progressive.

JOHN NELSON BISHOP.

John Nelson Bishop, sheriff of Alameda county, California, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born June 28, 1858. Mr. Bishop's parents, John and Jane (Smith) Bishop, were natives of Nova Scotia, their home for many years being in Antigonish county, where they reared their family and where the father was for many years a carriage builder. Their family consisted of four sons and six daughters.

Until he was sixteen John N. Bishop attended the public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship to the carriage trade, working under his father. He remained in the carriage works until 1879, when he came to California. He located at Oakland in 1880 and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, with which he was connected until 1902. That year he was elected sheriff of Alameda county for a term of four years. Politically Mr. Bishop has always been a Republican. He was elected to office, however, on the Union Labor ticket.

In California Mr. Bishop found his life companion. He was married in 1886 to Miss Ada Lowell, a native of Sacramento county, her parents having come to this state as pioneer settlers in 1850. This union has been blessed in the birth of two sons and two daughters, May, Emma, Russell and Lowell. The last named died in infancy.

Mr. Bishop has identified himself with a number of fraternal organizations, including the F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., Eagles, Elks and W. O. W.

HENRY WILLARD COE.

In the beautiful little village of Northwood, New Hampshire, almost within the shadow of Mt. Washington, and in the stern and rugged, if beautiful, scenery so long immortalized as, proverbially, the cradle of stalwart men, was born February 6, 1820, Henry Willard Coe. His boyhood was passed in the midst of moral as well as physical surroundings eminently calculated to make him a leader of men. This he eventually proved on more than one memorable occasion. He descended on both sides from families prominent in colonial and Revolutionary history.

At the age of twelve he incurred that perhaps greatest misfortune to an opening life: He lost his mother. Such a loss is hardly ever adequately replaced; and therefore at the age of sixteen Henry Willard Coe was induced to accept the offer of the well known Zach. Chandler and accompany him to the west. With a stock of four thousand dollars' worth of goods, unlike Jason in search of the "Golden Fleece," they carried it with them, and were towed in a canal boat up the Hudson river, through the Erie canal across the Great Lakes, a journey occupying over a month. Columbus' voyage was one of discovery, but Chandler's was one of the commercial conquests of Detroit, Michigan. Chandler became a merchant prince, mayor, governor, United States senator—the Marcus C. Hanna of his day, who made Rutherford B. Hayes president of the United States. The offer of Mr. Chandler shows what was already thought of Willard Coe. How far he justified the expectations thus early formed is evidenced by the fact that after three years a partnership in Mr. Chandler's already great business was offered him. Mr. Coe declined it. He returned to his native town; purchased the business of his father and conducted it successfully.

And now came about one of those turns of the tide in the affairs of men which it is always delightful and helpful to recall because of the lesson they impress and the insight into character they furnish. One evening there came into the village a way-worn and seemingly heart-broken traveler from



H. W. Coe

the west. He told a pitiful story. His wife and all his children had died of fever, far from the spot where he was now standing. He asked for shelter and hospitality from the village inn. The proprietor refused it. There were too many applications of the kind, etc. Mr. Coe chanced to be by. Struck by the man's evident distress and apparent sincerity he at once declared the waif his guest, and fed, clothed and entertained him with the hospitality for which he afterward became famous. He was well repaid. Indeed, in a pecuniary sense, he may be said to have been entertaining an angel unawares. The stranger told him of a cotton manufactory in Coopers-town, New York, with offices on Wall street; told him that he knew its undeveloped capacity, and that its purchase would make the fortune of whoever secured it. It was impossible to doubt either the man's honesty or his knowledge. After careful inquiry Mr. Coe purchased the property. That property he afterward sold at a profit of ten thousand per cent. A noble reward for the tenderness and charity that had pitied and helped the poor stranger. Such was, practically, the successful starting point of the well known Phoenix Cotton Manufacturing plant at Cooperstown, New York. Here Mr. Coe employed a large number of operatives, constructed machinery and not only manufactured cotton but turned out calicoes of entirely new designs that were unrivaled. The manufactory holds its own to-day. In two years from his entering upon this enterprise Mr. Coe stood with his buildings, his new machinery, his contractors and operatives paid and a balance of sixty thousand dollars at his bankers.

Then came the very unusual period, days of uncertainty and unstable prices, consequent on the presidential election. Values of every kind fluctuated almost hourly. With that dogged determination which characterized him at all times Mr. Coe decided, come what would, that he would not sell without a profit. For over six months he held on to all his mill produced. Then came the crash. Henry Clay was defeated. The election of Polk was secured. The repeal of the tariff followed. Then followed a panic. And, like almost everyone in the same line of business, Mr. Coe found himself financially ruined.

He was too strong a man to grieve or brood. He faced the situation as he ever faced everything, frankly and nobly. He assigned the whole of his property to his creditors. But his health, never one thousandth part as strong as his spirit, had been giving way for some time. He was told he could probably prolong his life by some six months if he were willing to live out of doors and to travel. He went to Detroit. His always devoted friend—and he had no friends that were not devoted—the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, received him warmly. But hard times had reached Detroit, as they had reached himself. And so he journeyed on to St. Louis.

Now, be it known, that, of a naturally ardent temperament, Henry Willard Coe's mind and heart had from his infancy been fired by visions of the great northwest. He was naturally of an enterprising and generous disposition, as all ardent temperaments are; but he had the cool head that is so often lacking to the warm heart. And this was what made him a natural leader of his fellows. It is no wonder that he was so recognized. When

the spring came Mr. Coe set out with a large company for Oregon. The length, the hardships, the perils of that journey, the dangers greater still that followed it, all these have been told and graphically portrayed in that vivid narrative of his son Charles, "The Winners of the Great Northwest." But, as Kipling says, "That's another story." We are principally concerned with Mr. Coe's arrival, residence and death in the Golden state, and with what he did to permanently develop and further its interests. But before we introduce Mr. Coe more at large to the rising generations of California, who have succeeded and will follow him, this seems the proper place in which to say a passing word, not of his more remote but of those immediate relatives of whose services to their country and the quiet lustre of whose lives cast splendor upon his own and vividly illustrate the spirit and the patriotism of the race that he sprang from.

Mr. Henry Willard Coe's elder brother, Eben, was a distinguished civil engineer, in the days when America wanted nothing more urgently than the skill which this implies. He made all the preliminary surveys of the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, shoreland and inland, till lack of capital suspended for a time what is now the famous New York Central Railroad system. Having removed to Maine, his name was for years associated with all extensive operations in that state and New Hampshire. He originated and built the dams at the foot of the lakes and sources of the Androscoggin. And after a consideration of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars the cities of Lewiston and Auburn became directly and indirectly indebted to Mr. Eben Coe for their then and now prosperity. He became one of the most extensive and successful lumbermen in the United States. When he died all mourned him. And it was declared that, while of naturally retiring disposition, "his sagacious judgment, unswerving integrity, high ideals of life and fine intellectual powers made him a man amongst men." It was indeed true that "his benevolence was as unceasing as it was unostentatious," and that no need of whatever kind ever appealed to him in vain.

George S. Coe, of the same family, was a banker. He was still young; and it was the darkest hour of the Civil war. When the minds and hearts of all men were depressed; when Bull Run made Federal success seem for the moment impossible; when the commerce of the nation was paralyzed, a loan was absolutely, imperatively needed. Secretary Chase was chosen to rescue the government from its financial straits. It was a task few men even of his standing would have cared to have undertaken. Secretary Chase undertook it. He called a meeting of the prominent bankers of New York. With the dignity that naturally invested his noble presence he told them when they assembled, lucidly, frankly, eloquently and in a most masterly fashion how matters stood. And a pall fell upon his hearers. Even his eloquence failed to lift the cloud that hung upon their spirits. Then the unexpected happened. The youthful and animated figure of one of if not the very youngest among them sprang to his feet and transfixed them all. "I move," cried out Mr. George S. Coe, "that we take this loan. This is not merely the dictate of patriotism, of wisdom, of prudence, of caution.

It is more than them all. We are face to face with a commanding necessity. It is the instinct of self preservation that appeals to us. It exacts our compliance with this request. Our very existence is involved in that of the government. Without it banks can have no being and property no value. Nay, life itself is undesirable." Mr. Coe went on briefly in the same forceful manner till taking a few cents from his pocket he exclaimed: "I would not give these coppers for all your banks, your bank buildings and bank capital; I would not give a five-cent piece for your American Exchange Bank, with its five million dollars of capital, unless this appeal to us was heard. Gentlemen, you must take this loan, or you must take barbarism." A contemporary declares that all heads were raised in sympathetic admiration; that all eyes fairly glowed at the burning words of the inspired orator; that the loan was unanimously voted and the government enabled to continue the war, in the scene of indescribable enthusiasm that followed Mr. Coe's ringing and magnetic address. His people and his country may well be proud of him. He represented the one by assisting the other in the hour of its direst need. It was well said of him when he died, that the name of the man whose promptness and courage had done so much to restore confidence when men's hearts were failing them and to save his country should never be allowed to die. And now, briefly stating that Mr. G. S. Coe was for thirty years the president of the American Exchange Bank; and that his historical service in connection with the clearing house have been and are recognized throughout the whole of the United States, as for all time, invaluable, we respectfully bid farewell to two noble branches of a noble tree, and return to one of which both are proud, and which more immediately concerns us.

After the various vicissitudes in Oregon, including the terrible Indian war that followed the Whitman massacre, and the other incidents recounted in "The Winners of the Great North West," Mr. Coe came to California in the end of 1848. On the journey he was one of the first, if not the very first, to discover the value of the mineral water of Shasta Springs. He spent some time in mining, and was fortunate enough to discover a very valuable mine in Amador county, which he named the Phoenix, in memory of his old mill at Cooperstown, New York. He was fairly successful; enough so to induce him—and he had never been accustomed to severe manual labor—to accept an associate. And, gentle reader, thereby there hangs a tale which I'm going to tell you. The associate in question was of a burly build, and of a character or disposition that harmonized with it. One evening, in the hills, and in the associate's absence, there came along a lot of poor fellows, barely clothed, and still, to all appearances, more sparsely fed. They proved to be veterans of the Mexican war. And the heart of Willard Coe was moved to its very depth. He did for them what he had done for the poor stranger in New Hampshire, he clothed and fed and saw them on their way. His associate returned, flew into a towering rage, and declared Coe's foolish generosity had ruined them, etc. Willard Coe smiled and walked away. And now occurred a strange, a very strange thing. If fact were not stranger than fiction we could hardly bring ourselves

to believe this one. But the evidence is absolutely undeniable. Away in the hills a considerable distance from their camp, and walking with his eyes on the ground as a prospector does, Mr. Coe noticed, almost at his feet, a string. He stooped and pulled it. And, lo, and behold, at the end thereof was a sack! And the sack enclosed this: a beautiful meerschaum pipe—kept for twenty-five years afterward—sundry gold coins and at the bottom a number of ounces of gold dust, more than sufficient to repay, twice over, the amount that generosity, patriotism, a warm and strong and tender heart, had compelled its owner to disburse for the sake of those who had served their native land and whose needs appealed to him. It was evident that the deposit was a relic of the past. The pipe alone could identify its owner, and it was kept for twenty-five years that it might do so. Meanwhile Mr. Coe returned, called his partner or associate and paid him all he could claim, showed him the door and bade him a very good day. That was Henry W. Coe to the life, in the one act as in the other.

In those early days of mining in California scientific mining was an unknown art. Machinery had to be ordered in London and shipped around Cape Horn. This required nearly two years. In the meantime Mr. Coe, who had determined to engage in the business of providing this, settled in San Francisco as a purchasing agent for miner's supplies. He was eminently successful. Not until 1858 did he revisit New York. He did so then on a mission of no small importance to himself. He married the lady of his choice, Miss Hannah Huntington, of the distinguished New York family of that name, who had waited for him nineteen years. She had had many advantageous and flattering offers, for she had something to bring men to her feet. But through all those years she remained true to her first love. A finer testimony of his worth and her own would be difficult to imagine.

When Mr. Coe returned to California with his bride he found that Alvinza Hawyard, profiting by the crude state of the then existing mining law, had taken possession of his mine and was taking from it monthly a fortune. Happily Mr. Coe possessed an ample fortune of his own, as did his bride in her own right. They were both soon weary of contention; and weary of the sand-hills and hurly-burly of the town by the Golden Gate. The country had more attractions to offer. And so they came to San Jose, where Mr. Coe purchased the beautiful section then and still known as "The Willows." Here he built a beautiful country seat, the hospitality of which was nowhere surpassed. At large expense he cleared an extensive tract, planting it to orchards and hop fields. The size of the fruit and the phenomenal yield attracted world-wide attention, and caused San Jose to be known as the Garden City of the Golden state. Mr. Coe was the first extensive shipper of fruit and hops to New York, Liverpool and Australia. The Central Pacific received its first consignment of freight from San Jose from Mr. Coe.

Nor did fruit culture alone absorb this man of seemingly tireless energy and enterprise. The first tobacco grown in California and the first silk grown and manufactured from the native product of the United States

were grown and manufactured at "The Willows," the silk being made up into a beautiful flag presented to Congress in 1872. This flag was afterward exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia; at the World's Fair in Chicago; and is on exhibition to-day in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The experiment demonstrates the possibility of silk culture in the Santa Clara valley, both soil and climate being admirably adapted to the mulberry and cocoon. But cheap labor is essential, and cheap labor is not easily secured in California.

Nor was Mr. Coe's industry to be restricted to fruit growing or silk producing. As a grower of hops he was extraordinarily successful. He was the first to use sulphur in bleaching hops and fruit. This process, which renders both bright and attractive in appearance, is universally employed to-day. Men traveled expressly from Europe to purchase hops from Mr. Coe at "The Willows," his being declared superior to any grown elsewhere in any land.

But "The Willows" were to see a change. With all the success that attended his efforts here Mr. Coe suffered heavy losses by fire and by the failure of a large mining enterprise in which he was heavily interested. This induced him to part with all his property in "The Willows" after holding it for fifteen years. The estate brought (it was 1873) seven hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Its rental value paid the interest, at two per cent, which was then legal rate, on the entire amount. Thereafter Mr. Coe led a retired life in the lovely San Felipe valley, a fit haven of rest, among the beauties of nature, where he had often expressed the wish that the evening of his life might be spent until its close. Surrounded by all who were dearest to him, the end came fittingly at sunset on Wednesday, the 7th of June, 1896, and Henry Willard Coe passed away without the slightest semblance of a struggle.

Thus ended a varied and worthy life. Whether considered as the young captain of industry with Chandler in Detroit, when Chicago was yet but a village; the merchant of his native Northwood; the enterprising cotton manufacturer of Cooperstown, New York; the pioneer crossing the plains and braving their dangers of every kind, in 1847; the voluntary schoolmaster of Oregon City in the days of its foundation, exploring the Columbia; fighting, where all were heroes, in the battles of the terrible Indian war; migrating, a leader ever, from Oregon to California overland; whether considered as a miner or a merchant of the Golden state, in the hills or in the city; or whether remembered finally as a pioneer orchardist of Santa Clara valley, bringing to San Jose its title of "The Garden City," the first of its hop growers and silk producers; in whichever way and at whatever time of life, recalled, Henry Willard Coe will ever stand to all who knew him or who learned his story as one of the highest types of the American gentleman, the enterprising, fearless, generous, high-minded and public-spirited citizen. It is to such men as he that the country really owes what is best in its character and achievements.

One word more before bringing this monograph or memoir to a close. In presence, Mr. Coe was slightly over six feet. He was a man of striking

dignity, but of most kindly manner. He was exceptionally well read. His memory was remarkable; and he retained his faculties up to within an hour of his death. He was charitable to a degree, as his story has evidenced. His reminiscences, had they been collected, would have made a most interesting volume. He remembered perfectly General LaFayette's visit to this country. He and his brother Eben had stood watching on the banks of the Hudson when Fulton ran his steamer on its waters. He knew San Francisco when it contained a population of only five hundred. He was fond of dwelling upon the marvelous development of science that he had seen take place within his own lifetime. He was broad-minded in all things and rejoiced in progress of every kind. Mr. Coe was survived by his widow, a native of New York, for four years. She died beloved by all, as she had lived. Her womanly graces and her great kindness of heart had endeared her to kinds and conditions of people from the moment she made her home among them. Two sons of her union with Mr. Coe survive them both. The habitual residence of one, H. W., Jr., is a magnificent ranch owned by both brothers in the San Felipe valley. Mr. Charles W. Coe is a resident of San Jose, having purchased the home of the late General Henry M. Naglee, one of the most beautiful places to be found anywhere, trees of almost every clime in the world heightening the loveliness of lawns and grounds laid out with great artistic skill. This lovely home has a mistress worthy of it, Mr. Coe having married in 1901 Miss Leontine Carteri, a native of Santa Barbara and a granddaughter of the first English settler in southern California, William D. Foxen, who, in 1836, built the first ship in California. Mr. Foxen it was, also, who saved General Fremont's small body of troops from annihilation by guiding them over the mountains instead of journeying through the Golata Pass, where destruction awaited them at the hands of General Castro.

Two beautiful boys, Eben and Willard, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Coe, and they bid well to perpetuate physically and otherwise the best traits of the stock from which they sprang.

IN MEMORIAM.

Sleep in peace, thy days are ended,
Where tower the everlasting hills.
Sleep in peace, who aye ascended.
Thy requiem chant the mountain rills.
Sleep in peace!

Sleep in peace, the World was better,
For what thy life to that World gave.
Sleep in peace, Mankind thy debtor.
Thy crown:—The light above thy grave.
Sleep in peace.

H. W. C.

JAMES R. LOWE.

James R. Lowe is known as a man of high attainments and practical ability as a lawyer, and as one who has achieved success in his profession. His superior ability has won him marked success, has crowned him with high

judicial honors, and in both political and private life he has won an enviable reputation. A native son of the old Bay state, he was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 25, 1840, a son of James R. and Mary A. (Tucakell) Lowe. The father was a native of England, but came to America when eighteen years of age and took up his abode in Massachusetts, where he became an agriculturist, horticulturist and florist. In 1852, via the Horn, he made the journey to California, and after a short time spent in San Francisco located in San Jose, where he followed the same occupations, and through his instrumentality many of the choicest fruits and flowers now abounding in California were imported into the commonwealth. His death occurred in San Jose in 1874, while that of his wife took place in this city in 1862. She was a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and represented an old American family which claimed a direct connection to the celebrated Sherburn family, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and members of this family were prominent in the Revolutionary war.

James R. Lowe received his early mental training under the supervision of his mother, who was a graduate of a college in Newburyport and was a highly cultured lady. Accompanying his parents on their removal to California when eleven years of age, the son James became a student in Gates Institute of San Jose, where he continued his studies until eighteen years of age, and from that time until 1864 was his father's assistant. He then took up the study of jurisprudence, under the preceptorship of Judge Spencer, and in 1865 was elected secretary of the San Jose Fund Commission, who were authorized under the law to dispose of the public lands granted to the pueblo of San Jose by the king of Spain, these lands being disposed of to create a fund for the benefit of the city of San Jose. In 1861 Mr. Lowe was elected city clerk, in which he was the incumbent for two terms. In 1867 appointed by President Johnston as United States Consul General at Tehuantepec, Mexico, returning shortly after owing to the severe illness of his wife. In 1870 he engaged in the practice of law as assistant to Judge Spencer, afterward continuing alone, and since that time has been a continuous practitioner at the bar of San Jose. In 1884 Mr. Lowe was elected state senator on the Republican ticket, and in that session and the extra session following took an active part in irrigation matters. In 1889 and again in 1891 he was made a member of the assembly, and in both of the sessions was chairman of the Republican assembly caucus, which proved him a recognized Republican leader. During the session of 1891 he was appointed chairman of the committee on corporations, which is considered one of the most important committees of the legislature, having to deal with the most intricate and complex questions pertaining to corporate rights, etc. Mr. Lowe was also one of the first trustees of the State Reform School at Whittier, and in 1889 was appointed to select the location for the buildings, equipments, etc., and this is now considered one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States.

The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, four sons and a daughter, are as follows: Ralph A., now of Los Angeles county, Alexander F., Duncan, Eleanor and Edmund.

DANIEL LUCE.

Daniel Luce, a capitalist whose judicious investment and capable control of business interests have won for him a position of prominence among the strong financial men of central California, now makes his home in Haywards. He was born in Williamstown, Vermont, on the 25th day of May, 1827. His father, Joshua Luce, was a native of the Green Mountain state and was descended from one of four brothers who came from England to America in the early part of the seventeenth century. From them are descended all of the representatives of the family in the new world. In the year 1828 Joshua Luce removed with his family to Ohio, where he continued to engage in farming as a life work until 1842, when he was called to his final rest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Electa Sanderson, was also born in Vermont and was also a representative of an old family that furnished several patriots to the American army in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Luce survived her husband only about four years, and died in 1846.

To the common school system of Ohio Daniel Luce is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was reared upon his father's farm and attended school through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he assisted in the labors of field and meadow until sixteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for four years in Ohio and afterward spent a year and a half in the same pursuit in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1848 gold was discovered in California, creating great excitement throughout the entire country, and Mr. Luce was among those who made their way to the mining regions of the Pacific coast. He started with a party on the 12th of February, 1849, and after a long and wearisome journey arrived at San Francisco on the 20th of November of the same year. For one month after his arrival he worked at carpentering, being employed for nine hours each day at a rate of twelve dollars per day. He afterward went to Redwoods, California, with a number of others and was there employed during the winter. The party afterward made their way to the California mines above Auburn, near Dutch Flat. There Mr. Luce engaged in mining for one summer, after which he returned to Redwoods, where he again followed carpentering. Later he turned his attention to the butchering business at Cold Springs, Amador county, where he continued for one summer. He next purchased cattle, which he took to Redwoods in order to feed them for the market, and while living there Mr. Luce gave his attention to teaming and hauling lumber. He hauled the first lumber ever taken to Oakland, which was used for constructing the first wharf in that city.

On the 1st of June, 1853, Mr. Luce started to return to the east, this time making the journey by way of the isthmus route. He spent the summer there and in the next spring came to California, bringing with him a band of horses and cattle, which he drove across the country in 1854. He then engaged in raising stock about six miles from Haywards, and afterward turned his attention to the manufacture of butter and to general dairying, in which he continued for five years. He was engaged in the manufac-

ture of cheese for about three years, and on the expiration of that period his attention was given to farming and stock-raising. In 1879 he took up his abode at Haywards, where he has since made his home, although for some years thereafter he gave direct supervision to the operation of his ranch. In recent years, however, he has sold that property and his stock, and his time and energies have been devoted merely to the control of his invested interests. In the spring of 1880 he erected a store on Main and B streets in Haywards, and he also built a brick block about eleven years ago. Whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion, being a man of strong purpose who has brooked no obstacles that could be surmounted by persistent effort and stalwart purpose.

On the 15th of January, 1854, Mr. Luce was united in marriage in Washington county, Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth L. Cull, who was born in that state and is a daughter of James Cull, a farmer. Her father belonged to an old American family from Virginia, and he lived and died at the place of his birth, his death occurring on the 12th of July, 1875. Two sons and four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Luce: George P., who is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Daniel, who is recorder in the commissary department on Angel Island; Frances, the wife of Judge Charles Prowse, a real estate dealer and justice of the peace of Haywards, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; and Alice C., who is residing on the Colville Indian reservation above Spokane, Washington; the other children died at an early age.

Mr. Luce is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has remained a resident of California continually since 1849, and few men have so strong and comprehensive a mental picture of the early conditions of the state. He came here when the population was largely composed of those who were attracted by the gold discoveries. There was little recognized government, few improvements, and the towns were very primitive, being largely composed of hastily constructed buildings or tents. He has watched with interest the progress of the state as it has emerged from such conditions, and his influence and aid have long been potent factors for the material development of this portion of California. In his own business career he has exercised sound judgment, strong energy and unfaltering determination, and to-day he is ranked among the capitalists of California, a position to which he has worthily attained and which now enables him in the evening of life to put aside the more arduous cares of a business career and enjoy a well merited rest.

FREDERICK C. TURNER.

Frederick C. Turner, city engineer of Oakland, California, was born in Buffalo, New York, November 11, 1865, son of George M. and Elizabeth (Chester) Turner, both natives of the Empire state, whose parents had located in that state when young.

George M. Turner came to California first in 1851, and was engaged in a manufacturing business here up to 1863, when he returned to New

York. He remained in the east a dozen years, meantime marrying, and in 1875, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, he came back to California to make it his permanent home, and took up his abode in Oakland, where he still resides. He was an accountant for many years, up to 1885, when he retired.

When Frederick C. Turner was one year old his parents moved from Buffalo to Brooklyn, where they remained until he was ten, and where his early education was obtained in the public schools. After coming to California he attended the grammar and high schools of Oakland, and in 1883 entered the University of California, where he remained four years, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1887. After his graduation from the university Mr. Turner was in the employ of the United States government as civil engineer for a short time, then spent one year on a fruit ranch in Placer county, and again entered the government employ, under the United States army engineers, engaged in river and harbor work. When the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted in the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, and was commissioned first lieutenant. Also he was made quartermaster of the Third Battalion. With his command he went to Honolulu, where he was engaged in building the military post Camp McKinley. This work completed, they returned to San Francisco, where Mr. Turner was mustered out in 1899. Immediately after this Mr. Turner went to San Diego and San Pedro, where he was engaged in river and harbor fortification work for a year. Coming back to Oakland, he followed the profession of civil engineer here, and at the general election of 1901 was elected city engineer for a term of two years, at the end of which time he was re-elected for another term, and is now the incumbent of that office.

Mr. Turner is a man of fine physique and has always taken an enthusiastic interest in athletic sports. During his senior term at the university he was captain of and half-back of the college football team. Also he was pitcher of the college baseball nine. His college fraternity is the Beta Theta Pi. Politically he is a Republican.

In January, 1898, Mr. Turner married Miss Elsie B. Lee, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Mr. Henry C. Lee. Mr. Lee was one of the early pioneers of California, coming here in 1850 and following mining and mercantile pursuits for a number of years, up to the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have one daughter, Alice Lee Turner.

HON. JOHN H. MOORE.

Hon. John H. Moore is the Nestor of the Santa Clara county bar, for almost fifty-five years have come and gone since he began practice in San José, having arrived in this city in December, 1849. All through the years he has maintained a foremost place as a representative of the legal interests of this part of the state, and his name is found on the record of the most important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He has been the associate and peer of the most distinguished members of the profession here and is not honored more for the length of his connection with



Jno. A. Moore

the San José bar than for his marked ability and for the eminent success he has won.

Mr. Moore is a native of Callaway county, Missouri, born in February, 1827. He is indebted to the public schools of that state for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, and which were supplemented by study in the Missouri University at Columbia, Boone county, that state. Following his graduation on the completion of his classical course, he entered the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained for a course of lectures and then returned to Missouri, where he continued reading law in the office of the firm of Hardin, Reed & Jones.

In 1849 Mr. Moore started for California, making the journey across the plains with an ox team, and in the summer he reached Hangtown, Eldorado county. The place is now called Placerville, but the early name suggests an event in the history of the locality such as was not uncommon at that time when lawlessness largely prevailed, ere the organization of the county and local government systems. After a short time Mr. Moore went to Sacramento, to San Francisco and then to San José, where he entered upon the practice of law in connection with Hon. C. T. Ryland, one of the distinguished legists of that early day. He has resided continuously in San José since December, 1849, and at different times has been associated in partnership with the following notable members of the California bar: H. A. C. Campbell, Hon. Lawrence Archer, Hon. John M. Williams, Hon. T. H. Laine, Hon. S. J. Leib and D. M. Delmar.

In 1850 Mr. Moore was nominated by the Whig party for the office of county attorney, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He served for one term and was then elected district attorney, in which position he served for three terms, retiring from the office in 1857. In the meantime he was also elected city treasurer and filled that position for several years. On his retirement from the office of district attorney he was elected county judge, and sat upon the bench for four years. In 1860 he was nominated by the Douglas Democrats for the position of state senator, but was defeated by a small majority by Judge A. L. Rhodes. In 1867 he received the Democratic nomination for representative to the state legislature, and was elected by a large majority, serving as a member of the house for two years. He has long been a recognized leader in political circles and has been a most active factor in molding public thought and opinion. He took a very active part in the campaign when Tilden was a candidate for the presidency and was a member of the Democratic state central committee for a number of years. He attended all the state conventions of his party until 1880, when he permanently retired from active participation in politics, although he yet takes a deep interest in the questions and issues of the day and keeps in touch with the advanced thought. He is an ardent admirer of Bryan and of Hearst, believing firmly in the principles which they advocate.

In 1852 Judge Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Chappel, of Callaway county, Missouri, who died in 1857, leaving a son, Howell C., who is now very prominent in city affairs, and is associated in

practice with his father, with offices in the Theater building on First street, in San José. In 1858 the judge was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Price, a daughter of John R. Price and a niece of General Price. To this marriage four children were born, of whom three are living: Gertrude, the wife of W. K. Bean; Maud, now Mrs. H. Sutton Palmer, of London, England; and Bessie, the wife of Herbert Eustace, of San José.

The life record of Judge Moore forms a connecting link between California's early history and the progressive present. Coming to the state in the strength of early manhood, his strong nature, keen insight into conditions and needs, and his deep interest in the public welfare soon enabled him to become an active factor in public life, and a director of public thought and action. He not only gained distinction at the bar but has left the impress of his individuality upon the policy of the commonwealth, especially during the middle portion of the nineteenth century. Crowned with honor and years, he is now spending the evening of life in San José, where he has lived for so many years, and though he has now reached the seventy-sixth milestone he is still an active factor in his adopted city, where he is held in uniform esteem.

ROBERT ADDISON JACKSON.

Robert Addison Jackson is a member of the real estate firm of J. H. Macdonald & Company, of Oakland. This is not only the oldest firm of the city, but also does the most extensive business, and in this connection Mr. Jackson has been largely associated for twenty years with the development and progress of the city. No other one man can have as great an influence in the improvement and substantial upbuilding of a community as can the real estate dealer. If in the conduct of his business affairs he at the same time has regard for the permanent growth and benefit of his locality, he can do a work the influence of which is indeed far-reaching. Mr. Jackson has in his career manifested many sterling qualities, and to-day he is classed among the men who are accorded the honor and respect of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Jackson was born September 20, 1864, in New York city. His father, Peter H. Jackson, also a native of that city, is a representative of an old American family that was established in the eastern metropolis in the early part of the eighteenth century. He came of English and Welsh ancestry. His father, also a resident of New York, died in 1826. Representatives of the name were loyal to the cause of the colonists at the time of the Revolutionary war, but took no part therein, being of the Quaker faith. Peter H. Jackson remained in the east until 1874, when he came to California, locating in Oakland. Here he made his home, but conducted business in San Francisco as a representative of the iron and steel industry. He wedded Miss Mary Cooke, who was born in New York city and was also a representative of good old Revolutionary stock. Her great-grandfather Bremner came from Scotland at the time of the French and Indian war, and

during the period of hostilities which brought independence to the nation he served as one of the minute-men of Jamaica, Long Island. The father of Mrs. Jackson was a representative of an old New York Dutch family. Charles E. Jackson, a brother of Robert A., is a civil engineer of New York city, while Francis D. is Secretary of the Heckla Iron Works of Brooklyn, New York. One brother, Warren A., is deceased, while the fourth, Edwin R., a chemist by profession, is now assisting his father in business. The only daughter of the family is Miss Caroline C. Jackson.

Robert A. Jackson, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the public and high schools of Oakland, concluding his studies in 1883 when nineteen years of age. He has since been engaged in the real estate business, and in 1903 he entered into partnership with J. H. Macdonald, a pioneer real estate dealer in Oakland, and his son, J. A. Macdonald. The business is carried on under the firm style of J. H. Macdonald & Company, and their operations in real estate exceed those of any other firm in the city. They also conduct an extensive insurance business. Mr. Jackson is likewise active in the world of trade, having assisted in the organization of various industrial companies which have contributed in large measure to the business prosperity of Oakland. His ready recognition of opportunity and his dispatch in all business matters have been important elements in the commercial expansion of this portion of the state.

On the 29th of January, 1903, in Oakland, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Mrs. Eleth Hollenback, a native of Niagara Falls, Canada.

MELVIN CANFIELD CHAPMAN.

Melvin Canfield Chapman, a resident of Oakland and one of the scholarly representatives of the bar of central California, was born in Westfield, Illinois, September 5, 1850. His father, Charles DeGrass Chapman, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and was a direct descendant of Robert Chapman, the first settler of Saybrook, Connecticut, who came from England to America in 1636. The grandfather, Constant Chapman, was a continental soldier at the time of the Revolutionary war. The father of Melvin C. Chapman carried on farming and merchandising, and through his activity as a representative of these pursuits provided well for his family. He married Miss Cynthia Palmer, who was born in Durham, New York, and whose father was also a soldier of the continental army, while her great-great-grandfather came from England to America at a very early epoch in the colonial history of the new world. Charles Chapman died in 1877, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1901. In their family were four sons, the brothers of Melvin being Alfred P. and William H., who are resident farmers of Los Angeles county, California; and Edgar C., who is an attorney of San Francisco.

Following the acquirement of his elementary knowledge in the public schools of his native state, Melvin C. Chapman attended a seminary in Onarga, Illinois, concluding his studies there in 1869. He afterward assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. In 1869 he came to Califor-

nia, where he was engaged in speculating in real estate for a number of years, during which time he made some profitable investments. He then took up the study of law under the direction of Henry Vrooman, of Oakland, California, and in 1884 was admitted to practice, since which time he has successfully followed his profession in Oakland. He never enters a courtroom until fully prepared to present his case in the strongest possible light, and in argument he is forceful, his deductions following in logical sequence. His facts are cited so cogently and the reasoning therein presented so clearly that he seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. He has a general law practice demanding an intimate knowledge of every department of jurisprudence, and he is continually adding to his efficiency through reading and research.

On the 21st of December, 1887, in Oakland, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Lillian M. Childs, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of W. W. Childs, a contractor of Oakland. The family is of English lineage, the ancestral home having been established in New Jersey more than one hundred and thirty years ago, and its representatives were connected with the Society of Friends, or Quakers. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapman has been born one son, Melvin C., Jr. In his political views Mr. Chapman is a Republican, strong and earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party and active in its support. In 1889 he represented the fiftieth assembly district in the state legislature of California, at which time his party was in the minority. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Oakland and served for two years, but did not seek re-election. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and endowed by nature with strong mentality he has in the difficult and arduous profession of the law won an enviable place which is indicated by the liberal clientage accorded him.

STAFFORD DEAN WARREN.

Stafford Dean Warren, lately engaged in the real estate business in Haywards, who died March 21, 1904, was born on the 10th of January, 1824, in Canada West, of Dutch and English origin. His father, Levi Warren, was a native of Connecticut and a representative of an old American family that was of English lineage and was founded in the new world in colonial days. Among its representatives were those who fought for independence at the time of the Revolutionary war. In early manhood Levi Warren removed from Connecticut to Canada, where he was married and resided for several years, but he always retained American citizenship. In 1851 he came to California in company with his younger brother, since deceased. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Dean, who was a native of Canada, to which country her parents had removed from Pennsylvania. She was of both Dutch and English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Levi Warren died in the '70s. In the family were thirteen sons and daughters. The living brothers and sisters are Edwin M., who now resides at Pacific Grove, California; and Frank, who makes his home in Wisconsin; Helen, the widow of H. Chaplin, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Emeline, the wife of M. E. Brad-

ley, of Bay City, Michigan; and Mary, the wife of William Vanhoosier, of Haywards.

Stafford Dean Warren pursued his early education in the public schools of Michigan. When he put aside his text-books to master the more difficult lessons of the schools of experience, he first learned the tanner's trade, which he followed in Chautauqua county, New York, until thirty years of age. In 1853 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and Aspinwall, making his way to Alvarado, Alameda county, where he located on a ranch. He secured one hundred and sixty acres of land and continued its cultivation until 1868, when he purchased a tract of land at Haywards that is now a part of the townsite. He thenceforth gave his attention in some degree to agricultural pursuits, although he also extended his labors to other fields of activity. Not long after his arrival on the Pacific coast he went to Nevada county, where he engaged in mining, and spent two or three years in Trinity county in the same pursuit. He continued to make his home in Alvarado, however, until his removal to Haywards. About sixteen or seventeen years ago he began dealing in real estate in this city, and later he formed a partnership with his son E. S. Warren, who returned from New Mexico about five years ago.

On the 7th of July, 1847, in Chautauqua county, New York, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Martha Wright, who was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York. She too belonged to an old American family, whose patriotic devotion to the rights of the colonists was manifested by the active service of some of its members in the American army at the time of the Revolutionary war. Her eldest brother was at one time proprietor of a large temperance house or hotel between Buffalo and Cleveland, which he called "A Wright Temperance House." In 1893 Mr. Warren was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the month of November. Two sons were born of that marriage, the surviving son Edwin Stafford Warren, having been his father's partner in business. Frank W. died at the age of eighteen months. The son is also civil engineer and is superintendent of the San Lorenzo Water Company. He takes an active part in religious work, serving as superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school. He married Miss Clara Leak, of Indiana, and they have two children.

In his political views Stafford D. Warren was an earnest Republican with firm faith in the principles of the party, and served as delegate to county conventions, but the demands of his business were too great to allow him much time or opportunity to engage in political work. He was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and after his removal to Haywards he organized the Good Templars lodge in this place. That fact is indicative of his views upon the temperance question, and he was an effective worker in behalf of the cause. He belonged to the Congregational church, and his life was honorable and upright. His integrity stood as an unquestioned fact in his career. His course was manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and, therefore, his example well worthy of emulation.

COLONEL EDWIN HARVEY McKEE.

Colonel Edwin Harvey McKee, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Sacramento and is also filling the position of labor commissioner, was born in Burlington, Vermont, on the 16th of May, 1847. His father, George McKee, was a native of Ireland and in his boyhood days came to America, arriving in California in 1852, having made the trip westward by way of the isthmus route. His death occurred in this state when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. In early manhood he had married Miss Mary M. Curtis, who was born in Canada and died in California at the age of seventy-one years. The only brother of Colonel McKee is also deceased.

Colonel McKee is indebted to the public school system of Sacramento for the educational privileges he enjoyed, having been brought to the far west by his parents when a lad of only five years. In 1861, when he was fourteen years of age, his father suffered heavy losses because of the floods, and Colonel McKee began to earn his own living and has since been dependent upon his own resources. He pursued a business course in the Sacramento Business College and then began work at steamboating on the river, being thus employed for a year. He afterward served an apprenticeship to the iron-molder's trade in 1864 and followed that pursuit until March, 1877. In the latter year he was elected to the position of city auditor of Sacramento, and by virtue of his office became ex-officio clerk of the city board of trustees. At each subsequent election until 1891 he was again chosen officer, thus holding the position continuously for fourteen consecutive years, during which time his capability and fidelity were fully demonstrated, while his re-elections indicated the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

During the period of his service he witnessed many improvements in the city, and the Fowle bonds and the fire department bonds were called in and thus a great indebtedness was discharged. A vast amount of improvement was done in the streets and bonds were issued for the payment of one-fourth of the street improvements. On the expiration of his term of service in 1891 Colonel McKee began dealing in wood, coal, hay and grain at No. 1205 Second street. He conducted that enterprise for a year and then sold out, after which he began working as a solicitor in connection with the Record Union, being employed in that way until 1893. In the same year he was again called to public office, being elected the first city tax collector under the new charter of Sacramento. He served for the years 1893-4 as collector of all revenues of the city. In 1895 he again resumed work at the iron-molder's trade, which he followed for two years, and in 1897 turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business at No. 1025 Fourth street, where he has since been located. In this connection he has secured a good clientage and not only negotiated many important real estate transfers, but also writes a large amount of insurance annually.

Colonel McKee has taken a very active interest in political affairs as a supporter of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to city and county conventions. He served as city auditor from 1877 until 1891, as



E. H. McKee

before stated, but this has not covered the extent of his public service, for in many other ways he has rendered effective aid to Sacramento. He belonged to the paid fire department of the city and was foreman of Engine Company No. 1, at the time he was elected auditor. He then resigned his position with the fire department. He was appointed free labor commissioner in the Sacramento city free labor bureau by Mayor George H. Clark on the 15th of December, 1903, to serve for a term of two years, being the first commissioner appointed, and he is now acting in this capacity. He has also rendered military aid to his state, having enlisted about 1864 in the state militia. He held successively the positions of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and major, this covering eight years, at the end of which time he was elected lieutenant colonel, and he is now on the retired list with that rank. He tendered his services for the Spanish-American war, but the recall of the troops made it impossible for him to do active military work in the field.

On the 10th of June, 1869, in Sacramento, occurred the marriage of Colonel McKee and Miss Emeline L. McKee, who, though of the same name, was not a relative. She was born in Philadelphia and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Homer L., who is now assistant manager of the Sunset State Telephone Company of Sacramento; Evelyn M.; and Edna M., who is now principal of the Elk Grove high school. Mr. McKee is well known in fraternal circles, being a popular and valued representative of several organizations. He is a Past Sachem of Owasso Tribe No. 39, I. O. R. M.; and is a Past Chief Ranger of Court Sacramento No. 12, A. O. F. of A.; is a Past Chancellor of Columbia Lodge No. 42, K. of P.; belongs to the Woodmen of the World; and to the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he has membership relations with Washington Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M.; Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Sacramento Council No. 1; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Islam Temple of the A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. The same spirit of fidelity has characterized his entire career, whether in business, in political or military circles, and his many sterling traits have been the means of winning for him the respect and regard of a large circle of friends.

JAMES H. OGIER.

In taking up the personal history of James H. Ogier we present to our readers the life record of a man who by strong purpose, unflinching energy and powers of keen discrimination worked his way steadily upward from humble surroundings until large worldly successes crowned his efforts, and who at the same time commanded the respect and confidence of all by reason of his fidelity to upright principles. He lived for many years in California, coming to this state in 1851, and bravely met the conditions of pioneer life at that day, while as the years advanced he kept pace with the progress of the times.

Mr. Ogier was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born on the 28th of March, 1830. His father, John Ogier, was born on the island of Guernsey

in the English channel and came to America with his parents when nine years of age, the family home being established in Maryland. There after attaining to years of maturity he engaged in business as a gardener, and he met and married Miss Elizabeth Hargest.

Their son, James H. Ogier, was reared in Baltimore and acquired his education in the public schools. He worked with his father until twenty-one years of age and was early trained to the value of industry, economy and integrity in the active affairs of life. In July, 1851, he started for California, being at that time twenty-one years of age. He arrived on the 2d of August at San Francisco and at once made his way to the Santa Clara valley. There he was employed by others for a brief period, but in 1852 he purchased an interest in three hundred acres of land situated about three miles north of San Jose. In this enterprise he prospered and was later enabled to purchase his partner's interest. Devoting his energies to farming he continued in that pursuit until 1870, after which he gave his energies almost exclusively to the raising of fruit for the purpose of making shipments to the eastern markets. This business he conducted on an extensive plan. In 1868 he established a dairy business, which is still in operation. In view of the fact that he commenced his business career empty-handed his success is all the more remarkable, and his record must prove an inspiration to many a young man when starting out, as he did a few years ago, with no capital save brains, integrity, determination and perseverance. Though no land is richer in opportunities or offers greater advantages to its citizens than America, success is not to be obtained through desire, but must be persistently sought. In America "labor is king" and the man who resolutely sets to work to accomplish a purpose is certain of success if he will but persevere in the course that he has marked out. This Mr. Ogier did, and his business record excited the admiration and won the respect of all.

In May, 1866, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Margaret Branham, a native of Fulton, Missouri, and a daughter of Isaac and Amanda (Bailey) Branham, who came to California in 1846, bringing with them their four children. They traveled with the famous Donner party, but Mr. Branham refused to take the Headspeth cutoff as a number of the party did with such disastrous results. He followed, instead, the old traveled road and eventually arrived in safety, coming through Sacramento and reaching San Jose mission on the 1st of December, 1846. He established his home near San Jose and was engaged in farming in that locality up to his death. He was also identified with mining interests in California and Mexico, and the extent of his business operations made him a leading representative of industrial interests in this part of the state. In public affairs he was also prominent and influential, and for many years his influence was a potent factor in molding the public life of San Jose. He had no political aspirations for himself, preferring to devote his time and energies to his private business interests, and thus he always refused public office, save when he served for one term as supervisor. He was noted for his love of hunting, and his gun was frequently his companion in many an outing, and he kept a pack of from ten to twenty-five hounds. In his family were three sons and three daughters.

Of Mr. Ogier's children, the son John now has the active management of the orchard and farm, while Lee has charge of the dairy business.

Mr. Ogier served for two years as a director of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society and was also a director of the San Jose Savings Bank. While on a visit to his old home in Baltimore in 1885 he died in that city, on the 7th of May, but his remains were brought back to San Jose and interred in Oakhill cemetery. Although he came to California a poor man he was at the time of his death possessed of a considerable fortune. Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to spare, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizen. Such a one was Mr. Ogier, whose whole career both business and social served as a model to the young and as an inspiration to the aged. He possessed strong domestic tastes, and while he accomplished much in the business world and ratified his friendships by kindly sympathy and thoughtful consideration for others his greatest love was reserved for his family.

HIRAM C. SMITH.

The day of small things is past and the era of gigantic undertaking is upon us. In control of mammoth enterprises are men of master minds with ability to plan and perform, with power to recognize from the beginning what the result will be and to mould circumstances and conditions to their own interest. In this way have been developed splendid enterprises that have contributed to the commercial prosperity of the entire country. In business circles of the Pacific coast Hiram C. Smith occupies a foremost position as one who has taken a most important part in the development of the lumber industry of this section of the country.

A native son of Wisconsin, he was born in Manitowoc, in 1849. His father, Perry P. Smith, was born in Pennsylvania and was married to Esther A. Champlain, whose birth occurred in Vermont, both being representatives of old families whose ancestral history was of long and close connection with American development and progress. For many years Perry P. Smith was an extensive operator in the lumber industry in Wisconsin, but with his wife is now living a retired life, in Manitowoc, where they first settled on emigrating westward in 1836.

Hiram C. Smith pursued his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and of Chicago, Illinois, and at the age of sixteen years entered the business world, becoming a bookkeeper in a general mercantile establishment in Lacon, Illinois, where he remained until 1871. He spent the two succeeding years in Kansas and Texas, where he was engaged in the stock business, and in the spring of 1874 he came to California, where he entered the employ of Murphy Brothers, being engaged in lumbering on the Russian river. There he continued until the spring of 1876. He then took charge as superintendent of the business of the Russian River Land & Lumber Company at Tyrone, and during his residence there was married. In the spring of 1877 he joined Austin D. Moore in the establishment of a lumber business at Stockton, California, under the name of Moore & Smith.

They operated on an extensive scale, establishing the first large lumber yards between Stockton and Bakersfield. In 1880 they purchased the Port Discovery sawmill on Puget Sound and established a yard in San Francisco as their distributing point. In 1888 they purchased a large tract of land, comprising about forty thousand acres of timber, in Fresno county and began the construction of the fifty-four mile flume from the mountains to Sanger, where they erected a large manufacturing plant, investing one million two hundred thousand dollars in this enterprise. At the same time they were operating all of their other interests. In 1891 they closed down their Port Discovery mill and in 1893 closed out their business at Stockton. The following year, owing to the great financial panic which overspread the country and the hard times consequent thereto, the firm made an assignment of all of their interests, thus bringing to a close their extensive business. The banks to whom they assigned appointed Mr. Smith as general manager to run the business, and he occupied that position until 1897, when he resigned and went to Mexico. There he engaged in buying and selling timber lands, and in this undertaking he was very prosperous. He not only recouped, but more than regained his former losses, and one of the first things he did was to return to California and settle all of his personal obligations with accrued interest. This is certainly indicative of high business ideals and honorable principles and is in harmony with his entire course throughout an active business career. He still holds more than three hundred thousand acres of valuable timber lands in the states of Durango and Guerrero, Mexico.

In February, 1902, he returned to San Francisco and, associated with some eastern friends, he purchased the business of the Pacific Lumber Company and also invested in other timber holdings in Humboldt county, the purchases amounting to three million dollars in cash. This company operates the lumber mill at Scotia, which is the largest redwood mill on the coast, having a capacity of sixty million feet of lumber per annum, in addition to a large output of shingles, running about seven hundred thousand per day. In this enterprise employment is furnished to one thousand men, and the company is now erecting a mill at Fresh Water, Humboldt county, which will have a capacity of fifty million feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Smith is president of both the Pacific Lumber Company and the Fresh-water Lumber Company, the business being owned by the same parties, although for convenience sake it is conducted under the two names and the two enterprises are separate and distinct from each other.

To those familiar with the career of Mr. Smith it would seem trite to say that he has risen from a humble position to rank among the millionaire lumber merchants of the country, but it is only just to say this in a record that will descend to future generations. His business history is such as any man might be proud to possess, for not only has he risen from humble surroundings to the plane of affluence, but has throughout the period of his connection with industrial and manufacturing interests made for himself a name that is above reproach. He has never incurred an obligation that he has not met or made an engagement that he has not filled, and while his

labors have extended to the development of important and mammoth industries on the Pacific coast he has at the same time demonstrated his power to successfully handle the most intricate business problems and to control mammoth undertakings by his keen foresight, executive skill and splendid powers of management.

WILLIAM B. BOSLEY.

William B. Bosley was born May 9, 1865, in Livingston county, New York. His parents were Daniel B. and Margaret M. Bosley. He attended the public schools and prepared for college at the State Normal School at Geneseo, New York. In 1892 he graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1894 took the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Yale Law School. He came to San Francisco in September, 1894, and soon afterward was admitted to the bar of California and began the practice of the law. From August, 1895, until the end of the college year in May, 1899, he served as assistant professor of law in the Hastings College of the Law, and at the same time engaged in the practice of his profession. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to his law practice. During the college years 1901-2 and 1902-3 he gave a single course of lectures on the Law of Real Property at the University of California. He is now the attorney for the California Gas and Electric Corporation and allied corporations. He has always taken an interest in politics, and, during the campaign preceding the state election in 1902, he served as a delegate to the state convention and as a member of the state central committee of the Democratic party. He is now, as he has been for several years, one of the trustees of the Bar Association of San Francisco.

JOHN JAMES TULLY, M. D.

Although a native of Massachusetts, Dr. John James Tully has been identified with California nearly all his life, and for the past ten years has been a member of the medical fraternity of Stockton.

It was in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in July, 1862, that Dr. Tully was born, son of John and Catharine (Quinn) Tully. His parents, natives of Ireland, came to this country in childhood, the parents of each settling in Massachusetts, where they were reared and married. John Quinn, the doctor's grandfather, came to California in 1849 and settled on a tract of land a few miles from Stockton, where he engaged extensively in farming and the dairy business. And in 1863 John Tully and his family joined Mr. Quinn in the Golden state, soon taking up his abode in Stockton, where he engaged in a real estate and brokerage business.

John J. Tully received his education in the public schools of Stockton and San Francisco and at St. Mary's College in the latter city, from which institution he received the degrees of M. A. and B. A. At the age of twenty-one years he entered Cooper Medical College, where he graduated in 1886, immediately after which he accepted the position of surgeon of the Sierra Buttes Mining Company, at Sierra City, Sierra county, California.

He spent nearly four years in the employ of this company. Returning to San Francisco, he practiced for a year and a half in that city and then came back to Stockton, opening an office here for the practice of medicine in 1893. Dr. Tully is a member of the San Joaquin County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and takes a pride in keeping himself posted along the lines of his profession.

He married, in 1887, Miss Emily G. Learned, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Alfred Learned, an early settler of California and descended from ancestors whose identity with this country dates back to colonial times. Mrs. Tully is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and a Colonial Dame, belonging to the New York Chapter. The Doctor and Mrs. Tully have three children, Eugenie, Jasper and Genevieve. Dr. Tully is a member of the Elks. His political creed is that of the Republican party.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART BEEDE, M. D.

The medical fraternity of Stockton, California, includes among its most prominent and highly respected members the subject of this review—Dr. William Morris Stewart Beede.

Dr. Beede was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, April 22, 1865, son of John E. and Elizabeth (Stewart) Beede, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of New York, both descended from Revolutionary ancestors. Mrs. Beede's great-grandfather, Robert Morris, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was a sister of United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada. John E. Beede was a civil and mining engineer by profession and was for many years actively identified with the mining and civil engineering interests of the western states, he having come to California in 1865.

In 1869, at the age of four years, William M. S. Beede accompanied his mother and sister to California and the family home was established first in Eldorado county, in the mining districts. Later they removed to San Jose, where the subject of our sketch began his education in the public schools. His medical education was received in the University of California, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. Immediately afterward he was appointed house surgeon in the City and County Hospital of San Francisco, a position he filled one year, and following which he came to Stockton and entered upon the practice of his profession. Here he soon won the confidence of the people and established a successful practice, and here he has continued his residence up to the present time, being absent at intervals, however, engaged in work along the lines of his profession. He spent 1896 and 1897 in San Francisco; was instructor in surgery in the University of California and at the same time practiced medicine in company with Dr. R. Beverly Cole, formerly president of the American Medical Association. In August, 1897, he went to Hong Kong, as United States consular surgeon, and was there at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. While serving in this capacity he assisted in bringing about a meeting between Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, and Commodore Dew-



W. M. & Beede

ey. While in Manila Dr. Beede was chief surgeon of the National Red Cross Society. He established two hospitals for this society and was on the visiting staff of the San Juan de Dios Hospital. After a year and a half of active service, he was taken ill and spent three months in the Spanish Hospital, at the end of which time he returned to San Francisco and to his home in Stockton.

Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in local and state politics. In 1888-90 he was coroner of San Joaquin county. Also he served as chairman of the Democratic city central committee of Stockton and as presiding officer at various conventions, and is at present writing chairman of the Democratic county central committee of San Joaquin county. At the Democratic state convention held at Santa Cruz, August 22, 1904, Dr. Beede was nominated as an elector of president and vice-president of the United States.

Dr. Beede is a member of the Masonic order and the W. O. W. And the medical organizations with which he is identified are as follows: American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of California, San Joaquin County Medical Society, Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of California, San Francisco County Medical Society, and Hong Kong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association. At this writing he is a teacher of anatomy in the St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses at Stockton.

Dr. Beede married, in 1896, Miss Virginia Foote Aldrich, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Judge Louis Aldrich, one of the early pioneers of California, who came here from Georgia in 1849, and was one of the first superior court judges in Sacramento. Mrs. Beede's mother was a daughter of Governor and United States Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, who defeated Jefferson Davis for the governorship of that state, known in history as diplomat, jurist and litterateur, and a sister of the late Hon. W. W. Foote of San Francisco, U. S. District Judge H. S. Foote, Mrs. William M. Stewart of Nevada, and Mrs. J. West Martin of Oakland.

THOMAS OLIN CRAWFORD.

Thomas Olin Crawford, county superintendent of schools for Alameda county, California, has been for many years engaged in educational work.

Mr. Crawford is a native of New England. He was born at Hampden, Maine, November 6, 1846, son of Thomas and Thankful D. (Johnson) Crawford, both natives of Maine, the former of Scotch-Irish descent and the latter of English. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors came to this country at an early day and the Johnsons were represented in the Revolutionary war. His father died in the prime of life, in 1852; his mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Both were teachers in the public schools of Maine for many years.

Mr. Crawford received his early education in the public schools of Brunswick and Harpswell in Cumberland county, Maine, and later was a student at Wesleyan Seminary and at Westbrook Seminary. In the fall of

1865, following in the footsteps of his worthy parents, he began teaching, and for three years taught school in his native state. He came to California in 1869 to accept the principalship of a school in San Joaquin county. From 1876 to 1886 he was principal of Lincoln School, Oakland. In 1886 he was elected superintendent of the "Home for the Blind" at Oakland, a position he filled two years, resigning it in order to establish a private school for manual training. He was connected with this manual work until January, 1899, when he was elected principal of the Prescott grammar school of Oakland. Subsequently he was transferred to the Lincoln grammar school, and not long afterward was elected to his present position, that of county superintendent of schools for Alameda county. In 1883, Mr. Crawford took up the study of law, and completed the course in Hastings College of Law. In 1886 he received the degree of LL. B. and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state of California. Subsequently he received licenses from the district court, the circuit court and the supreme court of the United States. In 1886 he was graduated from the University of California.

In 1871 Mr. Crawford married Miss Lucy E. Stoddard, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Eben and Lucy Stoddard. They have one daughter, Eva Ella, who is now her father's assistant in his work. Naturally she inherits a love for educational work, her father and her grandfather and grandmother before her having had successful careers in this line.

Mr. Crawford has membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, and Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he is a Democrat. He has always taken an interest in both local and state politics and his party has had in him an enthusiastic supporter.

THOMAS P. TISDALE, M. D.

One of the pioneer physicians of Alameda county, California, is found in the subject of this sketch, Thomas P. Tisdale, M. D., of Alameda. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this county since 1876, when he located in Oakland.

Thomas P. Tisdale was born June 30, 1830, at Simcoe, Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Price) Tisdale, both natives of Norfolk county and descended from ancestors long resident in western Ontario. Ephraim Tisdale was a man of prominence, identified with the lumber and farming interests of the county, and was an active participant in the rebellion of 1837. In his family were seven sons and two daughters, and all but four are still living in Canada; James, William, Mary F., Alonzo, David. Colonel David Tisdale has been a member of the Ottawa parliament for many years and is one of the most prominent men of Norfolk county.

The education of Thomas P. Tisdale was begun in the public schools of Simcoe, his native town. For a time he continued his studies under the tutorage of the Rev. Francis Evans, and next he entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where he took a four years' course. From 1856 to 1858 he

was a student in the Western Medical College, Ohio, graduating the last-named year. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course in medicine at Buffalo, New York, and also one in New York city, thus thoroughly equipping himself for his chosen profession. Previous to his location in California in 1876, as above stated, Dr. Tisdale practiced his profession in the various places where he lived, including Elmira, New York; Canada; Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Sandwich Islands. After two years' residence in Oakland, Dr. Tisdale moved to Alameda, where his successful practice continues to the present time, and where he ranks with the few surviving pioneer physicians of the county.

Dr. Tisdale married, in 1855, Miss Flora Lewis, a native of Auburn, New York, a daughter of John C. Lewis and a sister of Dr. Dio Lewis, the celebrated lecturer and writer. They are the parents of four children, namely: Charles L., M. D., associated in the practice of medicine with his father; Louise L., wife of the Rev. J. Cummings Smith, pastor of the Tabernacle church, Indianapolis, Indiana; Dio, a promising young physician, who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Blanche, a student of music and dramatic art.

Dr. Tisdale has always shown an interest in political affairs, both local and state, and has given his support to the Republican party. He has long been a worthy member of the Masonic order.

SAMUEL HENERY.

The building interests of Stockton, California, have a prominent factor in Samuel Henery, one of the leading contractors of the city.

Samuel Henery was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1842, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Henery, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. Henry Henery came to this country when a boy, was reared on a farm, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, where his life was passed in agricultural pursuits.

On his father's farm Samuel's boyhood days were passed, attending the country schools during the winter months up to the age of fourteen years. He then became an apprentice to the machinist's trade. He was employed as a machinist when the Civil war came on, and when a call was made for volunteers in 1861 he was among the first to respond. He was in Company E, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Regiment, for three months, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted, this time in the United States navy, in which he served, in the steam engineering department, until the close of the war.

In 1866 Mr. Henery came to California. After a few years spent in San Francisco he moved to Stockton, which has since been his home. For eighteen years he was engaged in steamboating on the river between Stockton and San Francisco. He sold his steamboat interests in 1890, and in 1891 was elected superintendent of streets in Stockton, which position he filled two years, at the end of which time he was appointed chief of police, for a term of two years. Retiring from the police force, Mr. Henery formed

a partnership with W. R. Clark and engaged in contracting and building, in which he has continued up to the present time. This firm has erected many of the attractive homes and substantial business blocks of the city, among them being the Clark & Henery block, recently erected and one of the finest in Stockton.

Mr. Henery married, in 1873, Mrs. Wilcott, a native of Maine. He harmonizes, politically, with the Republican party, and, fraternally, with the Masons and the Elks.

ROBERT E. MOTT.

Robert E. Mott, president of the Alameda Land Company, operating in San Francisco and other cities bordering on the Bay of San Francisco, has been prominently identified with the building interests of this locality for a number of years.

Mr. Mott is a native of San Francisco. He was born September 1, 1864, son of Elijah and Mary (Meehen) Mott, both natives of New York state and representatives of families long resident of America. Elijah Mott came to California, in 1850, by way of the isthmus route, and for many years he was chief engineer of the California Navigation Company. He was lost at sea on the Brother Jonathan, in 1865.

Robert E. Mott received his education in the public schools of his native city. Leaving school at the age of seventeen he engaged in the artificial stonepaving business, in which he continued for ten years, and during that time put down a large percentage of the paved streets in Alameda county. In 1892 he turned his attention to dealing in real estate and erecting buildings, at Alameda and Oakland, under the name of the Alameda Land Company, of which he is president, and during the dozen years in which this company has done business it has built over a thousand homes in Alameda, Oakland, Berkeley and San Francisco. Mr. Mott is also president of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, with office and yards at Adams Wharf, Oakland.

January 23, 1902, he married Miss Jessie Wall, a daughter of General J. G. Wall, a pioneer of San Francisco and a member of the firm of Hobbs, Wall & Company, box manufacturers of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have one daughter, Miss Jessie.

Mr. Mott belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and to the Masonic order. Politically he is a Republican, taking an active interest in both local and state politics. He was three years engineer for the state printing office, being appointed to the position under Governor Bartlett's administration.

JOHN G. JURY.

John G. Jury, lawyer and writer of San Francisco, was born on the 23d of August, 1866, at Houghton, Michigan, and is the eldest of three sons and two daughters born to John G. and Elizabeth J. Jury. His parents were natives of England, the father coming to America in his boyhood days, and later returning to his native land, where he was married. He then



John E. Gury

brought his bride to the new world, settling in Michigan in 1865. He was one of the California argonauts attracted to this state during the early period of its mining development. The year of his arrival in California was 1852, at which time he made his way to the mining districts, and throughout his entire life he has been connected with this department of business activity. As the years advanced his labors brought to him a competence that now enables him to live retired, his home being in San Jose, California. His second son, Richard H. Jury, is now editor and proprietor of the *San Mateo Leader*, of San Mateo, California, and a member of the California legislature, being the representative from the Fifty-third assembly district. Joseph A. is connected with mining enterprises in Alaska, being now in charge of a mine on the Koyokuk River, a branch of the Yukon river. Emily E. Jury is the wife of Ernest Henderson, of San Jose, California. Lillian A. is the wife of John Dudfield, president and manager of the Dudfield Lumber Company, of Palo Alto, California.

John G. Jury spent his early boyhood days in New Jersey, having moved to that state from Michigan in 1868, and there first entered the public schools. In 1875 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Nevada, the family home being established at Eureka. There he continued his studies until 1884, when his parents came to California, settling at San Jose. He then became a student in the public schools of that city, and later was graduated at the State Normal School with the class of 1889. He then turned his attention to teaching school, which profession he followed for three years. During the first year he was principal of the schools of Forest Hill, Placer county, during the second year at Milford, Lassen county; and the third year at Newark, Alameda county. While acting as principal of the last-named place he founded and edited the "*Pacific Coast Teacher*," a magazine published in the interests of the educators of this state. This magazine was subsequently merged into the "*Pacific Educational Journal*." In the meantime Mr. Jury also took up the study of law, regarding teaching merely as a preparatory step to entering upon other professional labor. On the 2d of May, 1893, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of the state, and entered upon the practice of law at San Jose. This he continued until 1901, when he removed to San Francisco, establishing an office in that city, where he has already gained a good clientele. While in San Jose he represented James D. Phelan in his Santa Clara county interests, and was also the legal representative of a number of large corporations. He had charge as lawyer of the estate of Robert Mills, of San Mateo county, which was in litigation for six years and terminated in victory for Mr. Jury's clients. This case was reported in the California reports, Vol. 137, page 298. The decision rendered in this instance will probably do more to discourage attacks by unacknowledged children than any other case which finds mention in the reports of the state. His course in the court-room is always characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicates reserved strength. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously prepares his cases than does Mr. Jury. His handling of a case is always full, comprehensive and accurate, his analysis of the facts is clear and ex-

haustive, and he readily sees the relation and dependence of the facts, and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they intend to prove.

In addition to his legal practice Mr. Jury has been active in connection with literary work, and is a writer of much more than local fame, having been a frequent contributor to newspapers and leading magazines on various subjects. One of his articles that attracted wide attention was that on lynch law in California, published in Shuck's "History of the Bench and Bar of California." In December, 1904, he published a volume of verse, entitled "Omar and Fitzgerald, and Other Poems." The book has been reviewed favorably by critics generally. In further pursuance of his literary endeavors, Mr. Jury, in October, 1903, assumed editorial management of the "Literary West," a magazine of literary discussions and book news, and devoted more particularly to the present activity in literary lines on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Jury has visited many of the oriental countries and other sections of the world, having visited places of modern and historic interest. He in 1901 became interested in shipping in the Philippines, and for a time was managing owner of the Kodiak, a schooner which was chartered by the United States government in the Philippine and coastwise trade. While in the Philippines Mr. Jury spent four months on that vessel, visiting all of the larger islands and many of the smaller islands of the group. During this period Mr. Jury visited many provinces which are not ordinarily frequented or even seen by white men. Journeying thus extensively, he has gained that knowledge and culture which only travel can bring, and his mind is stored with many interesting reminiscences of his trips abroad.

In 1898 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jury and Miss Maude A. Green, a native of California, and then a resident of Santa Clara county, California. Miss Green is the younger daughter of C. W. and Sarah J. Green, a graduate of the Detroit high school and of Leland Stanford University. Her father was formerly a shoe manufacturer and dealer, and is now prominently connected with horticultural interests, owning valuable orchard property in Santa Clara county. To Mr. and Mrs. Jury have been born two sons, John Clare and William Alvan. Mr. Jury is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Grand Fraternity. His political support is given to the Republican party. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the lines of his profession and with comprehensive knowledge of the world and its people, he is a conscientious and successful lawyer, a writer of ability and a man of versatile and genuine worth.

SOL C. MISH, M. D.

Dr. Sol C. Mish, physician and surgeon and specialist, was born and reared in San Francisco and has honored this city by his work as an able and skilful practitioner since he passed from the period of preparation into active

practice. He had a liberal education and the best of opportunities for gaining equipment for his profession, and for some years he has enjoyed a fine practice, principally in gynecology and surgery of the abdomen.

He was born July 29, 1868, being a son of one of the California forty-niners and one of the best known San Francisco business men. His father, Phenes Mish, was a wholesale milliner, and in 1849 came from St. Louis, Missouri, to California. He organized the first lodge of the Order of Druids in this state. He was married in St. Louis in 1850 to Miss Sarah Cohen, and in San Francisco they established an extensive millinery business. After eighteen years they owned and operated four stores in San Francisco, and in 1869 opened a branch house in New York city, closing it out in 1874. Phenes Mish died May 12, 1895, and after his death the business was sold and his wife is now living a retired life. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and was one of the founders of the Sherith Israel Congregation, being its president for eleven years. There were nine children in the family, five sons and four daughters, and one son died at the age of twenty-two and a daughter at the age of eighteen, all the others living at the present writing.

Dr. Mish received his early education in the public schools and at Brewers Military Academy, finishing in 1885. He then entered the medical department of the University of California, from which, in 1890, he went to New York city and became assistant surgeon of the out-door poor at Bellevue Hospital. In 1891 he graduated from the Broome Street Maternity Dispensary, and from there went to Louisville, Kentucky, graduating from the medical school in that city on June 20, 1892. On his return to San Francisco he began the practice of medicine with his office in the Parrott building, from which his practice as a specialist and surgeon has extended to all parts of the city and given him position as a foremost member of his profession.

Dr. Mish is founder of the Elite Gynecological Society, which has a membership of six hundred, and is physician in charge of the same. He is physician of Golden Gate Lodge No. 74, I. O. R. M., and is a member of Bay City Lodge No. 117, Knights of Pythias, and medical examiner for the endowment rank of the order. In politics he is a Republican.

August 25, 1901, Dr. Mish married Miss Wanda Shirek, a daughter of Adolph Shirek, who was a pioneer clothing manufacturer of this city. They have one child, Gladys.

GEORGE ALPERS.

George Alpers began to tread the road to success at a very early age, and from a clerkship in a grocery store advanced by sure and successive stages to control, at the age of twenty, of a business of his own, and he is now the prosperous and well known grocery merchant at the corner of Fifth and Clara streets, San Francisco. Public affairs and politics have attracted some of his attention in the more recent years when his material success was well founded, and he is one of the influential and public-spirited men of San Francisco, having done much for the general welfare and civic improvement of his city.

Mr. Alpers is a thorough American in all but birth and earliest training, although he cherishes fond regard for the fatherland and is prominent in the work of various organizations and clubs bespeaking connection with Germany and its institutions. He was born in Germany, January 5, 1869, and received his education there in the public schools. In 1883, at the age of fourteen, he came to New York city, where he obtained employment as a clerk in a grocery store and laid the foundations for his subsequent mercantile activity. In 1886 he came out to San Francisco, where for several years he was also a grocery clerk. In 1889 he started a business for himself at the northwest corner of Fifth and Folsom streets, but in 1892 sold this store and erected the fine block at Fifth and Clara where he has since conducted one of the best groceries and markets in the city.

Mr. Alpers is a Republican, and since 1898 has taken part in all the political struggles of the party in San Francisco. He played a conspicuous part when the new charter of the city was framed, voted for and passed by the people, taking effect in 1899. His participation in this agitation for improved municipal rule led to his continuance in public life. In 1901 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, and was re-elected in 1903. In 1902 and 1903 he did much toward getting the bond issue before the people and in gaining their favorable vote upon the measure. The city was bonded for nineteen million dollars for the purpose of public improvements, to include streets, sewer system, schoolhouses, a new hospital, and many other things needful for municipal progress. Mr. Alpers affiliates with Herman Lodge No. 127, F. & A. M., and with San Francisco Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.; with Menzonnito Grove of the Order of Druids; with the Norddeutscher Verein, the Germania Club, the San Francisco Schützen Verein, the Germania Shooting Club and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In 1892 Mr. Alpers married Miss Wilhelmina Holst, of San Francisco, and they have two children, George H. and Enit, both attending the Wittier primary school of San Francisco.

CHARLES EDELMAN.

Charles Edelman, a prominent man of affairs of San Francisco and well known in political and business circles, was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, October 3, 1848. He has lived in this country since he was twelve years of age, so that he is a true American in all the best senses of the word. One fact of his career so typical of men of eminence in this free land is that he began to work out his own destiny and depend on his own resources of mind and body almost as soon as he arrived in this country, and from small beginnings progressed by sure steps to be one of the leading men of a great city and a great state.

His father was Albert Edelman, a successful merchant in both Germany and the United States. Charles received his early education in a boarding school in Hamburg, and when twelve years old accompanied his parents to New York city. He soon obtained employment with A. T. Stewart and Company, the largest dry-goods house of the world. He remained with

this firm only a few months, and in July, 1862, at the age of thirteen, enlisted for service in the United States navy. He was on the frigate *Minnesota* and various other vessels, and was mustered out in 1866. This latter year is the date of his coming to San Francisco. For four years he was employed in the postoffice, in the custom house four years, and for the following five years was connected with the office of the chief of police. In 1882 he resigned his position and moved to Tombstone, Arizona, where he was deputy sheriff for some months. In 1883 he returned to San Francisco and entered the mercantile business, retailing cigars and tobacco from three stores. This was a very satisfactory and profitable business, but in 1888 he sold out and then became associated with a San Francisco diamond house as secretary of the company and later as president. In 1894 he resigned the presidency of the company and moved to Orange county, California. On his return to San Francisco in 1898 he entered more actively into political life, and has since been prominently identified with politics and public affairs generally.

Mr. Edelman was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1900. In 1894 and in 1898 he was honored by his party by nomination for the office of state treasurer, and was defeated by only a small majority in a normally Republican state. In 1898 he was a member of the advisory committee that conducted the campaign for the election of Judge James G. McGuire. He has been a notary since his appointment by Governor Gage on April 9, 1902. In 1896 Governor Budd appointed him a member of the Hamburg Exposition commission.

Mr. Edelman is a leading member and worker in secret and fraternal orders. He is a Knight Templar Mason, having taken thirty-two degrees in the ancient order, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past commander of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., and was three times elected a delegate to the national encampment of the Grand Army. On two occasions he served as grand marshal of the Memorial day celebration, was president of the day twice, and once was chairman of the general committee. The direction of this important celebration demands much executive ability and arduous labor, and for his excellent management of affairs in 1903 he was highly commended by a complimentary letter from Mayor Schmidt, dated June 22, which is the only time such a mark of favor and courtesy has been shown by the city's mayor.

In 1890 Mr. Edelman married Mrs. H. E. Eddred, who for a number of years owned and conducted the State House Hotel at Sacramento. She died in November, 1901.

EDGAR REEVE BRYANT, M. D.

Edgar Reeve Bryant, chief surgeon of the Homoeopathic wards of the city and county hospital of San Francisco, has in the practice of medicine attained the prominence and success which in professional circles are granted only in recognition of strong intellectuality, comprehensive understanding of the science involved and accurate application of its principles to the inter-

ests which affect mankind. Dr. Bryant has spent almost his entire life on the Pacific coast, his birth having occurred in Gilroy, Santa Clara county, California, on the 6th of May, 1866. He is a representative of an old American family, his ancestors on the paternal line having been among the first settlers of South Carolina, establishing their home in that colony in 1660. Berryman Bryant, a grandson of William Bryant of South Carolina, a revolutionary soldier and the father of Dr. Bryant, was born in South Carolina and was a graduate of the Botanical Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee, of the class of 1848. In January, 1849, he came to California, and going to the mines realized a fortune in the practice of medicine and surgery. He married Miss Henrietta Frances Reeve, who was a native of Ohio and a lineal descendant in the twelfth generation of the Prince of Orange. She was also connected with the Woolsey family, to which Cardinal Woolsey belonged, and among her ancestors in America were those who espoused the cause of the colonists and fought for the independence of the nation in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Bryant is indebted to the public school system of San Jose county, California, for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed and which formed the basis for further literary study in the University of the Pacific. In that institution he won the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1885, Master of Philosophy in 1888 and Master of Arts in 1903. In the meantime he had begun the study of medicine and was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1889. Subsequently he spent one year, 1889-90, as resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital in New York city and from March, 1890, to May, 1893, in post-graduate work in Europe. In May, 1893, he returned to California, settling in San Francisco, where he has since made his home. Engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, he has won for himself an enviable reputation by his superior skill, by his careful diagnosis of cases and by his ability in administering to the needs of the sick and suffering. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to many medical journals, is identified with various medical societies for the promulgation of scientific knowledge, and is now chief surgeon of the homoeopathic wards of the City and County Hospital. He is likewise professor of surgery and one of the trustees and is registrar of the Hahnemann Medical College at San Francisco; a director of the Pacific Homoeopathic Polyclinic and of the Homoeopathic sanitarium.

Dr. Bryant was married to Miss Betty Tisdale, a daughter of W. D. Tisdale, who for twenty years was president of the First National Bank in San Jose, California. Her mother was Luella Gebhart, a native of Michigan. Mrs. Betty Tisdale Bryant is a descendant of a passenger of the Mayflower, of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Colonial wars, and of Francis Cook, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. They are prominent in the social circles of San Francisco, and Dr. Bryant is actively connected with the club life and with different fraternal organizations here. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, is also a Knight Templar and is surgeon of his commandery. He belongs to the Bohemian

and Union League clubs, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of California Pioneers and the Native Sons of California, and he holds membership with St. Luke's church. The Doctor is a social, genial gentleman, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the state, is charitable and benevolent, and worthy demands of the needy are seldom made in vain. He has a large circle of warm friends, and his friendship is best prized by those who know him best. In his professional capacity Dr. Bryant is known throughout the country, his reputation extending far beyond the limits of his state, an honor to the profession by which he has been especially distinguished.

JOSHUA GRAVES RIDLEY.

Joshua Graves Ridley, who is identified with agricultural and horticultural interests in Santa Clara county and makes his home in San Jose, is a native of Maine, the width of the continent separating his present place of residence from that of his birthplace. He was born on the 30th of May, 1834, in the town of Wayne, Kennebec county, and is a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Graves) Ridley. The father was of Scotch lineage, and the family was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, the first of the name in this country settling in the Pine Tree state. The family undoubtedly sprang from the old Riddell family, very prominent in the reign of Queen Anne, and one of the ancestors was burned at the stake. After the family was established in the new world they became loyal to the cause of the colonists and were identified with the movement for liberty which brought on the Revolutionary war and won the independence of the nation. Daniel Ridley, Jr., the father of Joshua G., was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in Kennebec county, Maine, where he reared his family, numbering nine sons and three daughters.

On the old homestead Joshua Graves Ridley spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and in the winter months he attended school, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the home farm. At the age of twenty-four he came to California, arriving in the spring of 1858. He was attracted by the business possibilities that were being opened on the Pacific coast, and with a young man's desire for rapid advancement he came to this portion of the country and followed the fortunes of mining for some time. He also engaged in ranching in Butte county, remaining a resident of that section of the state until 1883, when he came to Santa Clara county and began the development of an orchard and farm. To this line of activity he has since devoted his energies with good success. His fields are well tilled, his orchards are planted with fine fruit trees and everything about the place indicates the careful supervision and enterprise of the owner, who is a man of thrift and energy and deserves great credit for the success which he has achieved. He is also devoting some time to the breeding of fine trotting stock, making a specialty of the Wilkes horses.

Mr. Ridley was united in marriage to Mrs. Vienna Melissa Ridley, the widow of his brother, Charles Graves Ridley, who had come to California in 1876 and was an orchardist living for a number of years in Santa Clara

county, where he was residing at the time of his death, which occurred in 1885. In the family are three sons and two daughters: Minnie B.; George; Lee; May, and Charles G. Lee married Miss Edna Clinton, a daughter of J. E. Clinton, who was one of the old-time residents of Santa Clara county and a prominent contractor and builder; they have four daughters, Irma, Alberta, Vienna and Minnie. George was married October 2, 1901, to Miss Catherine Meade, a native of the Hawaiian islands, and they have one son, Daniel. May married Carlisle Holmes Loomis, a native of Michigan, May 27, 1902; they have one daughter, Ruth Riddell, born October 24, 1903. During his residence in Santa Clara county Mr. Ridley has made an enviable record as a reliable business man, persevering and enterprising, and in the control of his agricultural and horticultural interests he has displayed good ability, which is bringing to him gratifying success.

JAMES W. BURNHAM.

The history of the pioneer settlement of California would be incomplete without the record of this gentleman, who from the earliest founding of the town has been a prominent factor in its substantial growth and improvement. When California was cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by the long, hot stretches of sand and the high mountains, he made his way across the plains, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home in the far west—rich in its resources, yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red men. In a valuable old document which our subject possesses he is spoken of as an "able seaman" at the age of eleven years, and at twelve years of age he became a California pioneer.

Mr. Burnham was born on Christmas day of 1836, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, his parents being James and Lucy (Varinia) Burnham. Both were natives of the old Bay state and the ancestors of the family had located there in early colonial days. Three brothers of the name of Burnham came to America on the Mayflower, and their descendants became active in shaping the policy of the colony and also took part in the early colonial wars and the war of the Revolution. The ancestral history of Mrs. Lucy Burnham was one of equal remote connection with the development of Massachusetts. Her father was of French lineage descended from the French Huguenots, who came to the new world about 1636. James Burnham, Sr., was a hatter by trade and followed that pursuit in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He first came to California in 1849, accompanied by his son, James W. Burnham, and later the mother and daughter of the family joined them on the Pacific coast. The father died soon after his arrival in California, but the mother lived until 1900, passing away at the very advanced age of ninety-one years. In the family were two daughters, Lucy, who died at the age of ten years; and Sarah, who became the wife of John L. Eckley, of San Francisco, and died in 1902 at the age of seventy years.

James W. Burnham acquired his early education in the public schools of Newburyport, Massachusetts, but his privileges were somewhat limited



Jas W. Burnham

as he left school permanently when twelve years of age. He then went to sea as a cabin-boy for his uncle, Captain William Varinia, his first cruise being to the West Indies. His second cruise was made with another uncle, Captain Nicholas Varinia, on the brig Forrest bound for California. The vessel was loaded with a cargo of general merchandise and sixty passengers. James Burnham and his son, James W. Burnham, being among the number. The ship sprang a leak off the coast of South America and ran into port at St. Catherine, where the vessel was beached and necessary repairs made. While there the passengers had much trouble with the Indians of that locality and when they sailed were fired upon from forts. In rounding Cape Horn the vessel encountered very severe weather, and it was three weeks before they were able to make their way through that treacherous district and out into the calmer waters of the Pacific. In fact, four of the seamen were lost at that point, being washed overboard. However, the vessel proceeded in safety up the coast of South America and North America until reaching San Francisco, anchor being dropped in the harbor, at the corner of what is now Clay and Montgomery streets, on the 6th of July, 1849. The voyage had occupied one hundred and eighty days.

At that early time seamen needed protection from possible seizure by foreign powers and because of this James W. Burnham was granted a certificate which read as follows:

"I, William A. Wellman, deputy collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown, do hereby certify that James W. Burnham, an American seaman, aged eleven years, or thereabouts, of the height four feet one and a half inches, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in Newburyport in the state of Massachusetts, has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed by the Act entitled 'An Act for the relief and protection of American Seamen,' and pursuant to the said act. I do hereby certify that the said James W. Burnham is a citizen of the United States of America. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this twenty-second day of February in the year of our Lord, 1848. W. A. Wellman, deputy collector." Accompanying Mr. Burnham's certificate is an old-fashioned daguerreotype, which shows the boy who was a foremast hand at eleven years of age. Well may he treasure this as a memento of his early adventures.

After arriving in California James W. Burnham and his father started for the mines, taking passage on a small schooner from San Francisco. Proceeding to Sutters' mill they began placer mining, but the exposure and hardships of such a life were too hard for them and after about three months they became ill with chills and fever. Accordingly they returned to San Francisco, and in 1850 started for their old home in New England, embarking on a Chilian vessel for Panama. They then crossed the isthmus by Chagres, and became passengers on a small brig bound for New Orleans. From the Crescent City they proceeded up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Sandusky, Ohio, thence across the country to Buffalo and by Albany and Boston continued their journey homeward to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where they remained until February, 1852. They then again started for

California, the father bringing with him his wife, daughter and son. This time they became passengers on a ship which sailed from Boston, and once more they rounded Cape Horn, eventually arriving safely in San Francisco.

James W. Burnham is familiar with all the pioneer experiences incident to the early development and settlement of California. He was sixteen years of age at the time of his second arrival in this state and for many years thereafter he was an active factor in business life, his efforts proving of value in promoting the development and the improvement of the natural resources of the state. For many years he conducted a carpet and furniture house in San Francisco, and on disposing of that enterprise he purchased Oaklawn fruit farm, comprising thirty acres and pleasantly located about two and a half miles from Santa Clara. He built thereon a handsome residence, which he occupied until 1887. Upon the ranch he made splendid improvements, and it was unsurpassed by any of its size in the valley, being equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences. After selling that property for twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars he returned to San Francisco and built a beautiful residence in Alameda. At the same time he began operating in real estate in connection with F. D. Marsh, and is to-day a representative of that business, buying and selling property and doing a general rental and collection business. The firm has handled much valuable realty, has negotiated many important property transfers and has a large clientele which makes their business profitable.

In 1863 in San Francisco was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Burnham and Miss Sarah J. Gibbons, a native of England. They have become the parents of three children: James G., Genevieve B. and William H. The daughter is now the wife of Fred D. Marsh, who is Mr. Burnham's partner in his real estate operations. The family is prominent in the social life of the city and the hospitality of the best homes of this locality is freely accorded them. Mr. Burnham gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and in Masonry he has attained high rank, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery and also to Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Society of California Pioneers, being its youngest representative of those who arrived in 1849. He belonged to the vigilance committee of 1856, and has ever been found on the side of law and order, standing as a splendid type of the citizenship that promotes the material development, political stability and moral status of a community.

JOHN NICHOLL.

John Nicholl is known in central California as the Duke of Richmond, because he is the founder and practical builder of a town which has already reached quite extensive proportions and promises to be one of the leading industrial centers of this part of the state. His history partakes almost of the nature of the marvelous, so successful has he been in his various enterprises since he came to the west a poor man but a half century ago. He has, indeed, been an important factor in business circles and the splendid results that have attended all of his undertakings have been so marked that

his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this history. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his energy and willing hands to aid him, but with keen discernment he has recognized and improved business opportunities, has guided his actions along modern lines of business development and has found in each advanced stage a broader scope for activity and wider field for the exercise of his splendid ability.

John Nicholl was born in the north of Ireland in November, 1822. His father, William Nicholl, also a native of that country, was at one time a soldier of the English army and died in the year in which his son John was born. The mother, Mrs. Mary Nicholl, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and died in California about 1883. It was in county Antrim, Ireland, that John Nicholl of this review was reared and educated. With the exception of two years at employment in Scotland, he remained a resident of his native land until about twenty-seven years of age, when he determined to try his fortune in the new world, having heard favorable reports concerning its opportunities and advantages. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic in 1849 and for four years was engaged in furnishing stone used in the building of many of the brownstone front residences of New York. He arrived in California in January, 1853, and at that time his cash capital consisted of twenty dollars. He possessed the resolute spirit, however, which is undeterred by any obstacle that can be overcome by determined purpose and honorable effort. He at first engaged in farming at San Leandro, where he remained until 1857. On reaching California he had at once entered into a business arrangement with William O'Connell, who was an active politician in San Francisco and who was tired of ranching, whereby he was to operate the latter's ranch on shares. He did this for two years, during which time he cleared six thousand dollars on wheat. In 1857 he removed to San Pablo and was identified with agricultural interests until 1895. On removing to that place he purchased two hundred acres with the money which he had earned from the sale of his wheat. Early in the '60s he purchased three hundred and sixty acres more adjoining the original tract and in 1867 he went to Ventura county, California, where he invested in one thousand acres of land, constituting a part of a Spanish grant. As opportunity has offered for judicious investment he has taken advantage of it, and in this way has owned and controlled important realty interests. In 1869 he purchased one-quarter of a block on Ninth and Washington streets in Oakland from the late J. E. Whitcher, and in 1876 he erected thereon the first brick business block, costing \$85,000, on Washington street. In 1871 he bought tide lands in San Francisco bay comprising six hundred acres and held them for thirty years, on the expiration of which period he sold to a syndicate at a large profit. During this time Mr. Nicholl was also one of the owners of the famous San Pablo ranch, which was in litigation for thirty-five years in the famous case of Henry F. Emeric versus Henry V. Alvarado, as

administrator of the estate of Juan B. Alvarado. The costs of this suit were more than those of any other land case ever tried in California, and the decree was handed down by Hon. J. C. B. Hebbard in 1891. Upon the settlement of this case Mr. Nicholl, who for thirty-five years claimed and was awarded 400 acres in the San Pablo ranch, took in lieu thereof one hundred and fifty-two and eighty-one hundredths acres at Point Richmond. He believed that the Santa Fe Railroad would be built through that section and his prediction proved true, for in 1898 he sold fifty acres of land to that company for eighty thousand dollars. He afterward purchased two hundred and thirty-six and forty-nine hundredths acres adjoining Point Richmond and laid out the town of Richmond, becoming its founder and builder. He has already erected forty houses of his own upon this tract. There are in all two thousand homes in Point Richmond and the population is now between five and six thousand. Mr. Nicholl has every reason to believe it will become a great manufacturing point. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads have already constructed their lines through the town and the Standard Oil Company has erected one of its largest refineries in the country at that place with an eight-inch pipe line carrying oil a distance of two hundred and twenty miles from Bakersfield to the refinery. This line carries six hundred thousand gallons per day in addition to that brought in by cars. Point Richmond is on the bay thirteen miles from Oakland, has six miles of water front and has excellent natural advantages, while already its material resources have been promoted through the enterprise and activity of Mr. Nicholl and others who have become prominent in business affairs there. The town now contains two daily papers and a bank, called the Bank of Richmond, which was organized in 1901 by Mr. Nicholl and his son John H. with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Nicholl also organized the John Nicholl Company in 1898 with a capitalization of four hundred thousand dollars. This is a close corporation, being composed of father and children. He is also the president of the Richmond Water Company, which started from almost nothing, but is now capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars. This company supplies water to the district of country in and around Richmond and pumps to an elevation of two hundred feet from the artesian wells. It is also a close corporation composed of the members of the Nicholl company and the representatives of the Tewksbury estate. In addition to his many other interests and investments Mr. Nicholl is now engaged in raising lima beans in Ventura county. He has eight tenants upon his land there and derives an annual revenue of six thousand dollars from that source alone.

John Nicholl was married in November, 1853, to Miss Agnes Booth Hodge in New York city, and came to California via Panama with his bride. She was born in the north of Ireland and they traveled life's journey together for about forty-two years, when in 1895 Mrs. Nicholl was called to her final rest. Three sons and five daughters were born of this marriage: John H., born December 15, 1855, in San Leandro, California; Joseph L., a farmer of Contra Costa county, California; William B., a physician of Livermore, this state; Jeanetta, the wife of J. C. Weir, of Vacaville, Cali-

fornia; Mary E.; Hester H.; Lulu G., the wife of A. J. Willson, of Oakland; and Agnes B., the wife of H. F. Clark, of Ventura. The eldest son, now making his home in Oakland, is closely associated with his father in business, being the secretary and manager for the corporations above mentioned. He was married in November, 1889, to Lillie Newton, of Ogden, Utah, who was born in Manchester, England, and is a daughter of Thomas Newton, a velvet manufacturer of Manchester. Three children have graced this marriage: John, who is now in school; and Mazie and Lulu.

Mr. John Nicholl continued to maintain his residence in San Pablo until 1895, when he established his home in Oakland, where he is now living. He belongs to that little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprises, which because of their great scope and the amount of capital involved well entitle him to the name which his fellow citizens have conferred upon him, that of Duke of Richmond. In personal appearance resembling the great Gladstone, before Mr. Nicholl was called the Duke of Richmond his friends nicknamed him Gladstone. For determination and aggressiveness he has had no equal in California. This was shown in the famous San Pablo rancho litigation which lasted thirty-five years. He fought every inch of the way under the most trying opposition and came out the victor. "A child could lead him but no man could drive him." To the future generations his life will be interesting reading. He not only looks like Gladstone, but his career for over fifty years stamps him as being of the Gladstone type.

HUBERT N. ROWELL, M. D.

Hubert N. Rowell, M. D., has for the past fifteen years been a prominent medical practitioner of Berkeley, and also quite influential and active in the public and social affairs of the city. He has devoted himself with much energy and enthusiasm to the study and practice of his profession, and has made a success not only in the practical work of his calling but also in the experimental and research departments of the science, taking much part in the instructional and association work among the medical fraternity of the county and state.

Dr. Rowell was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 20, 1866, being a son of Rev. N. L. Rowell, D. D., and Mary J. (Dickenson) Rowell. His father was a native of New York state and of a very old American family, and his mother was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, representing a family that traced its lineage back to the Plymouth Rock settlers.

Dr. Rowell received his early education in the public schools of New York city. He came out to California in 1881, and in San Francisco attended

the high school and a private college. In 1887 he entered Cooper Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of M. D. After an extensive post-graduate and hospital experience in San Francisco and New York city, he located at 2146 Shattuck avenue in Berkeley, where he has since carried on a very large and profitable practice among the representative citizens of the city. He served as health officer for seven years, and is now a member of the board of health of Berkeley, Alameda county. He is lecturer on the diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco. He is now medical director of the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind of California. He is a member and past president of the Alameda County Medical Association and a member of the Medical Association of the State of California. He is influential in Republican politics, and is a member of the county central committee. He is one of the prominent Masons of the state. He has membership with Durant Lodge No. 268, F. & A. M.; Oakland Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Gethsemane Chapter and the Rose Croix Commandery; DeMolay Council; Oakland Consistory; and the Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1892 Dr. Rowell married Miss Henrietta E. Kingdom, a daughter of Henry Kingdom, a prominent mining operator of Sierra county, California. They have two children, Alice Ruth and Richard K.

HARMON BELL.

Harmon Bell, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, California, dates his birth in Oakland, Alameda county, this state, March 23, 1855, his parents being the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. and Sophia (Walsworth) Bell.

Samuel B. Bell was born in Orange county, New York, and his wife in Cleveland, Ohio, both being descended from Revolutionary ancestors. In 1853, as home missionaries of the Presbyterian church, Dr. Bell and his wife came to California, and he was the first pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Oakland, which he built. He was also one of the organizers and founders of the College of California, now the University of California. His whole life was given to religious and educational work, and he died in 1897, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years.

Harmon Bell, after having received his education, at the age of twenty-one years took up the study of law. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1878, in Kansas City, Missouri, and devoted his time and attention to his profession there until 1898, when he returned to San Francisco. While in Kansas City he served one term, 1881-82, as a member of the state legislature. Since his location in San Francisco he has been actively identified with the practice of law here. He is chief counsel for the San Francisco, Oakland & San Jose Railway, the Oakland Transit Consolidated Railway and other corporations.

January 16, 1880, Mr. Bell married Miss Catharine Wilson, a native of California and a daughter of A. C. J. and M. A. Wilson, early settlers of Santa Barbara. They have two children, Traylor W. and Joseph Samuel.



Hammell

Politically Mr. Bell is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and has received the commandery and Mystic Shrine degrees; and is a member of the order of the Native Sons of the Golden West; belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN P. COOK.

John P. Cook, county clerk of Alameda county, California, is a native of the "Golden West." He was born in San Francisco, November 30, 1869, son of Peter and Margaret (Kinslea) Cook, both natives of New York state, of English descent, and alike representatives of old American families. Peter Cook came to California in 1860. He had learned the printer's trade in early life and upon his arrival in San Francisco, in 1860, he secured employment on the *Bulletin*. Later he engaged in business in that city for himself, under the firm name of Kane & Cook, and carried on a general printing business there successfully for a number of years, up to 1901, when he retired.

John P. Cook attended the common and high schools in Oakland and was two years a student in the University of California, from 1891 to 1893. Then he entered the employ of the firm of Whittier, Fuller & Company as clerk, and remained with them until 1895. That year he was appointed deputy in the county clerk's office. As such he performed faithful and acceptable service and gained a wide acquaintance, and in 1902 his popularity was attested by his election for a term of four years to the office in which he was deputy.

June 15, 1897, Mr. Cook married Miss Sadie Briggs, of Woodland, California, daughter of John R. and Julia Briggs, who were among the early settlers of Yolo county. The fruits of this union are three children, Julia Virginia, Alma Mildred and an infant.

Mr. Cook's support, politically, has always been given to the Republican party, and in both local and state politics he takes an enthusiastic interest. He maintains fraternal relations with the F. and A. M., Elks, N. S. G. W., Eagles and W. O. W.

S. D. WATERMAN.

S. D. Waterman, present city superintendent of the Berkeley public schools, is one of the leaders in educational movements in the state, having been connected with the public schools of California since 1870. He has been engaged in educational work nearly all the active years of his career, having begun shortly after the close of his service as a soldier in the Civil war. He has been a very successful educator, and the public schools of Berkeley are especially indebted to him for much of their splendid progress and continued high standard of work.

Mr. Waterman was born in Litchfield, Maine, September 14, 1842. His father's family were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts, and his mother's people are connected with the best families in England and Scotland.

Mr. Waterman fitted for college at the academy in his native town, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in August, 1861, just one month before

he was nineteen years of age. He then enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Infantry, and after serving his time of enlistment in the army went west and settled in Louisville, Kentucky. During his three years' residence in that city he was a teacher and the principal in one of the ward schools. He received a call to the superintendency of the schools at Greencastle, Indiana, and filled the office there for two years, until his removal to California in 1870. For twenty years he was engaged in high school work in Stockton, and for several years prior to his removal to Berkeley he was principal of the school. The Stockton high school was one of the first schools in the state to be accredited by the university authorities. This happened during Mr. Waterman's regime.

On his removal to Berkeley in 1890 Mr. Waterman assumed the principalship of the high school in that town, and in 1898 was elected city superintendent. He has filled this office to the satisfaction of the patrons of the schools, and the schools have made excellent progress under his supervision. The Berkeley schools are equal to any in the state. In 1882 Mr. Waterman was the Republican nominee for the office of state superintendent of public instruction, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket.

Mr. Waterman is a member of Durant Lodge, F. & A. M., at Berkeley; of Berkeley Chapter, R. A. M., at Berkeley; and of Lookout Mountain Post, G. A. R., Berkeley.

THEODORE KYTKA.

Theodore Kytka stands at the head of his profession as an expert in hand writing. He was born March 22, 1863, in Austria, a son of Johan and Anna Kytka. His father was a retired officer of the Imperial Guards of Austria. In his early youth Theodore Kytka removed to Vienna, where his uncle, Adolph Kytka, who was imperial court counsellor to Emperor Francis Joseph, arranged for him to attend the technical and art school of Vienna until he reached the age of twenty years. About that time he entered the Austrian army and served for a year. He was twenty-one years of age when his uncle died, leaving him a portion of his estate, and he then started out to see the world. After leaving Vienna he visited Trieste, Egypt, eastern Asia and all the northern European countries. He studied various languages and is now conversant with six different tongues, all of which he speaks fluently. In 1884 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, landing at New York city. Soon afterward, however, he made his way to Chicago and became connected with the *Chicago Herald*. He installed and introduced the first process-engraving plant for illustrating purposes in connection with the daily newspaper in America, being engaged by Walter Wellman, the now famous Arctic explorer and correspondent, who was at that time managing editor of the *Herald*. In 1886, following the great Haymarket riot in Chicago, Illinois, there arose a question as to the authenticity of some German and Polish handwriting, which was in the possession of District Attorney Grinnell. It fell to the lot of Mr. Kytka to examine the writing of many of the anarchists, and his report was to the effect that the chirography was that of August Spies, who was subsequently tried, convicted and hanged, together

with his four associates. This was Mr. Kytka's first case as an "expert" on handwriting, a work that has since made him famous and renowned throughout the world.

In 1888, after leaving Chicago, Mr. Kytka studied the Bertillon system for identifying criminals. This was introduced into Joliet (Illinois) Penitentiary at that time, and it was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Kytka that it was introduced in San Francisco during the term of Chief Justice Lees. In 1892 Mr. Kytka arrived in San Francisco, where he followed process photography and pen work. At the same time he devoted his attention to the analysis of handwriting, and after the death of Senator James G. Fair was employed by his son, Charles Fair, to act as expert in deeds and marriage contracts and the disputed pencil will, all of which he subsequently proved in court to be forgeries. To demonstrate these facts before the court and jury and to supply the multitude of lawyers in the case with a proof that they desired, it required over twenty-three thousand photographs varying in size from eight by ten inches to seven by fifteen feet, the court allowing him for his service a well equipped laboratory valued at fifteen thousand dollars, and twenty-six thousand dollars additional in cash. Since that time Mr. Kytka has devoted his entire attention to the analysis of handwriting. His field of research comprised the study and analysis of paper, ink, pencil, pen, chemistry, macrophotography and photo-micrography, the study of microscopy and various methods adopted by forgers, which at times are so ingenious and clever that the ordinary writing teacher or bank cashier would be utterly baffled in an attempt to prove that there was anything wrong in the writing. The most clever forged draft that was ever accepted and honored by a bank cashier was that of Carl Becker, "the king of forgers," who raised a twelve dollar draft to twenty-two thousand dollars. It was through the six-foot macro-photograph that the method of his forgery was exposed. Mr. Kytka has qualified in many courts in the United States and Canada, and has acquired the highest reputation as a demonstrator of disputed handwriting, his services having been sought and utilized in many hundreds of cases, both civil and criminal, and a large number of these have attracted to him worldwide attention. His entire energy is now devoted to his laboratory and experimental work, for he wishes to leave behind him a work which will show the various methods of forgeries employed in the different civilized countries and also the system of identifying handwriting with absolute certainty.

On the 31st of August, 1887, Mr. Kytka was united in marriage to Miss Alice Dutard Kleinclaus, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Charles and Theckley Kleinclaus, who were pioneer settlers of California, arriving in this state in 1849. Mr. Kytka belongs to the San Francisco Microscopic Society and to the California Camera Club. Mr. Kytka is a member of the United States Revolver Association and is one of the best revolver shots in this country. In manner he is pleasant and genial, and his courtesy and deference for the opinions of others has won him friends throughout the country, wherever he has gone. In his profession he has attained the highest rank and the value of his work to the world cannot be overestimated.

COLONEL GEORGE W. BAUER.

Colonel George W. Bauer, who was, December 17, 1903, elected captain commanding Naval Militia of California, is one of the prominent young business men of San Francisco, one of the most energetic and progressive engaged in the advancement and promotion of the interests of the state naval militia, and active and public-spirited in numerous social and civic organizations, giving his time without stint and affording his influence to enterprises which have for their aim the welfare and growth of his native city and state.

Colonel Bauer was born in San Francisco, May 4, 1875, a son of J. C. and Caroline (Huber) Bauer. His father was born in Germany, whence he settled in Philadelphia and New York, and in 1850 came to California, where he was engaged in the brewing business from that early pioneer period and then in the malting and brewery supply business in San Francisco (J. C. Bauer & Co.), until his death. He was of a learned family, and was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all his friends and business associates. His death occurred in 1898.

George W. Bauer was reared and educated in his native city, and graduated from the State University with honors. He is at present the vice president of the great Bauer-Schweitzer Hop and Malt Company at 632 Sacramento street, and in this as in all other of his undertakings he infuses his fresh and vigorous energy and is a prominent factor in its growth and continued success. He is a young man of means, and his loyalty to his state has prompted him to devote much of his energies to the upbuilding of its militia service to the highest possible point of efficiency, having first taken hold of this work while still a student in the University of California, where he was connected with the military branch and graduated as colonel in 1897, and did much to rouse enthusiasm for its work. His election to his present post is a most fitting tribute to his hard work and skill as an organizer devoted to the strengthening and elevating of the arm of the service which is a pride to every true Californian.

The rank of captain of the Naval Militia is equal to that of colonel of the military branch. The naval militia of California, which consists of seven divisions, stands at the head of the naval militia of the various states, and that this high standard may be maintained Captain Bauer has established a school of navigation for the officers. Lieutenant McMillan, of the United States navy, is the instructor, and the men will receive thorough training in navigation and seamanship.

Colonel Bauer is a prominent fraternity and club man, and belongs to the following: Excelsior Lodge No. 166, F. & A. M., California Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., California Council No. 3, R. & S. M., Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, K. T., Yerba Buena Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Scottish Rite; Yerba Buena Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, Scottish Rite; Godfrey De St. Omar Council No. 1, Knights Kadosh, Scottish Rite; San Francisco Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Ivy Chapter No. 27, O. E. S.; San Francisco Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. E.;



Captain Geo. W. Bauer.
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Stanford Parlor No. 76, N. S. G. W.; and the San Francisco Club, Olympic Club, Deutscher Club; American Chemical Society; American Electro Chemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry, London, England; Mim Kaph Mim, Chemistry Honor Society, University of California; Corinthian Yacht Club; Dolphin Rowing and Swimming Club; honorary member United States Veteran Navy, Phelps' Squadron No. 12; commander Alumni Commissioned officers' Association of the University of California; colonel Regiment of University Cadets, 1897, retired as colonel National Guard of California, May 4, 1897; member Merchants Association.

E. M. GIBSON.

Judge E. M. Gibson is a well known citizen of Oakland, California, where for a number of years he has been prominently identified with the legal profession.

Judge Gibson is a native of Indiana. He was born in Hamilton county, June 13, 1842, son of George and Mary (Winslow) Gibson, representatives of families long resident of America, both of whom could point with pride to ancestors who fought for the independence of this country. George Gibson's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his ancestors having come to this country from England in colonial days. Mary Winslow was the daughter of Eleazar and Elizabeth (Stanton) Winslow, strict Quakers. Her grandfather Winslow was a seafaring man, for many years captain of a whaling vessel, and upon retiring from the sea he settled in North Carolina. The progenitor of the Winslow family in this country came over from England in the Mayflower. His descendants took part in the various wars of this country, and were for many years prominent residents of Massachusetts.

George Gibson was a native of North Carolina, and by occupation a farmer. About 1835 he moved to Indiana, among the pioneers of that state, and in Hamilton county passed the rest of his life, and died at an advanced age. He was the father of ten children.

In one of the primitive log schoolhouses of Hamilton county, Indiana, the subject of our sketch received his early education. He worked on his father's farm in summer and attended school during the winter months, and thus passed his boyhood days up to the time the Civil war was inaugurated. Young Gibson was not slow to volunteer his services for the protection of his country. As a member of Company A, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under General Sol. Meredith, he went to the front in 1861 and shared the fortunes of his command, acting the part of a brave soldier in the various engagements in which they participated. For meritorious services he was promoted from private to sergeant over eight corporals. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was badly wounded and taken prisoner, his wound resulting in the loss of his right leg. He was mustered out of service at Madison Hospital (Indiana), June 25, 1864, and returned home. But the war was not over and notwithstanding his wound he was eager to return to the service, and was given a recruiting commission.

In the summer of 1864 Mr. Gibson went to Indianapolis and entered the

office of Hamlin & Wickersham, under whose instructions he took up the study of law, to which he devoted his energies until the spring of the following year. The next two years he spent as a student in the Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., where he graduated in the spring of 1867. After his graduation he was appointed clerk in the law branch of the third auditor's office, a position which he filled until the spring of 1870, when he came to San Francisco in government service. He subsequently spent two years on Puget Sound. Returning to California, he opened an office for the practice of law in San Jose, but remained there only a year, removing thence to Oakland, where he has since made his home. For several years he had an office in San Francisco. He was appointed district attorney of Alameda county, to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected and re-elected to the office, filling it four years in all. He has also served six years as judge of the superior court of Alameda county.

While living in Washington, in 1868, Judge Gibson married Miss Irene E. Brashears, a native of Washington city and a daughter of Thomas Brashears, who was of French descent. They have three daughters, Mary Irene Augusta, wife of J. V. Campbell; Clara Nina, wife of Ben. F. Woolner, who is now engaged in the practice of law with Judge Gibson; and Grace N. The judge is a member of Lyon Post, G. A. R., and politically a Republican.

FREDERIC BELASCO.

Frederic Belasco, one of the most prominent figures in theatrical management upon the Pacific coast, is the third of seven sons born to a retired merchant of San Francisco. It was an accident of birth that made him a native of Victoria, British Columbia, on June 30, 1863, for the family was but temporarily resident there, and he was brought to San Francisco when only a few weeks old.

His inclination for things theatrical was manifested even before he left the public schools of San Francisco. At that time his elder brother, David, now one of the world's most famous playwrights and dramatic producers, was just beginning his career. Frederic, without influence or favor from any on the planes above him, began in the humblest way as an occasional supernumerary, at twenty-five cents a performance, with companies appearing at the Grand Opera House and the old California Theater. Fortunately for the world at large, he was both plucky and persistent, and little by little he patiently forged his way ahead until he was now and then entrusted with a small part. The reading of the lines grew stronger, and his resolute spirit and determination attracted some attention, until, when he had just turned his majority, he was engaged at twenty dollars a week to play four distinct characters in a frontier drama. His patron was E. D. Price, who now, curiously enough, is the general manager of Mr. Belasco's extensive enterprises.

Young Belasco was an apt and shrewd observer and gained a thorough knowledge of the practical details of theatrical production, and this enabled him to procure the position of stage manager for Lewis Morrison in "Faust," which he filled for several seasons. One of his most valued possessions is a

handsome gold watch, presented by Mr. Morrison, with an inscription testifying to his faithful service. When David Belasco discovered and first introduced the now world-famous actress, Mrs. Leslie Carter, he selected Frederic as the stage director of her earliest tours in "The Ugly Duckling" and "Miss Hilyett."

In 1896 Mr. Belasco returned to San Francisco, where he has attained to eminence as manager of theaters and theatricals. He leased the Alcazar Theater and installed a stock company, at a time when the fortunes of this house were at their lowest ebb. The first two years was a continuous up-hill fight against heavy odds. Success came at last, and it is the proud achievement of the Alcazar Company that it has an unprecedented record of over four hundred consecutive weeks of successful theatrical performance, and is now recognized as the representative organization of its kind in America. It is not only the oldest, but its standard of production is also the highest.

Mr. Belasco, in association with M. E. Mayer, built the Central Theater in San Francisco, also devoted to stock productions, and has numerous other theatrical enterprises, including the touring of several prominent stars, and the new Belasco Theater, which was built expressly for him in Los Angeles and named in his honor. He has large interests in real estate and in the directorship of several business corporations, but he still devotes close personal attention to the management of his theatrical affairs. His production at the Alcazar in March, 1904, of Wagner's great religious music drama, "Parsifal," was an epoch-making event in the theatrical world of the west and deserves rank, from its artistic and impressive effects, with the notable Bayreuth performances of the opera.

The Belasco family has left an enduring imprint upon the history of the stage in this country and in England. Frederic Belasco's uncle, David Belasco, known professionally as David James, was one of the most prominent of English players. He created the role of Perkins Middlewick, the retired buttermilk man in "Our Boys," and played it during its wonderful three years' run in London. David Belasco, the younger, has an international fame, and Frederic occupies the same relative position in the far west that the former does in the east.

March 16, 1898, Mr. Frederic Belasco married Miss Sadie Lewis, of Suisun, California. On the stage she is known as Juliet Crosby. She made a phenomenal hit as Madam Butterfly in the great Japanese play, "Darling of the Gods," written by David Belasco and John Luther Long. She is still in the profession and assists her husband at the Alcazar Theater.

ISAAC S. HAINES.

Isaac S. Haines, city tax collector and treasurer of Stockton, California, was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, in 1832. His parents, Mathias and Elizabeth (Brower) Haines, were natives respectively of New Hampshire and New York, and his father was for many years a practicing physician and leading citizen in Rising Sun, where he settled in 1816, among the early pioneers of the place. He was the father of ten children, of whom three

are now living: Isaac S., whose name introduces this sketch; Matilda and William W., the last named a resident of Missouri.

Isaac S. in his boyhood had a private tutor and later attended the Rising Sun Seminary, of which his father was a trustee. During his school days, when he was about fifteen, he met with an unfortunate accident, the result being the loss of his left leg. Concluding his studies in the seminary at the age of sixteen, he became a clerk in a store and subsequently he worked on a farm. In 1852 he took passage for California and made the voyage via the isthmus route. After three years spent in Calaveras county, California, he returned to San Joaquin county, California. He returned to Indiana in 1857 and located on a farm with his brother. California, however, retained its attractions for him, and after the lapse of twenty-three years he came back to the Golden state, this time taking up his abode in Stockton. That was in 1880. He was engaged in the livery business at Stockton until 1893, when he was elected city tax collector and treasurer, an office he has held by re-election up to the present time.

Mr. Haines has been twice married. His first wife, *nee* Margaret Smith, whom he wedded in 1862, died in 1880. In 1883 he married Mrs. Emily Spurr, who is a native of North Carolina. Mr. Haines' political views are those of the Republican party.

GEORGE C. PARDEE.

George C. Pardee, governor of the state of California, has during the first year of his incumbency of that office made a reputation worthy of the best of his predecessors for high executive ability, judicious management of state affairs, thorough knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of the people, and, best of all, for his courage and independence of action when he sees the path of duty clear in a certain direction. He has been remarked as one governor who is not governed but governs, and by his self-reliance in office and his noble manhood and integrity in private life he has gained the esteem and confidence of men in every walk of life.

Governor Pardee, who is entitled to further distinction because he is the first native son of the state to attain this high office of chief executive, was born in San Francisco in the year 1857, of sturdy pioneer stock and of old and well attested lineage in the history of this country. The Pardees are an American family of nearly two hundred years' standing. George Pardee, a young French Huguenot, landed in the colony of Connecticut in 1715, and became the source of the various generations which have since taken up residence in many parts of the Union. It is supposed that the name was originally Pardieu, and it was also spelled as Pardy and Pardie. In the Revolutionary war no less than twenty-nine members of the family fought with the Connecticut volunteers. Members of the family later took up their abodes in New York and in Ohio, and the name is now found in many western states. Governor Pardee is a Pardee of the Pardees, as his mother as well as his father bore that name and was descended from the first George Pardee.

Governor Pardee's father was a mechanic by trade, but his higher aspirations led him to the study of medicine, and he possessed the industry and the perseverance to master a difficult specialty of that great science. He practiced with great success and won an enviable prestige among his fellow practitioners in California. He was also an enthusiastic politician and became a leader in the new Republican party, being elected to the state assembly and senate, to the office of mayor of Oakland and to several other offices. He cherished ambitions for his son, and the latter was reared in an atmosphere of politics and professional life that made his career almost a foregone conclusion.

George C. Pardee gained his early education in the old City College, which was the school most attended by the sons of well-to-do San Franciscans during the early sixties. When the family moved across the bay to Oakland he attended McClure's Academy and later the College School, which was established as a preparatory school for the College of California. He afterward took a three years' course in the Oakland high school. In 1875 he entered the University of California as a member of its fifth class, which contained some young men who have since become noted in the various walks of life. Young Pardee made a good record in college, as a student and also in the athletic and social circles. He made considerable reputation in baseball, and still retains his fondness for the national sport. After leaving the university he had further ambition for study abroad, and after two years of preparatory work in Cooper College he went to Germany and entered the University of Leipzig, from which he graduated three years later, and during which time he met some of the great minds and celebrated scientists of the world, among them Virchow. While in Europe he also recorded his observations in the form of letters to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the freshness and originality of his treatment of long established institutions and customs still retain their interest and charm although written for the ephemeral publication and attraction of the time.

Thus, well prepared for the profession of medicine, he returned to Oakland in 1885, and established his practice and his home there. He was not permitted an uninterrupted professional career, however, for in two years he was led by his natural talents and inclination for leadership into politics, and has been more or less strenuously occupied in that way ever since. Appointed to the Oakland city board of health, he at once began a vigorous campaign for the purification of the city water supply. He has always been a fighter and an ardent advocate of what he believed would be of public benefit. He was next made city councilman, and the people would then have it that he should be mayor. In the latter office he was for two years in the maelstrom of Coxey armies, A. R. U. strikes, Water Front Company suits and injunctions and other troubles, and was willing to retire at the end of his term and fight his political battles from private life.

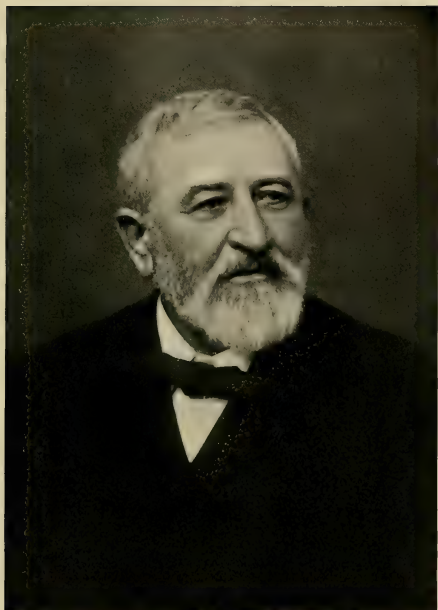
In 1898 Dr. Pardee became a candidate for governor, and, while defeated, he made an impression on the people which served him well four years later, when he entered the campaign and won it. As the chief candi-

date of the Republican party, which had the majority of the votes of the state and nominally should have carried him into office by overwhelming odds, he was confronted by internal party squabbles and dissensions which threatened his defeat and made his position most embarrassing to a man of his open and candid nature. He was unable to combat in the open those who would have accomplished his downfall, and underhanded work has always been beneath him, so that he was simply compelled to exercise extraordinary powers of self-restraint and await results. Despite all these odds against him, in the face of a strong Democratic vote and a labor vote that might have turned the scale, he was chosen by a small plurality. Since his inauguration he has devoted himself with the energy and zeal of his nature to state progress in every direction, for reform of political abuses, for development of the civil service movement, better methods of taxation and conservation of the natural resources of the state, and his policy has met with the approval of all who have the best interests of their commonwealth at heart.

Governor Pardee was married in Oakland, California, January 25, 1887, to Miss Helen Penniman, a native of Massachusetts. Her father, John Penniman, was a native of New Hampshire, served in a Massachusetts constitutional convention, and with his family came to California in the early sixties. Mr. and Mrs. Pardee have four daughters: Florence M., Madeline A., Carol M., Helen P.

HERMAN C. PFISTER.

Herman C. Pfister, bookkeeper of the Eagle Brewing Company of San José, was born in this city, November 12, 1861. His parents were Adolph and Louise (Glein) Pfister. The father, a native of Strassburg Alsace, came to America in 1846, settling in New York. The following year he enlisted for service in the Mexico war as a member of the Stevenson regiment, which came to California and was mustered out in Monterey in the latter part of the next year. Deciding to remain on the Pacific coast, Mr. Adolph Pfister then engaged in mining and merchandising in San José, becoming an active factor in the business interests of this place in 1853. In connection with commercial pursuits he also became identified with several industrial interests, operating a number of large flour mills. He also operated the Lick Paper Mills at Lick Mills, Santa Clara county, and he conducted a distillery, manufacturing whisky from wheat. He was one of the most prominent merchants and business men of an early day, carrying on enterprises that largely promoted the commercial activity of the city. He possessed resourceful business ability with a quick recognition of opportunity, and he so directed his efforts that they proved not alone a source of individual prosperity, but also an important factor in the general welfare of the community. He was very active and influential in public life along other lines, and for three terms was honored with the mayoralty of San José. His administration was business-like and progressive, redounding in greatly to the benefit of the municipality. There stands a monument



A. Pieter

to his life work and to his memory in the free public library of San José, for he gave his salary as mayor toward the library fund. In his business enterprises in the course of years he realized a fortune, and in 1870 he retired from active participation in industrial and commercial enterprises. He is still living at the age of eighty-three years and is one of San José's most honored and respected citizens. In early manhood he wedded Louise Glein, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters: Frank C., the eldest, who was for two years county treasurer and for eight years city justice of the peace, died in 1890. The others are Emily; Matilda, the deceased wife of Professor Schemmel; Della, the deceased wife of E. Lomler; and Henry A., who is county clerk of Santa Clara county.

Herman C. Pfister, the youngest member of the family, pursued his education in the public schools of San José until eighteen years of age and then engaged in the hardware business. He afterward devoted his time and energies to the manufacture of mineral waters for about ten years, from 1892 until 1902, and in the spring of 1903, on the death of George Kunz, cashier and bookkeeper for the Eagle Brewing Company, he was appointed to fill that vacancy, which position he now occupies.

In 1890 Mr. Pfister was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Steiger, a native of San José, and a daughter of Andrew Steiger, proprietor of the Steiger Pottery Works and a pioneer settler of California, who arrived in this state in the early '50s. His death occurred in 1889. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pfister having always resided in San José are well known in this city, and the circle of their friends is extensive. He gives his political allegiance to the Democracy and socially is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is an enterprising business man who has made good use of his opportunities, thus prospering from year to year, for he has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully and in all his acts has displayed an aptitude for successful management.

THOMAS RICKARD.

Thomas Rickard, vice-president of Harron, Rickard and McCone, the well known dealers in machinery in San Francisco, has been prominent in the mining and business affairs of the west throughout his active career of seventeen years. His father being engaged in mining enterprises throughout the west and also in Europe, he spent his boyhood days in various states and countries, but since his graduation from university he has made California his principal center of activity. Besides being busied with his many commercial interests he also is a leading member of many clubs and social and political organizations, and has been especially active in the various affairs of his home city, Berkeley.

Mr. Rickard is a native of France but of English parentage. He was born August 28, 1866, being a son of Reuben and Mary E. (Humphreys) Rickard, the latter of a prominent family, her father being manager of Sir

Thomas Vivian's smelting works at Swansea, Wales. His father was often called the "father of smelting," and was identified with various mining enterprises in both England and France. He was during his later years associated with mining in Nevada, Colorado and California.

Mr. Thomas Rickard came to America with his parents in 1875, locating at Eureka, Nevada. In 1881 he moved with the family to Berkeley, California, where has been his home ever since. His early education was in the public and private schools of France, England, Nevada and California. In 1883 he entered the University of California, and in 1887 was graduated from the mining department. While in school and college he took a prominent part in all kinds of athletics, and during his last year at the university was president of the senior class. Following his graduation he went to Eureka, Nevada, as metallurgist for the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, and remained until their mine was shut down in 1889. He then entered the employ of the Parke and Lacy Company, machinery merchants at 21-23 Fremont street, San Francisco. In 1901, after the death of both the heads of this firm, he, with Mr. Harron and Mr. McCone, came into the control of the business, which has since continued its prosperous career under the name of Harron, Rickard and McCone, Mr. Rickard being vice-president.

Mr. Rickard has always taken an active interest in Republican politics, and is now a member of the Republican state central committee, and for two years was president of the Republican Club of Berkeley. In April, 1901, he was elected a member of the board of town trustees, and in 1903 was elected chairman of the board. At the same time the board passed a resolution designating the president of the board as mayor, the duties of which office he has filled with entire satisfaction to all concerned, which is attested by his re-election last April for four more years. Mr. Rickard's residence is in the second ward, at 2720 Bancroft Way. He is prominent in social circles: is a member of Durant Lodge, F. & A. M., Berkeley Chapter, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery, K. T.; of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Greek letter fraternity; a member of the Athenian and Union League clubs of Oakland; the University of California Club; the Commonwealth Club; the Bohemian Club, of which he was a director for six years; is a member and a trustee of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco; and a member of the board of governors of the Pacific Commercial Museum.

In March, 1888, Mr. Rickard married Miss Alice Whitmore, a daughter of the late Richard Whitmore, who was a prominent farmer of Ceres, California. They have four children: Leontine, Helen, Donald and Thomas, Jr.

JUDGE J. R. WELCH.

James Roy Welch was born in Illinois on the 2d of February, 1860. His father, James R. Welch, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, Frances (Haycraft) Welch, of Kentucky. Both parents were descended from old Virginian families dating back to the Revolutionary period.

James R. Welch, Sr., was a prominent stock-raiser and farmer in

Illinois, and for many years held the office of county surveyor. In 1867 his wife died and he removed with his three children to Idaho. He died at Boise City in 1884.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools, and when only seventeen years of age began his independent career as a teacher in the public schools and afterward in the University of the Pacific. In 1881 he came to California and entered the University of the Pacific, from which institution he graduated in 1887, with the degree of Ph. B. Three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. On the occasion of receiving his degree of A. M. he delivered the master's oration at the commencement of that year. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1888. He at once opened his office in San Jose, where he has ever since lived and where he has laid the foundation for his success.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has meddled little with politics, he was appointed city attorney of the city of San Jose, in 1894, by Hon. Paul P. Austin, the then mayor. He served in that capacity for three years, or until his resignation in 1897. During his incumbency the new constitutional charter of the city was adopted, largely through his efforts. Also upon his legal advice the state legislature receded to the city the site for the new high school building, on the northeast corner of Washington Square, now known as the State Normal School grounds. In March, 1901, when the city of San Jose wanted a site for the Carnegie Library building, Mr. Welch, in company with O. A. Hale and A. Holman, the latter now the editor of the *Sacramento Union*, were appointed by the mayor to go to the state legislature and obtain through them a bill authorizing a deed to the city of San Jose of a large square of land on the northwest corner of Washington Square. These gentlemen were successful in their mission. Two fine public buildings are now erected on these sites, which add much to Washington Square and the attractiveness of the city.

Mr. Welch was the attorney for the organized depositors of the Union Savings Bank, after its failure in 1899. Extensive litigation followed the closing of the bank's doors. Through the energy and ability of their attorney most of the depositors represented by Mr. Welch have obtained their claims in full, aggregating about four hundred thousand dollars. This is considered one of the most important cases of its kind in California.

He was in 1902 employed by the members of the California Cured Fruit Association to close up its affairs, and to recover for its members more than \$150,000 withheld from them. The association, which had thirty-seven hundred members scattered over the state, was organized for the purpose of controlling the fruit and especially the prune interests of California. When Mr. Welch, in behalf of his clients, filed with the board of directors a two-thirds vote of its members to dissolve the corporation and to appoint W. P. Lyon, C. W. Childs and E. T. Pettit, three liquidators, the association immediately obtained a temporary injunction against such liquidation, forbidding them to take charge and close its affairs on alleged constitutional grounds. After several legal victories, liquidation of the

association was completed last fall. Mr. Welch has thoroughly mastered the science of jurisprudence, and his deep research and thorough preparation of every case committed to his care enable him to meet at once any contingency that may arise.

Down to the time of his going upon the superior bench, he had acquired an extensive practice.

In 1887 Mr. Welch was united in marriage to Lulu L. Loomis, a native of Nevada, and a daughter of Samuel L. Loomis, of Wright's Station, California. Four children were born of that union: Ione, Eugene, Merle and Frances. The wife and mother died in 1897. Some years later Mr. Welch married Mary E. Marsh, of Saratoga, California, a daughter of Thomas E. Marsh, one of the early and honored pioneers of the county.

In the presidential election of 1904 the Republicans nominated J. R. Welch for the office of superior judge of the state of California, in and for the county of Santa Clara. He was elected to that office last November, by the unprecedented majority of above 3,000 votes. On the first of this year (1905) he entered upon his six-year term. Considering his character and fitness for the office, his friends predict for him a successful official career.

HON. ABRAHAM RUEF.

It is well known that the peace, prosperity and well-being of every community depend upon the wise interpretation of the laws as well as upon judicious framing, and, therefore, the records of the various persons who have at different times made up the bar will form no unimportant part of this volume. A well known jurist of Illinois said "In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces that move and control society. Public confidence has usually been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law and the firm support of good government. In the times of danger, it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour and has ever quieted tumult and faction. No political preferment nor place can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the bar and lawyer." Mr. Abraham Ruef, who is to-day one of the most prominent representatives of the legal fraternity of California, has attained this position through marked ability and untiring energy and his course exemplifies the truths above stated concerning the importance of the legal profession in the affairs of life.

Mr. Ruef is a native son of San Francisco and one whose course reflects credit upon the city which has always been the place of his residence. He was born on the 2d of September, 1864, and is a son of Meyer and Adele Ruef. The father came to California in 1863, settling in San Francisco, where for many years he was extensively and successfully engaged in business as a prominent dry goods merchant. He has now retired, but he and his wife still reside in San Francisco. In the family were three daughters.

Hon. Abraham Ruef, the only son, was afforded excellent educational

privileges and speaks several languages fluently. He is a graduate of the San Francisco high school of the class of 1879 and he continued his studies in the University of California, where he made an excellent record for scholarship and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883, when eighteen years of age. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work he afterward matriculated in the Hastings College of Law, the legal department of the University of California, at San Francisco, and upon his graduation in 1886 the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him. On the 10th of June of the same year he was admitted to the bar, being at that time only twenty-one years of age.

No dreary novitiate awaited Mr. Ruef in his practice. Almost from the beginning a large clientele was accorded him, for he soon displayed mental capacity and inherent talents which with the educational advantages he had received gave him a standing in the legal profession which a young man seldom attains. It needed no gift of prophecy to see that he would become a successful lawyer and the first few cases which he tried demonstrated his power in the courtroom. He stands to-day as one of the most distinguished lawyers on the Pacific coast, and the extent and volume of his business may be imagined by the fact that he employs seven salaried clerks in his office, four of whom are attorneys. Mr. Ruef is a most successful trial lawyer and seldom loses a case before a jury. In the courtroom he is suave and courteous and never indulges in acrimonious language. His preparation of cases is most thorough and exhaustive. He seems almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact, while in his briefs and arguments the authorities are cited so extensively and facts and reasoning are presented so cogently and unanswerably as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or his conclusions. No detail seems to escape him, every point is given its due prominence and the case is argued with such skill and power that he rarely fails to gain the verdict desired.

To give a detailed account of the important cases with which Mr. Ruef has been connected would be to present in large part the history of jurisprudence in San Francisco and central California since 1886. While still a young man he was attorney for the tax collector's office, and later attorney for the public administrator, while at this writing in 1904, he is serving as attorney for the chief executive of the city. All this experience has given him great familiarity with the laws regulating the government of the municipality and places him in an exalted and responsible position. He is fully qualified, however, to meet the arduous and important duties that devolve upon him and as attorney for the mayor's office he has made an excellent record. A contemporary biographer has said:

"Mr. Ruef believes that all matters pertaining to the administration should be handled on a strictly clean, business basis, and he can be relied upon always to use his best efforts to bring about such a result. He receives no salary as the mayor's attorney, and has declined to accept any fees for his services in the varied and difficult litigation which has fallen to his lot during the present mayor's administration. This is due to his personal

friendship for the mayor and his interest in the success of the administration. As the mayor is not a wealthy man, his appreciation of Mr. Ruef's devotedness can easily be understood.

"While performing the duties of his present office as legal adviser to the mayor, Attorney Ruef will do much to assist that gentleman (who holds similar views as to good government and clean politics) to make San Francisco during the present administration rank as one of the best governed cities of the United States."

Aside from his legal practice Mr. Ruef has important business interests in San Francisco, and has made extensive and judicious investments in real estate, all of which he has accumulated from the earnings of his practice. He has been prominent and influential in the affairs of the city which, as the metropolitan center of the Pacific coast, has a marked influence in public life and thought in California. His influence has been strongly felt in political circles and since attaining his majority he has given an unfaltering support to the Republican party, having a comprehensive knowledge of the issues of the day and during the campaigns presenting his views on all public occasions with a clearness and force that never fails to make a deep impression upon his auditors. To him is due the honor of organizing Republican Primary League, which has for its main object the abolishment of the "boss" system in politics. He has always been a strong opponent of misrule in city government, and his efforts have ever been on the side of reform and progress in this direction. He was one of the promoters of the organization which has attained wide fame as the United Republican League and was a member of its committee on organization.

His services in the councils of his party have been of inestimable value, and with his broad knowledge of social and economic questions, and his varied experience in political life, together with his pleasing personality and capacity for hard work, it is not surprising that he should be the recognized leader of the party. To him is due the credit of having drafted the present primary election law in California, and other legislation which has made it possible to hold honest primaries and has resulted in practically disarming the corrupt bosses who formerly dominated both political parties.

Mr. Ruef belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, taking an active part in its work, and was the first president of Lincoln Parlor. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other fraternal societies. He is yet a young man, but has won for himself a most enviable position in public regard. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, such is his life work. His scholarly attainments, his statesmanship, his reliable judgment and his charming powers of conversation would enable him to fill and grace any position, and yet his ambition is not in the line of political preferment. No public honor or position has had sufficient attraction to cause him to leave his profession to which his best efforts are ever devoted, and yet no duty of citizenship is ever neglected by him.

PHILIP C. COHN.

It is not the man who makes large bequests or gives great institutions to a community who does the most for his district, but he who develops its natural resources, bringing into play the activity of many and making labor a source of profit to others. In this connection Mr. Cohn is well known. He is largely interested in mining and is now employing twenty-three men in opening up a large gravel mine on the American river, four miles above Folsom. He is also identified with mercantile interests in the town, and his progressive spirit is a factor in the upbuilding and substantial progress of his community.

Mr. Cohn was born in New York city, July 6, 1854. His father, Charles Cohn, was a native of Poland and when a young man came to America, devoting his attention to mercantile pursuits. He made his way to California at an early period in the development of this state and in 1860 became a resident of Sacramento. In the early days he engaged in mining for gold in California and was at the famous Cariboo mines during that excitement with headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia, for some time. He was well known in Shasta county in the early days, and in connection with his two brothers, Peter and Jake, conducted the leading business in Horsetown, Shasta county. He also took a deep interest in politics, viewing political questions from the Democratic standpoint, his convictions coming from long association in the south. He died about February, 1898, and thus passed away one who had borne an active and helpful part in the pioneer development and later progress of his portion of the state. He married Miss Dora Kozminsky, a native of Poland, who died in the year 1858.

Philip C. Cohn was reared in the south and educated in the public schools of Mobile, Alabama. During his infancy his father went to California, and the first time Philip Cohn saw his father to recognize him was in 1874, when he went from West Point, Mississippi, to join him in this state. During the period of the Civil war Mr. Cohn underwent many of the hardships and privations which fell to the lot of the southern people, owing to the invasion of the northern troops into that section of the country. He arrived in Sacramento in the spring of 1874 and soon afterward secured employment as driver of a delivery wagon for the Dollar store. He was associated with that mercantile enterprise until 1880, and gradually worked his way upward to a responsible position. In June of that year he went to San Francisco and entered the employ of Wangerheim & Sternheim, with whom he remained for four years, representing them on the road as a traveling salesman, his route being from San Diego, California, to British Columbia, and including Oregon and Washington.

In March, 1884, Mr. Cohn came to Folsom, California, and became associated in business with the late Simon Cohn, a pioneer merchant of this place. The relation was maintained until the death of the senior partner, about August 29, 1895, at which time Philip C. Cohn purchased the widow's interest in the business and has since conducted the store alone.

He has a large and well selected line of merchandise and his business methods have been such that when once he secures the patronage of a person he has no difficulty in retaining him as one of his customers. He demands that his employes give courteous treatment to purchasers and he has employed strictly honorable dealings in all trade transactions. When he arrived in Sacramento he had but fifty cents in his pocket, but from the start he has been successful in his business career. He now owns considerable real estate in Folsom, including a beautiful residence in the town, likewise has some ranch property and realty interests in San Francisco. He is largely interested in mining, and it was through his mining operations that the Blue Ravine lead was developed. He is now employing twenty-three men in opening up a large gravel mine on the American river four miles above Folsom. Already the work has been carried on to a depth of ninety feet, and is drifting on the bed of an ancient river channel. At a recent date he was manager for the Blue Ravine Mining Company, which has a large amount of new work projected.

On the 27th of October, 1884, in Folsom, Mr. Cohn was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Cohn, a daughter of Simon Cohn, his former partner. She was born and reared in Folsom, and by her marriage has become the mother of three sons and three daughters: William M.; Simon A. and Charles P., twins; Dora F.; Mabel J.; and Selma.

Mr. Cohn is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also connected with the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the B'nai Brith, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Democrat, active in support of the party in its principles, and is now state central committeeman in the twenty-second assembly district. He is well known through Sacramento county on account of his political affiliation and work in behalf of the organization and has frequently been a delegate to both state and county conventions. Frequently he has been solicited to accept nomination for public office, but has generally declined, owing to the heavy demands which his important business interests make upon his time and attention. Mr. Cohn served as a delegate from the second congressional district to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. He was nominated for state senator by the regular Democratic state convention held at Sacramento, September, 1904. His life record indicates what are the business opportunities of the growing west to young men of energy, enterprise and laudable ambition.

GENERAL EDWARD SELIG SALOMON.

Germany has furnished to the United States many bright enterprising young men who have left the fatherland to enter the business circles of this country with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among this number is General Edward Selig Salomon. He has somewhat of the strong, rugged and persevering characteristics developed by his earlier environments, which, coupled with the livelier impulses of the Teutonic blood of his ancestors, made him at an early



John C. Salomon

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large and well selected line of merchandise and his business method has been such that when once he secures the patronage of a person he has no difficulty in retaining him as one of his customers. He demands that his employes give courteous treatment to purchasers and he has uniformly honorable dealings in all trade transactions. When he arrived in Sacramento he had but fifty cents in his pocket, but from the start he was successful in his business career. He now owns considerable real estate in Folsom, including a beautiful residence in the town, likewise a large ranch property and realty interests in San Francisco. He is also interested in mining, and it was through his mining operations that the Ravine lead was developed. He is now employing twenty-three men in opening up a large gravel mine on the American river four miles above Folsom. Already the work has been carried on to a depth of ninety feet. The mine is the property of the American Gravel Company, which has a capital of \$100,000.

Mr. Cohn was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Selig, daughter of General Selig Salomon, of New York City, in 1882. His former wife died in 1890. He has three sons and three daughters. His children are: Harry P., twins: Dora F.; Mabel J.; and Selma. Mr. Cohn is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also connected with the Elks, the Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the B'nai B'rith, the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a supporter of the party in its principles, and is now state central committee man in the twenty-second assembly district. He is well known in Sacramento county on account of his political affiliation and work for the organization and has frequently been a delegate to both county and state conventions. Frequently he has been solicited to accept nomination for public office, but has generally declined, owing to the heavy demands which his important business interests make upon his time and energy. Mr. Cohn served as a delegate from the second congressional district to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. He was nominated as state senator by the regular Democratic state convention held in Sacramento, September, 1904. His life record indicates what are the opportunities of the growing west to young men of energy, enterprising spirit and ambition.

GENERAL EDWARD SELIG SALOMON.

General Selig Salomon has furnished to the United States many bright enterprising men who have left the fatherland to enter the business circles of this country, and who have secured for themselves a more progressive method of livelihood. Among this number is General Edward Selig Salomon. He has somewhat of the strong, rugged and persevering characteristics developed by his earlier environments, which, coupled with the energy of the Teutonic blood of his ancestors, made him at an early



John L. Salmon

day seek wider fields in which to give full scope to his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities. He found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing western portion of this country. Though born across the water he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with the history of California, where he has acquired a competence and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

General Salomon was born on Christmas day of 1836 in the city of Schleswig, Germany. His father, Solomon M. Salomon, was a native of Schleswig Holstein and a representative of an old German family, whose ancestral history can be traced back through four hundred years. He married Caroline Samuels, who was born in Holstein and also belonged to one of the old families of the fatherland. Mr. Salomon followed merchandising in Schleswig and was identified with the German movement in 1848, which attempted the liberation of the duchess of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. He died in 1869 at the age of fifty-eight years. In the family were five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living in America with the exception of one brother who is deceased.

General Salomon began his education in the public schools of his native land, and afterward attended college in Schleswig. He put aside his textbooks at the age of seventeen years and then made preparation to come to America. Crossing the Atlantic he spent about six months in New York city, after which he removed to Chicago, where he was employed in mercantile lines for three years. On the expiration of that period he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1859, after which he practiced in Chicago. He was in 1860 elected an alderman of that city and was the youngest member of the board, being only twenty-four years of age at the time he was chosen for the position.

That Mr. Salomon had become a loyal and patriotic citizen is indicated by the fact that in 1861 he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause, enlisting on the 6th of May of that year as a member of Company H, Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He was promoted successively to the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major of his regiment. In the fall of 1862 Colonel Frederick Hecker, who was colonel of the regiment, resigned together with twenty of his officers, among whom was Mr. Salomon. In company with Colonel Hecker our subject formed a new regiment, which was known as the Eighty-second Illinois or the new Hecker regiment, and became one of the celebrated commands of the army. In this Mr. Salomon was made lieutenant colonel and on the resignation of Colonel Hecker early in 1864 he was promoted to the position of colonel of the regiment, which he commanded from a period prior to the battle of Gettysburg until the close of the war, when he was brevetted brigadier general "for distinguished gallantry and meritorious service." After the cessation of hostilities General Salomon returned to Chicago and was elected county clerk, in which position he served for four years. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant as governor of Washington territory and upon leaving Chicago was presented with a silver table service by many of

the most prominent citizens of Chicago, headed by General Phil Sheridan, the "hero of Winchester," who is accounted one of the three greatest generals of the Civil war. This service was handsomely engraved and was a fitting testimonial of the esteem in which General Salomon was so uniformly held in Chicago and by his fellow army officers. After serving as governor of Washington for four years he resigned in order to remove to San Francisco, where in 1875 he entered upon the practice of law. In 1898 he was appointed assistant district attorney for the city and county of San Francisco. He has a large and important clientage connecting him with much of the litigation tried in the courts of his district, and is well qualified for the important duties of the profession, being strong in argument, logical in reasoning and with a keenly analytical mind that enables him to readily determine the relative value of the points involved in cases with which he is connected.

General Salomon has been honored in various walks of life, for his fitness for leadership and his marked ability are widely recognized. In 1887 he was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in California, having been an honored representative of the organization since 1866. He was one of the organizers and for eight years was commander in chief of the Army and Navy Republican League of San Francisco. He was the choice of a large number of the Grand Army men on the Pacific coast for the position of brigadier general in the volunteer service for the campaign in the Philippines, but General Harrison Grey Otis, of Los Angeles, was given the appointment. In 1888 General Salomon was elected to the California legislature and during the sessions was recognized leader of the Republican forces, being regarded as the ablest speaker in the assembly. He has taken an active part in the presidential campaigns during the past thirty years and he has a statesman's grasp of affairs, keeping thoroughly informed concerning the great political questions of the day.

On the 20th of February, 1860, was celebrated the marriage of General Salomon and Miss Sophia Greenhut, a sister of J. B. Greenhut, of Peoria, Illinois, and a daughter of Benedict and Minnie (Pollock) Greenhut. Her father died during her infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Salomon have been born three sons and three daughters: One son, Emil, died when three years old in Chicago, and a daughter, Minnie, universally beloved and highly esteemed, died at the age of twenty-two in San Francisco. Ben I., serving as deputy in the tax collector's office, is president of the Civil Service League, and is also well known and popular in social circles of San Francisco. Dr. Max Salomon is a prominent physician and a graduate of Cooper and Heidelberg University. He has for nine years been city physician for the German Hospital and Benevolent Society of San Francisco. Carrie is the wife of M. M. Stern, general agent for the Central Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco, for the past seventeen years. Annie is residing with her sister, Mrs. Stern. The wife and mother died in the year 1893. General Salomon is a distinguished Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of that order and he is also identified with several social organizations. Early in life imbued with a laudable ambition, he has steadily advanced in those walks of

life demanding intellectuality, business ability and fidelity, and to-day he commands the respect and esteem not only of his community, but of the people throughout the state. Over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, for he has ever been most loyal to the duties of friendship and citizenship and his history well deserves a place in the annals of his adopted state.

THOMAS JENKINS.

Thomas Jenkins, as president of the school board, is one of the organizers of the Union high school of Elk Grove, and as county supervisor he has done invaluable service for the community in which he lives. He is well known in Florin, where he makes his home, and is justly accounted one of the representative citizens of the community. His efforts in behalf of the public have been exerted along lines that have proved of great and lasting benefit, and his official duties are ever performed with a view to substantial progress, reform and upbuilding.

Mr. Jenkins was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, July 18, 1852. His father was Morris Jenkins, also a native of Wales and a representative of an old family of prominence in that country. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and died in the year 1881. His wife, Margaret Reese, was likewise born in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales and was a daughter of Thomas Reese, who was also a member of one of the old and respected families of that country. She survived her husband for about ten years, passing away in 1899. Two brothers of our subject are yet living: John, who is a gardener on the state capitol grounds of Sacramento, California; and David, who is a farmer of Sacramento county.

Mr. Thomas Jenkins was a little lad of only four summers when brought by his parents to America, and was reared in Sacramento county, having come to California in 1861, crossing the plains with his parents from Utah. He pursued his education in the public schools of Sacramento county, and having concluded his studies at the age of nineteen years went upon a farm with his father in Sacramento county and has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one years he acquired a tract of land and started out upon an independent business career. He has made good use of his time and opportunities, has labored earnestly and persistently and has therefore won the success which is the just reward of diligence and enterprise. His holdings at present, situated near Elk Grove, Sacramento county, comprise three hundred and twenty acres of rich land. He follows diversified farming, raising hay, grain and stock, and everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision of his farm, his thorough understanding of modern methods of agriculture and his practical work in field and meadow.

Mr. Jenkins while leading a busy life as a farmer has also faithfully performed his duties of citizenship, and has put forth earnest and effective effort in behalf of his county. He is a Republican in politics, believing firmly in the principles of the party, doing all in his power to promote its

growth and insure its success, and has been active in state and county conventions as a delegate. He has also delivered many campaign addresses in his county in the interests of the Republican party and its candidates. His fellow townsmen, mindful of what he has done, have frequently chosen him to positions of political preferment. He served as road overseer from 1875 until 1890, and in the latter year was elected supervisor from the fifth district for a term of four years. At each subsequent election he has been again chosen for the office, and his present term will continue until January, 1907. He has advanced the interests of the county by securing the building of new roads and bridges and other work that has been of material good. During his service on the board he also advocated the purchase of a new site for the county offices and the present one between Sixth and Seventh and H and I streets was secured. Above all he is practical in his work, bringing to his official duties the keen discernment of a business man who is methodical, systematic and at the same time enterprising. He is one of the organizers of the Union high school at Elk Grove and was elected the first president of the board in 1893. The Union high school district comprises the sixteenth school district and has sixteen trustees. He served for several terms as school trustee in the Reese district. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Fraternal Brotherhood.

Mr. Jenkins was married on the 5th of October, 1873, in Oakland, California, to Miss Adelaide Harrington, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Henry Harrington, a farmer of that state and a representative of one of the old American families, whose ancestral connection with the new world antedates the Revolutionary war. The first representative of the name in this country came from Ireland. Her father was a soldier of the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have been born two sons and five daughters, of whom are yet living: Arthur, a civil engineer and contractor of Sacramento county; David, who has graduated from the grammar school and is now taking an engineering course at the Ada, Ohio, Engineering College; Annie, Eunice and Amy, who are residing with their parents. For almost a half century Mr. Jenkins has resided on the Pacific coast, and, although not American born, he has witnessed the transition of this part of the country from frontier conditions to that of an advanced civilization and has cheerfully borne his share of the burdens and hardships incident to development here. He is never remiss in his duties of citizenship, and as the years have gone by his fidelity in all life's relations has won for him the warmest regard and respect of his fellow townsmen.

ERNEST STRATTON BIRDSALL.

Ernest Stratton Birdsall is the well known olive grower of East Auburn, Placer county, and ranks prominently among the fruit men of the northern part of that state because of his successful prosecution of the olive industry, as well as for his identification with other important enterprises. He is a young man of most progressive and energetic disposition,

and ever since leaving college has been performing an active part in the affairs of his community, not only as a shrewd business man but as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Birdsall was born in Sacramento, June 27, 1876, being a son of Frederick and Esther (Stratton) Birdsall. His father, a native of New York and of an old Dutch family long settled in that state, was one of the leading citizens of California for almost fifty years, until his death, which occurred in 1899. He came around the Horn to San Francisco in 1851, and arrived with the intention of mining, but instead embarked in the general supply business in Paradise and later in Deadwood, both in Placer county. After leaving this county he was in the milling business in Dayton, Nevada, and later put into execution the plan of building a railroad from Lodi to Calaveras county, which, after completed, he sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He then acquired the South Yuba river water rights, and put in the water system at Auburn. He owned the North Fork and Bear River ditches, but eventually disposed of the entire system to the South Yuba Water Company. About that time he bought seventy acres of land in Auburn, known as the Aeolia Heights property, and commenced improving it with the especial purpose of olive culture. He went to Europe and studied the olive growing industry in southern France and Italy, and on his return built a residence on his place and began the setting out of olive trees. He also sold a few lots for residence purposes. He had started this enterprise in 1886, and in due course of time his orchard began bearing in accordance with his most sanguine anticipations. He was a very successful and broad-minded man in every phase of his life. He was a strong Republican in politics. He was a director in the Sacramento Bank, and he made his home in Sacramento and attained prominence in both business and social circles. He was associated with such men as Governor Booth and Cy Wheeler. His wife, Esther Birdsall, was reared in Ohio, and at the time of the Civil war her father had charge of the telegraph lines through Ohio and into Kentucky. She is of an old American family of English descent, and resides on Aeolia Heights at Auburn. One son, Fred W., a physician, died in 1896, and there are two daughters: Miss Etta A.; and Jennett, wife of Fred W. Kiesel, cashier of the California State Bank of Sacramento.

Mr. Ernest S. Birdsall graduated from the high school in Sacramento in 1896, and then attended the University of California with the class of 1900. He then showed his energy by beginning work for the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company as a coal shoveler, and remained with the company two years, finally as assistant buyer. He then took charge of his father's place on Aeolia Heights, and has continued the operation of this beautiful olive farm ever since. The production has been increasing from the first, as the trees have become older, and the output is now mainly of pure olive oil and as a side line pickled ripe olives. This orchard has demonstrated that the foothills of Placer county are well adapted for the profitable culture of the olive. The yield for the past season from sixty acres was about fifteen hundred gallons of pure olive oil, of the very highest quality,

and all of which is put under cork and sealed right on the place. This oil, known as Birdsall's Aeolia Olive Oil, has gained a well deserved reputation in the northern part of the state, and received the highest award at the National Irrigation Congress held in Ogden in 1903, and gold medal and recommendation at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. The output of pickled ripe olives is about five hundred gallons per year. It is a growing industry, and, with such a progressive man as Mr. Birdsall at its head, is certain to enjoy increasing success.

Mr. Birdsall is an active Republican, and was chairman of the county convention at its last session and is a member of the county central committee. He is a Mason, and is a member of the Theta Chi high school fraternity, and the Chi Phi and the Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternities. He was married in Sacramento, June 7, 1899, to Miss Mabel Blair, a native of Placerville and a daughter of John Blair, of Scotch descent, who was one of the pioneers to California, and who is in the hide and fur business in Sacramento and also of the firm of J. and J. Blair, lumber dealers of Placerville. Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall have had two children: Fred Blair Birdsall, who died November 16, 1904, aged two years ten months, and a daughter, Blair Birdsall.

SAMUEL HOLMES DILLE.

Samuel Holmes Dille is one of the most prominent mine owners and operators in Grass Valley and Nevada county, and he has been identified with this one vicinity of California for over forty years, and has been a typical Californian since the "days of old, the days of gold" in 1850. He is a fine sample of the well preserved and progressive American, and his success has been the result of self-achievement and strenuous endeavor since early boyhood. He has never lacked the requisite amount of energy, purpose or ability in order to carry out his plans and take advantage of the opportunities whenever and however they came in his way, and this constant resourcefulness has given him rank among the foremost men of his community and crowns his honored old age with the laurels of success and worth.

Mr. Dille was born in the state of Ohio, June 28, 1828, a son of John C. and Mary (Holmes) Dille, both of Revolutionary stock, and the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. His grandfather was a continental soldier. John C. Dille was a native of Pennsylvania, followed the occupation of farming, and was a prominent man in Indiana, where he held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. He died in 1861, and his wife, who was a native of West Virginia, died in 1843. John C. Dille by a second marriage had two sons, Hiram M. and Martin Luther, both of whom reside in Ohio.

Mr. Samuel H. Dille was educated in the country schools of Ohio, and was reared to farm labor, a good share of which fell to his lot at an early age. At the age of fourteen, after the death of his mother, he began learning the carpenter's trade, and continued to work at that occupation while living in Ohio. In 1850 he started with a mule team across the plains

to California, and arrived in Weaverville, Placer county, July 13, 1850, having at that time money to the amount of one bit, with the cheapest meal costing a dollar. He went on to Sacramento, and began driving a wagon for a store. For four months he was employed in the Rhoades and Sturges Bank, after which he placer mined in Chinese Camp. In 1851 he went to San Francisco and resumed carpentering until the following fall, when he went up the Yuba river and engaged in the lumber business until 1852. After disposing of his interests there he went to Shasta county, where he mined during the winter of 1852-3, and then returned to Park's Bar on the Yuba and resumed placer mining. In the summer he married, and in the fall of 1853 began ranching on what is known as the Big Bonanza ranch. He continued raising cattle until 1858, and during that time, in 1856, was elected deputy sheriff of Yuba county and filled the office two years. After selling his ranch he was in Comptonville during one winter, was at Park's Bar for several years, and in 1863 took up his permanent abode at Grass Valley. He followed carpentering for thirty-five years of the time since then, and had many contracts for building mills throughout this part of the state. In 1899 he began buying and selling mines and mining stock. He is the owner of all but one share of the Lamarque Mine Consolidated, which has been bonded to Mr. Rosenfield, of San Francisco, who is now opening the property. Mr. Dille is president of the Hartrey Consolidated Company, which owns two claims between the famous Allison ranch and the Homeward Bound. He is also interested in considerable other mining stock, and has been connected with a number of mining companies in Nevada county and has invested much money in the development of properties.

Mr. Dille affiliates with the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the California State Grange. He has for many years been interested, from a public-spirited and unselfish point of view, in Republican politics. During the past thirty-five years he has attended every county convention but two. He was a delegate from Yuba county to the state convention which nominated Leland Stanford for governor, and was also a member of the convention that voted instructions to the national delegates to support Harrison for the presidency. He was on the Nevada county central committee for many years, and has always been considered an influential factor in political affairs, although his friends have never prevailed on him to be a candidate for office. He was city trustee of Grass Valley from 1873 to 1881, and for one year was president of the board, otherwise mayor of the town.

Mr. Dille was married at Park's Bar, July 3, 1853, to Miss Susan Ann Nash. At that time there were eight hundred men and five women in the camp. Mrs. Dille was a native of Indiana, of Revolutionary ancestry and of Scotch lineage. Her father, James Nash, was born in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Dille died, leaving one daughter, Miss Mary Emma, who died September 21, 1861. Captain S. H. Dille was married a second time, to Miss Dolly Provines. She is the oldest daughter of one of the pioneer Grass Valley residents, Matthew Provines, who is one of the ablest and oldest mill men in the state.

COL. FELIX G. HEAD.

A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors; but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of hundreds of inventions, and the business of nations was revolutionized. Then considering those facts we can in a measure determine the value to mankind of the mining interests. One who is connected with the rich mineral resources of the west is Col. Felix G. Head, who is now identified with mining interests in the Tonopah district.

A native of Lawrence county, Indiana, Mr. Head was born on the 23d of July, 1844, his parents being Frank A. and Sarah M. Head, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. The father was a stock farmer and in the year 1848 removed to Illinois, settling in Hancock county. In the family were but two sons, George W. Head being now a retired journalist of Snohomish, Washington.

Col. Felix G. Head was reared upon his father's farm in Hancock county, Illinois, and was educated in the public schools, pursuing a course preparatory to entering college. In 1861, however, he abandoned the idea of entering a more advanced institution of learning in order that he might give his aid to his country then involved in Civil war. He enlisted in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the period of hostilities, participating in many important engagements. He was mustered out at Springfield in 1865, following the cessation of hostilities.

After the war Col. Head became identified with journalistic work, being connected with various newspaper enterprises in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In 1895 he came to California and established the *Jackson Herald* in Amador county, continuing the publication of this until 1902, at which time he became identified with the Tonopah mining interests. He is now an extensive stockholder and director in the Princess Maude, which is one of the best mining properties of the Tonopah country, and is also a director and stockholder in the Huron Mining Co., which is operating in Grass valley, about twenty miles east of the city of Grass Valley.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Col. Head and Miss Gertie Fuller, a native of Abbottsford, Que., and a daughter of Gibbs and Jane Fuller. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is an active and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow comrades of the Union army. In matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the old flag on southern battle fields. His business career has been one of cordiality and substantial development and to-day he is a prominent factor in mining circles of the west.



J. G. Head

JUDGE JOHN CALDWELL.

Judge John Caldwell, widely recognized as a leader in political circles and at the bar of California for many years, has indeed had marked influence in shaping the public policy of the state, and is yet actively concerned in many interests bearing upon the general welfare, although he has attained to the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness, nor should it suggest as a matter of course idleness or lack of occupation. There is an old age which grows stronger and better both intellectually and morally as the years advance, giving out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others, and such has been the career of Judge Caldwell.

A native of Nova Scotia, he was born on the 24th of January, 1825, and was brought to the United States by his parents when a lad of seven summers. He was then reared upon a farm in Ohio, and in 1850, when twenty-five years of age, he crossed the plains to California, arriving in this state on the 17th of September. Making his way to the mining regions in Nevada county, he worked on the present site of Nevada City until the summer of 1851, when he went up the middle Yuba river and with others turned the course of the stream and worked on the river bed. The following year the water was turned back into the original channel. In the fall of 1852 Judge Caldwell came to Moore's flat in Nevada county, where he followed mining for two years, owning a quarter interest in the hydraulic plant east of that flat.

In the spring of 1854 he was appointed the first justice of the peace at Moore's Flat in Eureka township, the appointment coming through the court of sessions. He served until the following fall and was then elected to the office, and in 1855 was again a candidate, but at that time was defeated. In 1856, however, he was once more elected justice of the peace upon the Democratic ticket. In 1857 he was nominated for the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, was elected and served as a member of the ninth general assembly of California. At that time there was a division of Democrats in the house on the slavery question, Judge Caldwell giving his support to the Douglas branch of the party. In 1858 the Douglas Democrats held a separate convention and nominated a full ticket, on which Judge Beldon was elected county judge by a majority of one and Judge Caldwell by a majority of thirty-four. He had previously read law, and after his return from the legislature was admitted to practice in the district court, and later admitted to the supreme court. He engaged in law practice at Moore's Flat, and in 1864 the Douglas Democrats nominated him for the position of district attorney, to which he was elected. He served for two years, and after the expiration of that term was re-elected justice of the peace at Nevada City, and served there for two years. In 1871 he was elected county judge of Nevada county on the Republican ticket, having in the meantime transferred his political allegiance. He served for four years with such capability that he was then re-nominated and once more elected, so that his incumbency covered eight years. In 1879, after the adoption of the new

constitution of California, he was elected superior judge for a term of five years, and was then succeeded by Judge Walling. On the expiration of Judge Walling's term Judge Caldwell was again called to the office and once more served for six years. He has not been a candidate for any political position since. Ten times he was before the people as a candidate for public office, and was victorious at each election with the exception of the time when he was defeated for the justice of the peace by the Know-Nothing party in 1855. After his retirement from the bench of the supreme court on the 1st of January, 1897, he resumed the practice of law, in which he is now engaged.

In 1870, in Nevada City, Judge Caldwell was married, but his wife died March 20, 1896. They had no children of their own, but reared three adopted children, two of whom are still living. One is the wife of John M. Hussy, who for many years was principal of the high school of Nevada City. The other is Aline, the wife of Fred Willison, a miner of Dawson City, Alaska. Judge Caldwell is a Mason in his fraternal affiliations. He has resided in Nevada county continuously since 1850, and he is now a hale and hearty man of seventy-nine years, still active in his profession, to which his career on the bench has been a credit. In his decisions he has always been fair, divesting himself of personal peculiarities and prejudices which so often prove detrimental to the career of the judge whose knowledge of the law is comprehensive. Judge Caldwell's mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of the state as well as of a later-day progress, and his life record has been one of signal usefulness and honor.

JOHN WERRY.

John Werry, manager of the Nevada County Gas and Electric Company at Nevada City, whose untarnished record as a public official makes him one of the valued residents of this part of the state, was born in Cornwall, England, on the 5th of September, 1852. His father, William Werry, was a native of England, belonging to a prominent family of Cornwall, where he engaged in contracting. He was also influential in public affairs, served as guardian of the poor and held other responsible public offices. He married Eliza Thomas, a native of England, who died in the year 1854, while he survived for thirty years, passing away in 1884. In the family were five sons, the brothers of John being James, an engineer of Plymouth, England; William, a contractor of New Zealand; Richard, who is a brick-mason in Palo Alto, California; and Fred, who is living in southern Australia.

John Werry was educated in the national schools of England, continuing his studies until seventeen years of age, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Pennsylvania in 1870. There he secured employment as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store in Mahanoy City, where he continued for five years, and in 1875 came to California, locating in Grass Valley. For a year and a half he worked in the Idaho mines of Grass Valley, and afterward accepted a position as a bookkeeper for William George, a grocer, with whom he continued for several years. He then be-

came interested in business which he conducted for a year and a half, and on the expiration of that period was appointed deputy treasurer by George E. Robinson, filling that position for two years. In 1885 he was appointed deputy assessor under Erastus Bond, and while acting in that capacity was elected in the fall of 1891 to the office of county recorder for a term of two years. He discharged his duties so faithfully and acceptably that in 1893 he was re-elected for a term of four years, and in the fall of 1897 was again chosen for a term of four years, so that his incumbency in this covered ten years, and he retired from the position as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. In fact, he made an untarnished record, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, and in the ten years in which he filled the position he collected every dollar in fees due the county with the exception of a sum of ten dollars. This was a splendid record and was so recognized by the people. In July, 1902, he was appointed manager of the Nevada County Gas & Electric Company at Nevada City, which is his present business connection. He has also been interested in several mining projects in Nevada and Placer counties, and his business record is in harmony with that of his official service, being characterized by untiring activity and integrity.

On the 16th of June, 1880, in Grass Valley Mr. Werry was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Butler, a native of Nevada county and a daughter of Jonathan Butler, one of California's pioneer settlers, who was identified with mining and ranching, and who became one of the substantial citizens of the state, having accumulated a handsome competency at the time of his death, which occurred about twenty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Werry have four children, three sons and a daughter: Myles P., a machinist at San Francisco; J. Ernest, who follows the same pursuit in that city; Frank Butler and Lou, at school.

In his political views Mr. Werry has always been a stanch Republican, has attended the county and state conventions of his party and still wields a wide influence in matters political. He is identified with all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past grand in his local lodge, and in the Masonic fraternity has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, the chapter and commandery, and of the last named he has been eminent commander. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Woodmen of the World and to the Sons of St. George. For the past twenty years he has been a leader in the choir of the Methodist Episcopal church of Nevada City. His is a well rounded character, not so abnormally developed in any line as to make him a genius, but with the strong and commendable traits that work for good citizenship or activity and reliability in business and for the promotion of social, intellectual and moral interests.

JOHN P. CLARK.

A truly typical California miner is John P. Clark. He is a stalwart and magnificent specimen of manhood, standing six feet and three inches in height and weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds. He dresses in

the picturesque garb of the miner and is a noticeable figure in any gathering. He has the rugged honesty so characteristic of the west, is a highly intellectual man and is a friend of nearly every resident of the community in which he makes his home.

Mr. Clark was born in Illinois in 1837 and came to California in 1853 by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After remaining for a few years in San Francisco he went to Arizona, where he was employed as a scout by the government, and during a considerable period was in the quartermaster's department. During that time he had many encounters with the Apache Indians. He also drove stages throughout that military district of the country, where the Indians were more frequently on the warpath than in any other section of the United States. He was thus engaged from 1866 until 1869, after which he returned to San Francisco, and thence went to Chile and Peru, where he continued his connection with mining enterprises. He remained in South America for three or four years, and then again came to California. Soon afterward he made his way to Idaho, where he was engaged in mining, and participated in all of the engagements at the time of the outbreaks among the Modoc Indians, being an opponent of Captain Jack and his followers. Later Mr. Clark went to Oregon, where he spent two or three years, and on returning to California made his way to Meadow Lake country in 1888. Making a location there he became interested in property in that portion of the state. He has visited nearly every district in the United States in which there has been a prominent gold excitement, but did not go to Alaska at the time of the great discoveries there. In fact, he has been a noticeable figure in all of the western "strikes," including the famous Cariboo in British Columbia, where he made some money.

His record as an Indian scout and fighter is matter of history, for he has taken an active part in many of the efforts to quell the uprisings among the red men and has done most effective and able service in this direction. He was for a long time opposed to the famous Indian Captain Jack, who was afterward executed. The character and wit of this Indian are in a measure indicated by an incident which occurred at the hanging. A man wanted him to will his ponies to him, and Captain Jack in reply said: "You take my place and I will give you my ponies."

Mr. Clark's thorough knowledge of mining has enabled him to triumph over obstacles which seemed insurmountable. When he first went to Meadow Lake in 1888 it was an abandoned camp with numerous ledges of what was thought to be rebellious ore that could not be worked. Mr. Clark, however, realized its value and staked out a large portion of the country, doing the representation work there. In the face of adverse comment from all his friends he remained with the camp from the first day he went there, knowing that free milling ore could be obtained, and he continued his labors until he interested sufficient capital, and to-day the mines are being worked most successfully. He was the promoter of the Crystal Lake Gold Mining Company, which is now operating some of the claims located by Mr. Clark. This company has a ten-stamp mill in the Excelsior claim, which is turning out a good yield by the free-milling process, and is platting about sixty-five per

cent of the assay value of the ore. Mr. Clark sold out his interests in the company about two years ago, but has innumerable other mining properties in the district which he says are equally valuable.

The township of Meadow Lake is the youngest of nine subdivisions in the county, and had its rise in the excitement of 1865. The first name given to the region was Excelsior. Although the first discoveries were made by Henry Hartley, an Englishman, in 1863, the rush did not occur until 1865. Every test showed the ledges to be of a wonderful richness and the camp had a period of prosperity. Eight mills with seventy-two stamps were erected at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and the cost of building the city and developing the mines was about two million dollars, but in 1867 it dawned upon the population that the ore was rebellious and could not be worked profitably by any known process. The total yield from all the mines—and the U. S. Grant was the only one that accomplished anything—was one hundred thousand dollars. There was a great exodus from the district in 1867 and few people were left. Efforts were made in 1869 and again in 1873 to work the ores, but unsuccessfully. In the latter year the town was burned, with the exception of two houses, which were all that was left to mark the spot of the once thriving city. In 1875 there was again a revival, but like the others it amounted to nothing, and in 1888 there was naught but a deserted town when John Clark made his appearance on the scene. He realized, however, that the ore could be worked by a free-milling process and has proved the correctness of his views. Meadow Lake district lies in the eastern part of Nevada county, thirty miles west of the state line and three miles north of the southern boundary of the Sierra county. Cisco, on the line of the railroad, is nine miles south of the district.

Charles W. Raymond, a mining engineer, a member of the Society of Civil Engineers, in a report submitted on the 18th of December, 1901, on the Century, Hercules, West Extension and Gipsy Queen quartz mines in this district, in his concluding remarks says: "I have no hesitation in recommending this property as a profitable investment." After reviewing the ineffectual attempts to work the ore in early days Mr. Raymond says: "In 1900 work was resumed on the western side of the district at the base of Old Man mountain. Careful and practical tests proved conclusively that crushing clean plates and first-class concentrating machinery were all that was required to save the gold. This was put later into practical operation by the erection or rather the re-erection of an old eight-stamp mill, with silver-plated plates and a Wilfley concentrating table. The summer of 1901 showed a yield of eighteen dollars per ton gold, with tailings fifty cents to one dollar per ton." This was the faith of John Clark, and shows it to be well placed.

In May, 1903, Mr. Clark was selected by the Nevada county promotion committee, as a typical miner, to present to President Roosevelt on the occasion of the chief executive's visit to this state the fine mineral cabinet given by the citizens of Nevada county, the gold specimens of which bear an intrinsic value of about two thousand dollars. This presentation took place at Colfax on the 19th of May, 1903, as the train bearing the president was on

its way east. Judge Nilon made the presentation speech and Mr. Clark and J. E. Hogan handed up the cabinet. Mr. Clark remarked as he passed the case up: "She's a daisy." The president responding in like manner said: "Yes, she's a beauty, and I am indeed pleased with the evidence of your hospitality and generosity, but," and the president smiled as he grasped the hand of the miner, "I do love to shake hands with large men, and I am still more pleased with your specimen of physical manhood. Is this a class of men you raise out here?" "Yes," replied Mr. Clark, "and we are all ladies' size." The president was greatly amused and the incident closed most happily. Mr. Clark, however, had much explaining to do to his lady friends afterward in regard to his remark.

Mr. Clark is one of the staunch Republicans of Sierra county, where he exercises his right of suffrage. He is active in politics and has attended all of the Sierra county conventions for the last ten or twelve years. Although frequently solicited to become a candidate for office at different times, he has never consented to do so. A staunch representative of the California miner, he stands to-day as one whose stalwart character has gained him unqualified respect and good will, while his untiring efforts have brought to him a very desirable measure of success.

JOSEPH MACY KINLEY.

Joseph Macy Kinley, one of the foremost members of the bar of San Francisco, has been in constant practice here for over thirty years. He is a type of the self-made man of whom Americans are so proud, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that all he has accomplished is the result of his individual efforts. He formed a worthy ambition to study law when he was in his teens, and so keenly did he take hold of his work and so rapidly advance that he was fully prepared for his professional practice before he was of age. He has been a student all his life, and his legal erudition has borne fruit in learned authorship of a work which will enrich law libraries and elucidate and facilitate the settlement of many questions for bench and counsel. His profession and his home have been the interests to which Mr. Kinley has devoted his life's best efforts, and that he has succeeded in the one and gained happiness in the other is the consummation of his ambition for which he has most devoutly wished, and in which he takes greatest pride. He is honored for his sterling worth, his quiet citizenship and profound ability, and enjoys confidence and esteem wherever he is known.

Mr. Kinley is a son of Edward and Mahala (Macy) Kinley, and both his father and mother represented families who have been in America for many generations, and whose members have taken honorable part in various occupations and professions as well as in public performance which has made more secure the foundations on which rests the integrity of the nation. Edward Kinley was a son of Isaac Kinley, who was born on the old homestead in Virginia, which is still owned by the Kinley family.

In the year 1660 three children by the name of Kindleich started from Hanover, Germany, with their parents, enroute for America. But the par-



EDWARD KINLEY



Joseph M. Kinley

ents died on the voyage, and the captain of the vessel apprenticed the three sons to planters, one in Virginia, and the other two in the Carolinas. These sons kept apprised of each other's whereabouts, and on reaching manhood were reunited. But it was found that the name of each one had suffered from that inevitable mutation which befalls foreign names in a land where their original significance is not understood or their pronunciation is difficult. The name of one was Kindley, another Kindly, and that of the branch in which we are especially interested was Kinley. It is probable that this change of name lost a fortune to the brothers, for the family had fled from Hanover on account of their anti-royalist sympathies and had left large estates behind. From the one of these brothers whose name became Kinley is descended, by a long line of ancestors, Joseph Macy Kinley.

Mahala Macy, the mother of Mr. Kinley, was a native of Howard county, Indiana, and her father, Albert Macy, was born on Nantucket Island. Her great-grandfather had upheld the Quakers in Salem, Massachusetts, during the times of persecution, and, when threatened with arrest, had taken his wife and little child in a canoe and fled to the island of Nantucket when it was populated only by Indians; this island remained the family home for many generations.

Two of the Kinleys, father and son, and, respectively, the great-great and the great-grandfather of Joseph Macy Kinley, were native Virginians who fought through the Revolutionary war under Washington, so that their descendants are entitled to the honor of membership in the society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Edward Kinley was born in Ohio, and moved to Iowa when his son Joseph was a child of eighteen months, and at the time the Mormon temple was burned at Nauvoo, Illinois. His wife died in Iowa in 1847. He engaged in merchandising in Iowa, and in 1851 came to California alone. With two partners he began mining at Mokelumne Hill. He was the trio's treasurer, and at his death there were still scars on his shoulders as a result of carrying gold dust in a belt, the gold being so heavy as to cause his suspenders to cut into the flesh. These partners worked and lived together on intimate terms until 1854, and yet neither knew the names of the others, their sole distinctive titles, or appellatives, "handles" as it were, being "Ed," "Budd" and "Doc." Edward Kinley wrote a history of gold-mining on the coast, his manuscript covering twenty-four pages written with pen, and this he dedicated to Mr. Joseph M. Kinley as if it were the most serious thing in the world, which shows how intense was his character in everything he undertook. This beautifully written little brochure, before us as we write these lines, bearing a date of over half a century ago and with the stain marks of age upon the leaves, penned in type letters with an evenness and regularity of a book, is a most cherished memorial given by this venerable pioneer to his son, and aside from its value as an heirloom and keepsake it has interest and worth as a historical document descriptive of scenes and an industry which were typical of early California. Accompanying this little booklet is an engraving containing four views of mining operations and life, and these pictures are referred to in the history. Both pictures and history

were no doubt very instructive to the boy Joseph, and the matter of the history follows, verbatim, as the concluding paragraphs of this sketch. After Edward Kinley returned to Iowa in 1854 he took up the practice of law, and remained there until 1898. In that year he went to the state of Washington to visit his daughter and while on this journey of pleasure was killed by a train.

Joseph Macy Kinley was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, February 16, 1845. While a child his eyesight was very poor for four years, and he received his primary education by dictation or recitation from his step-mother. He subsequently went to Monmouth College, Illinois, and took a term of scientific studies, after which he began teaching. He was only fourteen years old when he began reading law, and he carried on his professional and literary studies together. Before he was twenty years old he was prepared for practice, but his age prevented his admission to the bar without special dispensation, and he accordingly went to Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, where, being unknown, he was admitted by Judge Burkhard. He then practiced with his brother Isaac at Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, for one year. This brother is now practicing in Kansas City. Joseph then went to his father, who was ill in Iowa, and in 1867 went to Savannah, Missouri, where he carried on his practice until 1870, which was the year in which he came to San Francisco. About four years ago he took his son Jule M. into partnership, and the two are together carrying on the extensive practice which the former built up by his years of industry and ability.

Mr. Kinley has in preparation a work on law, the actual publication of which is only delayed by conflict of interests between John W. Butler who contracted to do the publishing, and the printing firm of H. S. Crocker Co. The Work is entitled "Kinley's American and English Precedents," embracing all important questions arising in "Law and Equity" and decided by the several courts of last resort in the United States and England, and monographically stated. The manuscript is prepared for fifty volumes, three of which have been published, but are not yet in circulation.

Mr. Kinley is an old-style Democrat, but is not an active participant in politics and is a member of no fraternal organization. Mr. Kinley has been married twice. By his marriage to Miss Isadora Church, of Brooklyn, Missouri, which union terminated in separation, two children were born, one of whom, Carl T., is living, and is a mechanical engineer in southern California. His first wife died about twenty years ago. In 1873 Mr. Kinley was married to Miss Charlotte Frodsham, of Savannah, Missouri. They have three children: Frank M., is a pattern-maker and fitter in ship-building; Jule M. is mentioned above as the associate of his father; and Jean, the daughter, is the wife of Frank R. Barrows, a professor of music at Los Angeles.

The father's history of gold mining runs as follows:

CHAPTER I.

The discovery of gold in California, in the early part of the year 1848, by a party of workmen in the employ of Captain Sutter, while digging a race for a mill on the American

River, produced almost an electric shock, giving a new impetus to the enterprise of daring spirits throughout the civilized world.

In a short time this rugged and mountainous region, formerly traversed only by the rude Indian in pursuit of game and a few hardy, enterprising trappers, became peopled with multitudes of roving gipsy-like-living people passing up and down throughout the country in search of gold, each bearing his peculiar manners and customs and speaking the language peculiar to his people, much resembling the confusion of tongues at the ancient Tower of Babel.

The most remarkable feature of early operations in the mines was the very small value attached to the gold which all seemed so eager to obtain. It was estimated at from seven to ten dollars per ounce. And it was no uncommon occurrence for a successful miner to gamble away and squander from ten to one hundred pounds of gold in one night's carouse. Some even went to one hundred and fifty pounds for the evening's amusement. Thus one man would lavishly squander in one day his *weight in pure gold*. What an amount of good this vast treasure, properly applied, might have done for suffering humanity. It is but just to remark that many of those devotees of debauchery who have lost thousands upon thousands at the gaming table are yet in the mines mostly destitute of money and friends. Such are the visitations of Providence upon those who violate his imperative laws.

For the want of law administered by government authority, the miners took the administration of justice into their own hands. Civil cases were left to the decision of jurors chosen by the parties.

All criminal cases were brought before the potent dignitary, Judge Lynch. The whipping post was planted, the branding iron plied and the gallows erected. Thus in a cruel and barbarous manner were offenders punished. This summary meting of justice was the only apparent security of life and property. Few suffered innocently. Many of the early miners suffered much from the want of wholesome diet and from other privations peculiar to their situation.

Things have undergone a gradual change for the better. Wholesome provisions and other conveniences of life are now to be had in abundance throughout nearly all the mining districts. Post routes are established and the press is a medium in all the thickly inhabited parts. Courts of justice are established by proper authority, but the relic of the sanguinary Judge is still in the land and occasionally an ill-fated wretch falls beneath his indignant frown and mighty power.

Order and civility are on their forward march. The Legislature of the State has made two or three unsuccessful attempts to suppress gambling by law, but it will be a long time before California is on par with the Atlantic States in point of advantages of civilized and enlightened life.

Tho' the climate of the "Ureka" State is mild and very healthy, yet there are sufficient and good reasons for not selecting this state as a suitable place to bring up and educate a family "in the way they should go."

"Ureka" means I have found it. It is explained in the 47th Prob. of Euclid.

CHAPTER II.

Now turn to the engraving. Examine it closely; the work is well executed and is very expressive of "real life" in the mines. In the northwest qr. observe two men. I presume they are on a prospecting tour. One is washing gold in a tin pan while the other is bending down to obtain the earliest sight of the gold as the sand is floated out of the pan. Perhaps they have carried their dirt several hundred rods here to "see how their ground will pay them." Their "prospect" may pay from 5 cents to \$10 or \$20; if the former, but little interest is manifested and they return, take their mining tools—leave for some other favorable place. But should the latter be the result, it is concealed and they are off quickly, speaking softly to each other for fear of being discovered. Returning they examine the ground, talk of the direction the "lead" runs, consult how they can manage to hold the largest portion of paying ground; locate their claims varying in size from 15 to 30 feet square in accordance with the regulations of different parts. By this time they are noticed by the vigilant eye ever on the "lookout," the sound of "New Diggin's" flies so rapidly that in a few hours is seen crowds of men with shovels, picks and crowbars and the ground is "staked off" for several rods around. In a short time the spot is so changed from the digging that it can scarcely be recognized by those most familiar with it. If it prove a failure, which is as likely as otherwise, in a few days it is abandoned and the huge heaps of fresh earth remain so many monuments of disappointment. Washing with the pan was the principal method in the early working of the mines. Gold

was so abundant that one man often washed from 20 to 100 and sometimes even 500 dollars per day. Look at the S. W. quarter.

CHAPTER III.

Observe two miners at work, one washing with a cradle or rocker while the other carries the earth to him in wooden buckets. Two men are able to wash from two to three hundred buckets per day in this manner. This is the plan that followed that of panning. While they are busily engaged a prospector bearing a pick and shovel and pan intrudes himself upon them and inquisitively begins a conversation about the diggings. The parties eye each other closely, the one for the purpose of obtaining information, the other how best to deceive. The miner continues busily rocking while the prospector introduces one question after another, receiving short evasive answers. He pays little attention to these extorted replies but scrutinizes closely every change of expression thereby reading from the countenance the desirable information. At length becoming weary of the unwelcome visitor, the rocker quitting his work seats himself near and commences a conversation about the mines, admitting the ground is paying or rather has paid moderate wages but is falling off very fast. Talks of leaving for other parts, speaks fluently of the numerous good chances to have made a fortune in times past, upbraids himself with many hard epithets, makes a few sage reflections, etc., wisely concludes "All is well that ends well," if he is to make a fortune in the mines he will make it. This fully satisfied the traveling friend with a heavy sigh shoulders his mining tools and leaves, much to the joy and satisfaction of the other two, who load his departure with "good wishes," "great success," etc., etc.

Alone, the laborers talk freely about things in general. Perhaps they are making good wages, but it is all the same to the prospector, so long as they keep it from his knowledge.

CHAPTER IV.

Let us turn to the S. E. qr. of the picture. This rudely constructed tent is the miner's habitation. You will readily conclude that it affords but few comforts of life. Yet the hardy miner endures it all cheerfully if he is making *money*. If he is doing well his heart is light and free—all care and trouble are banished from the man. Such is the bewitching power of the love of gold over the human character. "Happy man free from this craving desire."

CHAPTER V.

In the N. E. qr. of the picture are miners operating in deep diggings which commenced about the time the shallow mining began to fail and is now the principal extensive operations carried on. It is either by sinking shafts or by tunneling only that deep mining can be done. Observe the old gentleman represented in the cut, how composedly he descends into the shaft perhaps 200 feet in depth. Slowly descending, he examines well the sides of the shaft, removing every loose substance from which he might suffer injury should it fall. On reaching the bottom, he breathes a moment, lights a candle, enters a drift (sometimes many yards in length), examining it carefully with respect to safety and reaching the spot, seats himself and commences work. Thus continuing till the ground is worked out. Sometimes many feet under the surface making excavations large enough for a dining room, ballroom or a promenade. Sinking shafts is very expensive, being generally in the immediate vicinity of volcanic eruptions, lava and hard cemented rocks are found in abundance, often requiring the use of powder to break them. But the love of gold is a mighty propelling power and in time all obstacles and difficulties disappear before the energetic perseverance of the miner and what seemed impossible at first sight is overcome.

Much care and precaution are necessary to avoid accidents in deep diggings for the want of which many fatal accidents have occurred. Bad air is to be guarded against. This is done by means of wind sails collecting the air above, forcing it through a canvas pipe or conductor to the bottom of the shaft, thence to the extent of the drifts, furnishing continually a current of fresh and wholesome air.

Water often rises, requiring the use of pumps or engines. Deep diggings are sometimes very rich; two or three hundred thousand dollars have been taken out at the one shaft. One single shaft in Bear Valley yielded not less than one and a half tons of gold or about \$600,000 dollars. But as a general thing from five to eight dollars per day may be estimated as average wages.

A tunnel is a drift commenced on the surface. The dirt instead of being raised by means of a windlass is carried out on a wheel-barrow or small cars made for the purpose; of the two methods of working deep ground it is difficult to say which has the preference, much depends upon the situation of the ground.

The gold found in deep ground is generally in larger and more irregular shaped pieces

than that found in the streams or shallow ground. No shaft is down till to the bed rock (granite or slate). This short history of mining operations tho' written for a pastime is founded on facts and respectfully presented to my little son Joseph M. Kinley, aged seven years.

Written while encamped on the bank of the Moquelumne river waiting for the water to subside in order to work a claim in the bed of the stream.

EDWARD KINLEY.

June 26th, 1852.

IRENÆUS CORY LINDLEY.

Irenæus Cory Lindley, a member of the bar now practicing at Nevada City and making a specialty of mining and probate law, was born September 4, 1871, in Chillicothe, Ohio. His ancestors in the paternal line came originally from Essex, England. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Colonel William Bartlett, was an officer of the continental army, and his son, the great-grandfather, Captain William Bartlett, was first naval agent at the siege of Boston. His birthplace was Beverly, Massachusetts. Another great-grandfather in the paternal line was Colonel Henry Herrick, who was lieutenant colonel in Thomas Pickering, Jr.'s regiment, the "Lexington Alarm."

Henry B. Lindley, the father of Irenæus C. Lindley, was born in Athens, Ohio, and became a merchant, conducting both a wholesale and retail trade in his native city. There he spent most of his entire life, his death occurring in Athens in 1899. He wedded Miss Mary Cory, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and belonged to an old family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. Her mother's maiden name was Johnston, and she was a first cousin of Oliver Hazzard Perry and also a first cousin of Mrs. Ball, who was the mother of the wife of George Washington. Mrs. Lindley is now residing in Chicago, making her home with her son, William O. Lindley, who is an attorney of that city.

Irenæus C. Lindley began his education in the public schools of Chillicothe, Ohio, and continued his studies in the high school of that city, where he was graduated with the class of 1889, having completed a four years' Latin course. He then matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a student in the law department, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1891. Completing his education, he returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1891. He afterward practiced law there for three years and in 1894 came to California, settling at Nevada City. He was admitted to the supreme court of this state and has since been a representative of the legal fraternity here. He engages in general practice and yet pays particular attention to mining law and to a probate practice. He is also the legal representative of several corporations. He has a large and well equipped law library, one of the best in the county, and with its contents he has become quite familiar. He did not consider his graduation the end of his legal studies, but has continuously read along different lines of jurisprudence and has gained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge which is manifest as he presents his case before court or jury. Mr. Lindley is also interested in several mining companies in Nevada county engaged in both drift and quartz mining.

Mr. Lindley is a discriminating student of political questions as well, and he gives an active support to the Republican party. He has attended the county conventions and was a member of the county central committee for five years. In 1902 he was the nominee of his party for district attorney. He is now attorney for the public administrator of the county and has been city attorney for the last five years.

On the 27th of July, 1900, Mr. Lindley was married in Nevada City, California, to Miss Vivie Rector, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of B. S. Rector, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They have two sons, Bayliss Bartlett and Charles Rector Lindley. Mr. Lindley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Sons of St. George, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Royal Arch. Although a young man he has already reached a position of distinction in local circles in central California, and his strong intellectuality and characteristic diligence give promise of greater successes in the future.

DAVID PAGE CUTTEN.

David Page Cutten, whose activity in business has contributed to the development of central California and who is to-day the secretary of the Redwood Land & Investment Company, which is having a marked effect upon the development and settlement of this part of the state, was born in Nova Scotia in 1850, his parents being Robert Dixon and Hannah (Pride) Cutten, who were also natives of the same country. The mother, however, was a representative of an old American family. The brothers of his grandmother were English officers and were sent to Halifax in charge of the English army at that port. Robert Dixon Cutten became a shipwright and ship-builder, and carried on business in his native county until 1857, when he came to California, locating first in San Francisco. He afterward removed to Tuolumne county, and in 1866 came to Humboldt county, where he engaged in the lumber and milling business. He was thus identified with the commercial and industrial interests of his community up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1889. He left a family of three sons and three daughters, Edward Logan; Margaret, who is the widow of Thomas McDonald, of Eureka; Mary, who is the wife of J. S. Murray; Sophia Burton, the wife of Jacob Gardner, of Eureka; David Page, of this review; and William Freeman.

To the public school system of his native country David Page Cutten is indebted for the early educational privileges that he enjoyed. He afterward attended Sacville Academy of Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, and he left school at the age of sixteen years, but his education has never ended, for as the years have advanced he has gained valuable knowledge in the school of experience and has found in each transition stage of his career opportunity for greater mental activity as well as for the industrial force which is one of the strong elements of success in a business career. In 1868 he came to Eureka and secured a position as a salesman

in the employ of John Vance, who was engaged in the lumber business, and with him he remained for ten years. In the year 1880 he was appointed deputy county clerk, and served in that capacity until 1883. On his retirement from the office he was appointed private secretary to David Evans, who was an extensive operator in the timber lands and who organized the California Redwood Company, purchasing some of the largest lumber mills in the country. Mr. Evans engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber, and Mr. Cutten was appointed buyer for the company, which position he held until 1886, when he turned his attention to the real estate business. In 1899 he organized the Redwood Land & Investment Company, which now has the following officers: Thomas Bain, of Arcate, California, president; J. C. Bull, Jr., vice president; and David P. Cutten, secretary. This company controls important and extensive property interests, and its clientage has reached profitable proportions.

Mr. Cutten was married to Miss Katie McGraw, a native of Eureka and a daughter of Hugh McGraw, one of the pioneer settlers of central California and among the first to cross the Humboldt bar in a vessel. This was done in 1850. Mr. McGraw afterward became a prominent contractor and builder of mills, and was closely associated with the improvement and substantial development of this part of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Cutten have been born three children: Charles Pride, who is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, and is now successfully practicing law in Eureka; Ivy M.; and David Page, Jr.

Mr. Cutten is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. Among the enterprising, far-sighted and public-spirited business men of Eureka he is numbered, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his.

JOHN MCGREGOR VANCE.

John McGregor Vance is justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative citizens of Humboldt county, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own benefit. He also advances the general good and promotes public prosperity by his ably managed individual interests, thus placing this section of the country on a par with the older east. He has excellent ability as an organizer, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. This enables him to conquer obstacles which deter many a man, and this element in his career has been one of the salient features in his success. He is now president of the Humboldt County Bank, to which position he was chosen in the fall of 1903.

Mr. Vance was born in Queens county, New Brunswick, in 1845, and his parents, George and Esther (Geddes) Vance, were also natives of Nova Scotia. In 1852 the father came to California. Only a few years had passed since the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope and thousands of

emigrants were flocking to the far west, so that excellent business opportunities were provided, and Mr. George Vance felt that he might profit by the exercise of his labors on the Pacific coast. Accordingly he made his way to San Francisco and after a short time spent in that city removed to Humboldt county. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that vocation in different parts of the county for a number of years. In his family were seven sons and one daughter.

Mr. John McGregor Vance at the usual age entered the public schools of New Brunswick, wherein he continued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years. He came to California in 1866, making his way at once to Eureka, where his father had located a number of years before. He soon became an active and recognized factor in business interests, and has been connected with sundry enterprises at different times. From 1892 until 1903 he was president and manager of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad Company and in the latter year the road became a part of the Santa Fe Railroad System. Prior to that time Mr. Vance had also engaged in the lumber and milling business at different parts of Humboldt county, and in the fall of 1903 he was elected president of the Humboldt County Bank upon the retirement of its former president, James W. Henderson, who had held the position for twenty-four years.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Mr. Vance and Miss Jennie Babbit, a native of New Brunswick, and they now have four children: Ida L., Ella L., Harry P. and Carlotta. The family is well known in this county and the Vance household is noted for its gracious and generous hospitality. Mr. Vance holds membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his political support to the Republican party. He takes an active interest in local and state politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and secure the adoption of Republican principles. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise. He is now connected with extensive and important business interests.

COLONEL ADOLPHUS SKINNER HUBBARD.

Few men have taken a more active part in public affairs in San Francisco than has Colonel Adolphus Skinner Hubbard. Business advancement and moral development have felt the stimulus of his co-operation and historical research has been promoted through his efforts. He has left the impress of his individuality upon public life in California and he has been honored by his fellowmen because of his personal worth and the prominent part he has taken in the work of the Sons of the American Revolution, formed to

perpetuate the memory of our honored fathers who fought for the independence of the nation and to keep the history of the American people continually before the nation.

Colonel Hubbard is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred near the city of Chicago. His father, Theodore Hubbard, was born in Putney, Vermont, on the 19th of October, 1803, and was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Edmond Hubbard, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1633. Two years later he took up his abode in Hingham, Massachusetts, and became the founder of the family in the new world. Theodore Hubbard was educated for the ministry and also followed the practice of medicine and continued to devote his energies for many years to the latter profession. Following his removal to the west he became identified with many events which shaped the early history of Du Page county in Illinois. He was one of the early county officials, served as postmaster at Babcocks Grove and died in Chicago in 1872. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Ward Ballou, was a daughter of Ebenezer Ballou, descended from French Huguenot ancestry, the family having been established in America in 1710 by those who fled from France and settled in New Jersey. Mrs. Hubbard, surviving her husband for a number of years, passed away in Chicago in 1895. In their family were five sons and two daughters: Laura M., Augustus G., Carlos C., Myron O., Adolphus S., Ellen A. and Edward C. All are now deceased with the exception of Colonel Hubbard. His brothers were identified with commercial and professional life in Chicago, and were soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies, during the war of the rebellion.

Colonel Hubbard is indebted to the public school system of Chicago for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He attended school until the 25th of April, 1853, when he put aside his text-books in order to enter upon his business career, being at that time about fifteen years of age. He became connected with the telegraph service as messenger and while thus employed learned telegraphy, which he followed until 1855, and is a member of the old time Telegraphers and Historical Association. Through the succeeding five years he was engaged in commercial and transportation business, and in 1860 became connected with a local express company as freight solicitor. He was afterward engaged in different capacities until 1865, and the close of the war found him in New Mexico as staff officer of the territorial troops there. In 1866 he came to California as quartermaster's clerk with the last detachment of the California Volunteers to be mustered out.

After arriving in San Francisco Colonel Hubbard became connected with the warehouse business and was superintendent of a local express company for a few years. Various business interests have claimed his attention, including a service of six years in the United States mint from 1880 until 1886. In 1893 he became a clerk in the dental department of the University of California and occupied that position until 1901. In public affairs he has taken a very prominent and influential part, his labors extending to many lines of activity which have had direct bearing upon the improvement

and progress of his city. In 1867 he became identified with St. Luke's Episcopal church, was one of its lay founders and became its first clerk. For several succeeding years he was a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association and served as its recording and corresponding secretary. In 1886 he was appointed deputy superintendent of streets, acting in that capacity for two years and from 1888 until 1890 he served as deputy county clerk. In 1876 he became one of the organizers of that patriotic body known as the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," which subsequently, in 1889, became the great national organization known as the Sons of the American Revolution. At the first national congress of the latter held in Louisville in 1890 he was made a past president general by a unanimous vote of the congress. He was also recognized as the founder of the society in California in July, 1876. He became one of the incorporators of the national society January 17, 1890, and has served the parent body in all of its offices during the twenty-eight years of its existence. Public recognition was made of his services in this direction by resolutions passed by the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as follows:

"In regular meeting assembled on this third day of September, 1892, the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the Treaty of Paris—whereby King George III. acknowledged the United States of America to be free, sovereign and independent states,—having received and adopted the report of the committee, appointed at the last regular meeting to investigate and report concerning the history of this society and matters connected therewith, on motion of the Rev. Charles Morris Blake, U. S. A., seconded by Mr. Charles D. Wallace, unanimously resolve—

"1st. That the society places on record that its existence to-day is the to the zeal, untiring devotion and unceasing labors of Past President Colonel A. S. Hubbard, who aided in its inception and has almost single-handed brought the society, through trials and discouragements which beset all new societies, to its present prosperous condition: therefore it recognizes him as the founder of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and therefore founder of the society at large.

"2d. That the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution is earnestly requested in its proceedings and publications to recognize Colonel A. S. Hubbard as the founder of the California Society and thereby founder of the society at large, an honor which by his patriotic labors he has merited, and to which he is justly entitled.

"3d. That a copy of these resolutions, also a copy of said report as finally engrossed, be transmitted to General Horace Porter, president general, also to the secretary general with the request that they be incorporated in a supplementary form in the proceedings of the third annual congress.

"4th. That the Hon. Lucius P. Deming, the society's delegate at large, is respectfully requested to use his official and personal influence to bring the above properly before the national society and that he deposit a copy of the action of the society taken this day in national archives.

"Finally that in appreciation of the long continued and valuable serv-

ices rendered to the California society by Past President Hubbard, there be appropriated from the treasury a sum sufficient to purchase a badge of the first-class with the following words engraved thereon:—

Presented to
Col. A. S. Hubbard,
Founder of the California Society,
S. A. R.
By his compatriots of the society
July 4th, 1892.

“ROSCOE S. GRAY,
Secretary.

JOHN W. MOORE,
Chief Engineer U. S. N.,
President.”

The resolutions adopted by the congress of the Sons of the American Revolution in Louisville, Kentucky, May 1, 1890, reads as follows:

“Whereas, The society of the Sons of the American Revolution was first organized in the state of California on the fourth of July, 1876; and

“Whereas, to Col. A. S. Hubbard, of the California Society, is due in a large degree the credit of organizing that society, and, in a still greater degree, the credit for maintaining that society through trials which would have discouraged a less patriotic man; now, therefore,

“Resolved; That in the publication of the names of the presidents-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the name of Col. A. S. Hubbard be hereafter included.

“Resolved: That the secretary general be, and is hereby, instructed to inform Col. A. S. Hubbard of the honor which this congress has conferred upon him.”

In 1901, on the occasion of President McKinley's visit to California Colonel Hubbard was one of the committee to make arrangements for the reception tendered the president by the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is also one of the founders of the California Geneological Society and presided over its first meeting on the 9th of April, 1898. He was one of the organizers of the California commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and a member of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars. He has ever been deeply interested in historical research, and has done everything in his power to stimulate a love of history among the people of this nation. In 1886 he became an active member of the California Historical Society and has served as its secretary and director since 1890. He is likewise an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and a corresponding member of several prominent historical associations. He has been long and prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity and was one of the organizers of the Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T. He is now an honorary member of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, F. & A. M., of Chicago.

Col. Hubbard was married on the 29th of February, 1872, to Miss Sarah Isabel Sylvester, a daughter of John and Hannah (Gooderich) Sylvester, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, the former a leading shipbuilder of

that place. They have one son, Theodore Worthington, a practicing lawyer of San Francisco. Mrs. Hubbard has the distinguished honor of being the founder of the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the Pacific coast and has been honorary state and chapter regent and also a delegate to the national congress of the society, and also a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, incorporated by an act of congress. Approved February 20, 1896. She organized and is now the president of the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and she has long been an active, influential and valued worker in St. Luke's Episcopal church.

Thus Colonel Hubbard and his wife have labored together for the moral development and patriotic progress of the country. He is widely and favorably known throughout his city and state, his abilities well fitting him for leadership. The terms progress and patriotism may well be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every public interest, with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

NATHANIEL BULLOCK.

Nathaniel Bullock, who is filling the position of postmaster at Eureka and has long been deeply and actively interested in community affairs, wherein as the champion of many measures for the public good he has won recognition from his fellow townsmen, who rank him with the leading and representative men of the city, was born in western New York in 1833, his parents being Benjamin and Cynthia (Barry) Bullock, both of whom were natives of central New York and were representatives of old American families. The father was a farmer by occupation and became one of the early settlers of western New York, where he remained until about 1848, when he removed with his family to Michigan and was there engaged in farming for many years. He died in Detroit, that state, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died of cholera in 1852, leaving a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Those still living are Nathaniel, of this review; Jeremiah, of New York; and Cynthia, the widow of James Van Voorhies.

Nathaniel Bullock was educated in the common schools of New York and of Michigan, and his early youth was spent upon his father's farm, where he became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, for at the time of early spring planting he took his place in the fields and continued to assist in the various duties of the farm until after crops were harvested in the late autumn. At the age of nineteen years he left home and made his way westward. After a short time spent in Minnesota he continued his journey to California, where he arrived in 1854, locating in Tuolumne county. For two years he followed mining, and then in 1856 returned eastward to Lansing, Michigan, where he joined his brother Charles A. in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He was connected with that business until 1859, when he again came to Cali-

fornia, this time locating in Arcata, Humboldt county. He has lived in Eureka since 1862, and after about four years spent in carpentering and kindred industries he became associated with Joseph Russ, with whom he was connected for twenty years as manager and accountant in the butchering business. Changes occurred in the firm, which at one time was Russ, Pickett & Company, of which he was a member, and later J. Russ & Company. Under this firm name a lumbering manufacturing business was carried on at Eureka, and Mr. Bullock continued as one of the firm and business manager, and upon the death of Mr. Russ in 1888 he was appointed one of the administrators of the estate by the will of Mr. Russ. Mr. Russ was one of the pioneer settlers of Humboldt county, arriving here in 1852. He became very successful and at his death left a large estate, valued at more than a million and a half dollars. In 1892 Mr. Bullock became interested in the real estate and insurance business and was thus engaged until 1897. In July of that year he was appointed postmaster and has held the position up to the present time, so that he is now serving for a second term. In the discharge of the duties of the office he is prompt and business-like in his administration, and has given uniform satisfaction to the people of Eureka.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bullock and Miss Sarah Heustis, a daughter of A. J. Heustis, who was a pioneer of California, coming to Humboldt county in 1850. He crossed the plains in 1849 from Iowa, making the long and arduous journey across the sandy stretches and through mountain passes, and at length his eyes were gladdened by the sight of the green fields of California. After locating in Humboldt county he became prominent and influential in public affairs and served as county judge and also as a member of the general assembly. He was a minister of the Methodist church for many years, and his efforts in behalf of the political interests and the moral development of his community made him closely associated with the early history of the county, while his labors were an effective factor in shaping its pioneer policy and development. To Mr. and Mrs. Bullock were born seven children, namely: Minerva, wife of Denver Sevier, an attorney of Eureka; Nellie C., the widow of H. A. Libby, who was cashier of the Humboldt County Bank; Blanche A., the wife of William B. Snow, of Santa Anna, who is secretary of the chamber of commerce; Gertrude, the wife of Dr. Milton McMurray, a dentist of San Francisco; Bertram N., who is a graduate of Stanford University and now deputy postmaster of Eureka; Russ R., a practicing physician of San Francisco; and Edna, who is living at home. Mrs. Bullock died in January, 1902, and her loss was deeply lamented by many friends who had come to respect and love her because of her excellent traits of heart and mind.

Mr. Bullock is identified with the Masonic fraternity. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican and has labored untiringly to promote the growth and extend the influence of his party. He was formerly president of the Humboldt chamber of commerce, is a member of the Humboldt Club, and at the present writing is serving as a member of the build-

ing committee of the new Carnegie library. He manifests a deep and abiding interest in Eureka and its welfare, as has been shown by his tangible and far-reaching efforts for the welfare and progress of his community. His business career has ever been one that would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, having been characterized by unflinching industry and integrity, and as a public officer he is most loyal to the trust reposed in him.

J. M. WALLING.

J. M. Walling, a member of the California bar residing at Nevada City, was born in 1841, in Scott county, Iowa, in which state he resided until twenty years of age. His father, Ladis A. Walling, born in New Jersey of Welsh parentage, came to California in 1850, making his way across the plains, and settled in Nevada county. He made his business that of conducting a hotel, and he was prominent and well known in the circles of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he belonged for many years. His death occurred in 1873, while his wife passed away during the early boyhood of her son J. M. Walling.

Judge Walling, deprived of a mother's care at an early age and thus bereft of many of the benefits which he might otherwise have enjoyed, received but limited school privileges. Upon the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he enlisted for three years' service as a private of a company which was being organized in Clinton county, Iowa. On the 1st of January, 1864, he re-enlisted with his regiment as a veteran volunteer, and was afterward commissioned as first lieutenant in the Sixty-first United States Colored Infantry, with which rank he remained with his regiment until after the cessation of hostilities. He was finally discharged December 30, 1865, and returned to his home in Iowa. He had participated in all of the engagements in which his commands had taken part, and at the battle of Shiloh in 1862 he was captured and was detained as a prisoner of war for more than six months, after which he was paroled, then exchanged and returned to duty with the army. He served under Generals Grant, Sherman and Canby, and thus took part in a number of the most hotly contested battles of that long sanguinary conflict.

On the 1st of March, 1866, Judge Walling sailed from New York for California, where he arrived on the 23d of the month and joined his father, L. A. Walling, at Rough and Ready, Nevada county. He resided there until 1872, when, having been elected county recorder, he removed to Nevada City, and it was about that time that he entered upon the study of law. During the years 1874 and 1875, and a portion of 1876 he was justice of the peace of Nevada City. He was admitted to practice in the superior court on April 11, 1876, and in June of that year was duly admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California and at once commenced practice. In 1884 he was elected superior judge of Nevada county and served for one term of six years, when he voluntarily returned to the practice of law, in which he is now successfully engaged. On the bench he displayed a thorough mastery of the fundamental principles of the law, a comprehensive

knowledge of precedent and great accuracy in applying the law to the points in litigation, and moreover he was largely able to divest himself of personal prejudice or previously formed ideas and of all the individual peculiarities of disposition that might interfere with the dispensing of "even-handed justice." Since his retirement from the bench mining law has received his special attention, that industry being dominant in the section where he resides.

Judge Walling is an earnest Republican and was a McKinley elector in the presidential election of 1896. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a past commander of the department of California and Nevada. He is also an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, and filled the office of grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of California for three terms, while for the past fifteen or sixteen years he has been one of the board of trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans at Vallejo. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Chosen Friends, the American Legion of Honor and other fraternal societies.

Judge Walling was married May 12, 1872, to Miss C. E. Snell, a native daughter of Nevada county, California, and a daughter of Jonathan D. Snell, an early miner of California. Judge and Mrs. Walling have six children living, four sons and two daughters: J. M., who is studying law and assisting his father in his office work; Mamie, the wife of John Arthur, a traveling agent residing in England; Ladis A., a hotel clerk in Nevada City; J. E. Walling, who is in the oil regions at Bakersfield, California; George E.; and Vesta, at home.

Judge Walling is a man of strong convictions and high principles, and his influence is ever given on the side of right, justice, reform, truth and progress. He has many very warm friends throughout the state, and it has been observed by one of them that "Aside from the credit due him for the able and conscientious fulfilment of every public trust, and for private acts of a worthy nature, he is entitled to much praise for the efforts he has made to improve his intellectual faculties, and which efforts have fitted him for the forum and the platform."

FREDERICK W. GEORGESON.

One of the strong and valued elements in American citizenship is that furnished by Scotland, for the sons of the land of the heather have brought to America the thrift and enterprise which are so characteristic of their native country. Of this class Frederick W. Georgeson is a representative. He was born on the Shetland islands in 1858, and his parents, George and Catherine (Mowat) Georgeson, were natives of Scotland. The father was a ship owner and general merchant, conducting a good business. In the family were six sons and four daughters.

Frederick W. Georgeson was educated in the public schools on the Shetland islands, where he continued his studies until fifteen years of age. He afterward gave his father the benefit of his service until 1876, when at

the age of eighteen years he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for California. During the succeeding year he was employed in the lumber camps in Mendocino county and then came to Sonoma county, where he engaged in clerking in general mercantile stores. After three years, having from his earnings saved some capital, he came to Humboldt county, and, locating at Blocksburg, was there interested in a general mercantile business. He also acted as postmaster at that place for five years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to San Francisco, where he became connected with the firm of Shoobert, Beale & Company, wool commission merchants, with whom he continued until 1895. That year witnessed his arrival in Eureka, and for a year thereafter he was business manager of the Humboldt *Standard*, a leading newspaper of the county. In 1896 he was elected cashier of the Humboldt County Bank, which position he has filled continuously since and is a most popular officer, carefully discharging the duties of his position and at the same time winning the trust and friendship of many patrons of the bank through his unfaltering courtesy and obliging manner.

In 1886 Mr. Georgeson was united in marriage to Miss Ella Thompson, a native of Iowa and a daughter of James F. Thompson, now a resident of Eureka. They have two interesting sons, Frank and Donald. Mr. Georgeson belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a stanch Republican, having been a delegate to county conventions and taking an active part in promoting the growth and success of the organization. He has found in the opportunities of the new world the business advantages which he has sought, and, improving his time so that the passing years have seen consecutive development in his business years, he has at length won for himself a creditable name and a fair measure of prosperity.

JOHN E. FOULDS.

John E. Foulds, who is engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, was born in England in 1848, a son of James and Elizabeth Foulds. The Foulds family was one of the most ancient of the northern part of England, while the mother was a representative of an ancestry that lived in Wales and in South Lancastershire, her geneology being traced back through many centuries.

John E. Foulds pursued his early education in King Edwards school in Birmingham, England, continuing his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he put aside his text-books and entered upon a business career. He was connected with various commercial enterprises for a considerable period and then took up the study of law. The year 1869 witnessed his arrival in the new world. He located first in Chicago, afterward became a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, and finally arrived in San Francisco, becoming connected with the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1871. He was employed as court stenographer and general law clerk. Here he continued his legal studies under the supervision of Judge S. W. Sanderson, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1876, since which



J. E. Foulds

time he has continuously engaged in the practice of law. He was attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its allied corporations, and after the creation of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company he became its legal representative and has been identified with the law department of that corporation up to the present time. There has been very little important litigation in this portion of California with which Mr. Foulds has not been connected either directly or indirectly. He has acted for many years as counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and for the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company. He has made a close study of corporation law, and few men on the Pacific coast have a more comprehensive, accurate knowledge of this department of jurisprudence. That he has long been the legal representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is an indication of his capability in this direction.

In 1880 Mr. Foulds was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Frick, a native of New York and a daughter of August Frick, of San Francisco. They have three children: Grace, Evan and Charles.

CHARLES PARSONS SOULE.

Charles Parsons Soule, president of the Bank of Eureka, at Eureka, California, has been prominently identified with financial institutions in this city since 1889, and has been the promoter of business enterprises of far-reaching importance to northern California. His has been a busy career typical of the west, exemplifying its possibilities and advantages to many who realize the dignity of labor and realize that in consecutive endeavor guided by sound judgment lies the open path to success. Close application and energy formed the keynote of his character, and as the years have advanced they have taken him out of humble family surroundings to the plane of prosperity, where with a broader view and greater business scope he has so labored as to advance the general good as well as individual success.

Mr. Soule was born in Winslow, Maine, in 1851, and is a son of Philander and Abigail (Burnham) Soule, both of whom were natives of Maine. The father was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, and the family name can be traced back to England. The mother was also a representative of an old New England family. Her ancestor, Cornet Joseph Parsons, came to America in 1635, at which time he established his home in the northwestern part of the United States. Philander Soule carried on general farming and merchandising, continuing in business in the east until 1853, when he came to California. His residence at that time, however, was not continuous, but in 1867 he once more made his way to the Pacific coast and resided in San Francisco up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. His wife had passed away when her son Charles was but two years of age. In their family were two sons and a daughter, of whom our subject is the youngest, the others being Samuel P. and Abbie L.

Upon the home farm Charles Parsons Soule spent the days of his youth, and was a student in the public schools until having mastered the branches of learning therein taught he entered Coburn Preparatory

Institute at Waterville, Maine. He was a youth of but sixteen years when in 1867 he came with his father to California, and after pursuing a business course of study he entered the employ of the Bank of California as a messenger in 1868. At the instance of this bank he went to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1869, and there served as bookkeeper in the office of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad Company. Upon returning to San Francisco he re-entered the Bank of California in 1870, but in 1871 went to Hamilton, White Pine county, Nevada, as bookkeeper of the agency of the Bank of California at that place. In 1873 he located at Austin, Nevada, as cashier of the Paxton & Curtis Bank, and eventually he became manager of the Paxton & Curtis banking business at that place. He also became a member of the banking firm of Paxton & Curtis Banking Company at Reno, Nevada, and throughout these years he gained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the banking business in its various departments. Finally in 1889 he returned to California, locating in Eureka, and was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Eureka and of the Savings Bank of Humboldt County, of which institution he served as a director and cashier until March, 1902, when he was elected president of the Bank of Eureka and vice president of the Savings Bank. Both institutions were opened for business on the 1st of July, 1890, having been incorporated on the 4th of October of the previous year. The Bank of Eureka transacts a general banking business and has a subscribed capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars; its capital stock paid in coin is one hundred thousand dollars and its surplus and undivided profits amount to one hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars. The officers are C. P. Soule, president; Robert Porter, vice president; C. H. Palmtag, cashier, and G. A. Belcher, assistant cashier; while the board of directors is constituted in the following named gentlemen: William Carson, Allen A. Curtis, Robert Porter, J. K. Dollison, Alexander Connick, A. Berding and C. P. Soule. The Savings Bank of Humboldt County has a guaranteed stock of one hundred thousand dollars, a capital stock paid in coin of fifty thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profits amounting to twenty-six thousand and twenty-one dollars. The board of directors is the same as the Bank of Eureka, and the officers are: Robert Porter, president; C. P. Soule, vice president; G. A. Belcher, cashier, and C. H. Palmtag, assistant cashier. Mr. Soule's thorough and practical knowledge of the banking business has been an important element in the successful conduct of these institutions.

In 1872 Mr. Soule was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Agnes Kennedy, a widow of Frank Kennedy, who was an attorney at White Pine, Nevada, and a daughter of Ephraim Herriott, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Amy D., who is now the wife of Howell W. Lownsberry, of Berkeley, California, by whom she has one daughter, Eleth A. Lownsberry. Mr. Soule is a prominent and well known Mason, having attained to the Knight Templar degree of the fraternity, while he is also identified with the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics has ever been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1872.

While residing in Austin, Nevada, he was elected a Republican member of the tenth general assembly, filling that position in 1879-80. With the interests of Eureka he has been actively associated and is now president of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, to which he was elected in December of 1904. He was one of its organizers and served as a director and treasurer since 1892, but retired from the latter office when chosen to the presidency. He is a member of the advisory board of the California Promotion Committee for the north coast counties, and is one of the organizers, was formerly the president, and is now a director of the Humboldt Club. Mr. Soule belongs to that class of citizens who have been active in developing a new California, infusing new life and energy into activities and bringing about a work of development and progress that has wrought a wonderful transformation here in the recent years.

ABNER WOOD TORREY.

Abner Wood Torrey, who is engaged in the livery business in Eureka, was born at Livermore Falls, Maine, in 1834. At an early period in the settlement of the new world the Torrey family was established in New England, and Daniel Torrey, the father of Abner W. Torrey, was a native of Massachusetts. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Florinda Thompson, a native of Maine and a representative of an old New England family dating back to the days of the Revolution. Daniel Torrey was a scythe maker by trade. On leaving the Pine Tree state he removed to Illinois, locating at Quincy, and later established his home at Payson, Adams county, Illinois, where he conducted a wagon and blacksmithing shop until 1852. In 1856 he removed to Missouri and afterward became a resident of Fairbury, Nebraska, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1894, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife died when their son Abner W. was but eight years of age. He has two brothers, seven half-brothers and a half-sister.

Abner W. Torrey is indebted to the public school system of Payson, Illinois, for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed, and he further benefited by instruction received when a student in Payson's Seminary. He left school at the age of nineteen years and for a number of years continued in his father's employ. In 1853 he established a blacksmith shop of his own at Pontoosuc, Illinois, and in 1854, severing the business connections that bound him to Illinois, he made his way westward to California. The tide of emigration had been steadily flowing in this direction from the time of the discovery of gold, and Mr. Torrey believed that good business opportunities would be afforded in this rapidly growing state. He made the journey with a freight train going from Independence to Salt Lake City, and from that place he walked to Sacramento, California. He located first at Marysville, in Yuba county, and in 1852 went to Butte county, where for two years he worked for the firm of Smith & Sparks in the noted Banner mine, being employed in the capacity of a blacksmith. In 1857 he went

to Timbuctoo, Yuba county, and in 1858 he returned to Marysville, where he established a smithy of his own, conducting business there until 1874. In that year he was elected sheriff and served for two years. He had previously been a member of the city council at Marysville, from 1868 until 1872, and in all of his public connections he was found to be a loyal citizen true to the trusts reposed in him and capable in the discharge of his official duties.

In 1877 Mr. Torrey came to Humboldt county and was engaged in stock-raising on Mad river. Later he established his home in Iaqua, where he remained until 1893, when he located in Eureka. The following year he established a livery business, leasing the Ricks livery barn and conducted this until 1899, when he established his present business known as the Torrey livery stables. While he has devoted his energies untiringly to the successful conduct of his business, he has at the same time been mindful of his duties of citizenship, has manifested a most public-spirited interest in community affairs, and his fitness for office has been recognized by his fellow townsmen, who in 1902 elected him mayor of Eureka, in which office he continued to serve acceptably until July, 1903. He was also ex-officio president of the board of harbor commissioners. His election came to him as a candidate of the Republican party. He cast his first presidential vote in 1856 for John C. Fremont, and has never wavered in his allegiance to Republican principles since that time.

In February, 1862, Mr. Torrey was joined in wedlock to Miss Helen Augusta Sawtelle, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Obediah Sawtelle, a representative of an old New England family, who came to California in 1849 and was one of the pioneer stage men of Marysville. To Mr. and Mrs. Torrey were born six children, three sons and three daughters. Those still living are Flora L., the wife of Fred A. Tuttle, a prominent cattle-raiser of Humboldt county; Helen Amee; Walter E.; and Abner E., who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Those who have passed away are Belle, the deceased wife of Rudolph Madison; and Frank, who was the eldest and died in infancy. Mr. Torrey has been a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity since 1868 and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1864, and is a worthy representative of these organizations. He has lived in California from pioneer times and his mind forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has taken great interest in what has been accomplished here, and while aiding in the pioneer growth and improvement he has at the same time been the promoter of the newer development of California in more recent years.

JOSIAH BELL.

Josiah Bell, long and actively connected with the lumber industry of central California, was born in Stanford, Connecticut, on the 17th of February, 1837, his parents being Harmon and Mary Amelia (Schofield) Bell, also natives of that state. His maternal great-grandfather, Gilbert Scho-

field, espoused the cause of the colonists at the time the attempt was made to win American independence. He fought in the battle of Bennington and served throughout the period of hostilities until the American arms were crowned with triumph. Mr. Bell is also a descendant of Governor Tryon, one of the chief executives of Connecticut, who was his great-grandfather. Harmon Bell was a boot and shoe manufacturer of Connecticut and continued to make his home in that state throughout his active business career. In the family were seven sons and five daughters, of whom Josiah Bell is the eldest.

The educational privileges which Mr. Bell enjoyed in his youth were somewhat limited. He attended the country schools during the winter months and throughout the remainder of the year spent his time upon the farm largely assisting in the labors of the fields until seventeen years of age, when he started to learn the carpenter's trade. He served a four years' apprenticeship, and in the fall of 1858 came to California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Eventually he arrived at San Francisco, but did not tarry long at the Golden Gate, proceeding into the interior of the state. For a short time he remained at Nevada City and followed the fortunes of mining, but this trip was a disastrous one to Mr. Bell when viewed from a financial standpoint, as he returned to San Francisco without money. In the winter of 1859 he went to Port Orford, Oregon, where he built a sawmill for H. B. Tichenor & Company, this being one of the first mills in that district. After following his trade there until 1863, during which time he had acquired some capital, he bought a small sawmill in Smith river in Del Norte county, California, and began its operation. After a short time, however, he sold this property and returned to San Francisco. The next few years were spent in that city in the capacity of a salesman, and in 1868 he went to Bodega on the Russian river. There he engaged in the operation of the sawmill for A. D. Moore for two years, and in the fall of 1870 went to Trinidad, Humboldt county, where he became a member of the Trinidad Mill Company, manufacturers of lumber, shingles and other building materials. He was a member of the company until the business was purchased by the California Redwood Company in 1883. At that date Mr. Bell removed to Eureka, where he has continued to reside up to the present time, looking after his private business interests in this place, and also representing the Redwood Lumber Company. He has made judicious investments and these return to him a good income. In his business career he has manifested keen discernment and foresight, and above all has shown an unceasing industry which is always the real foundation of success.

Mr. Bell was married in Del Norte county, in 1863, to Miss Angeline Bean, a native of Wisconsin. Her father came to California in 1849. It was the first year of the great emigration to the mines, and after engaging in a search for the precious metal for some time, Mr. Bean settled in Del Norte county in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born four children, Mary Amelia, who is now the wife of John M. Carson; Ada A., the wife

of C. J. Craddock, proprietor of the Eureka Business College; Estadillo; and Henry H.

Mr. Bell's fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masonic lodge. His study of the political questions and issues of the day that have divided public sentiment into two great parties, has led him to give his support to the Republican party, and, while he has never had aspirations for office, he has, nevertheless, given his aid and influence for the advancement of the principles which he deems will prove of greatest good in governmental affairs. Coming to California from the far east, he nevertheless stands as a high type of western manhood, unflinching in his industry, strong in his business integrity and with a bright outlook for the development possibilities of this section of the country. He has championed many measures which have had for their object the general welfare and public upbuilding, and Eureka numbers him among its leading and influential citizens.

EDWIN BRYANT HAWKINS.

Edwin Bryant Hawkins is a consulting and advisory engineer of San Francisco and in this connection has done much for the development of the great mineral resources of the state. He stands to-day as a self-made man, for without any pecuniary or family advantages in his youth he started out in life on his own account and has gained a creditable position in the business world and the success which ever crowns honorable, persistent effort.

Mr. Hawkins is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Edina on the 14th of January, 1871. His parents were Lucian B. and Mary E. (Bryant) Hawkins. The father was a native of Kentucky and a representative of an old southern family. He became a planter, conducting large agricultural interests in Kentucky and Missouri. His wife was also a representative of an old southern family, whose people were planters.

Mr. Hawkins had but one brother and one sister. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Hurdland, Missouri, and at the age of fifteen years he went to Colorado Springs, where he spent one year as a high school student. He put aside his text books, however, at the age of seventeen, and was then engaged in prospecting and mining in Colorado and South Dakota, also Montana and the Pacific states. In 1894 he arrived in California, where he began business as a mining investigator, working on different properties throughout this state. In 1897 he went to the Tonopah country in Nevada and after investigating an abandoned mining property leased it and operated it with success for some time. At length he sold the property and in 1898 returned to San Francisco, where he entered upon business relations with the Morse Detective Association as chief mining investigator, this relation being maintained up to the present time. He has been identified with a number of prominent mining interests, including the White Swan of Oregon, the Niagara of Grass Valley, California, the Angeles Quartz Mining Company, of Angeles Camp, California; the Standard Mine at Bodie, California, together with numerous other properties.

Mr. Hawkins was a student with and associate of Professor William Ireland, Jr., the noted state mineralogist and geologist, who for nine years has served California in that capacity. Although a young man, Mr. Hawkins has made a splendid reputation for integrity and industry and enjoys the entire business confidence of his associates. He is the inventor of the Hawkins die-lifter, a device for raising the die from the mortars of stamp mills. This invention is intended to revolutionize the old method of lifting them by hand, thereby causing a vast saving both in time and labor, and is being used by some of the largest mines. He is also a practical metallurgist, cyanider, millman, and, in fact, has thorough knowledge of the mining business in all its departments. He stands to-day as a self-made man, his course proving the possibilities that lay before others who have to start out as he did, empty-handed.

PHILETUS BELL.

Philetus Bell, who is filling the position of county assessor in Humboldt county, was born on the Atlantic coast, so that the width of the continent separates his present place of residence from his birthplace. His natal year is 1856 and his native city is New Canaan, Connecticut. His parents were Harmon and Mary A. (Schofield) Bell, who were also natives of Connecticut and were representatives of old colonial families that were represented in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Bell is a great-grandson of William Tryon, who was at one time governor of Connecticut. His father was a shoemaker by trade and spent his entire life in the Charter Oak state.

Mr. Philetus Bell is indebted to the public school system of his native town for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He left school at the age of sixteen and entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the mason's trade, which he followed continuously until 1880.

In that year Mr. Bell came to California, locating in Trinidad, Humboldt county, where he became engaged in the lumber business, operating a sawmill on an extensive plan. He also carried on the manufacture of shingles until 1902, when he put aside personal business interests in order to enter upon official service, having been elected assessor of his county. He took the office on the 1st of January, 1903, to serve for a term of four years, and has since been most loyal in the discharge of his duties, promptness and business-like dispatch characterizing his entire service as assessor.

In 1875 Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Esther M. Smith, a native of Essex, Connecticut. Her father, who was a representative of an old American family, died during her early girlhood. Three children, one son and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell, namely: Mary A., who is the wife of A. B. Saunders, of Eureka; Herbert P.; and Frances. Mr. Bell affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and his name is also on the membership rolls of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his political views he has always been a staunch Republican, taking an active part in both local and state politics, and has been a delegate to the county and state conventions. Reared upon the farm, his educational privileges were

somewhat limited and his success in life is due entirely to his own application, unflagging efforts and industry. He has labored along legitimate business lines, his work characterized by marked business integrity, and he well merits the confidence which was reposed in him by the public when he was elected to the office which he is now filling.

DR. OLLINE BURTON DOYLE.

Dr. Olline Burton Doyle, physician and surgeon of Fresno, has been located here and in professional work ever since his graduation in medicine, but only for a little more than a year has been engaged in a general practice. He is a young man of talent and fine equipment for his life work, enthusiastic and progressive, and has already made a fine showing among the medical fraternity of the county.

Dr. Doyle was born in Kuttawa, Kentucky, in 1875, a son of John F. and Laura Gray (Rucker) Doyle, his father a native of Tennessee and his mother of Kentucky, and both of old American families. His father also made the practice of medicine his life work, and devoted most of his years to that profession in Kuttawa, but gave up his practice in 1902 and has since been living a retired life in Fresno.

Dr. O. B. Doyle was reared in the old Kentucky town of Kuttawa, receiving his literary training there and in the Princeton (Kentucky) Collegiate Institute. In 1896 he matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1898, and at once came out to California. For the first five years he was the official physician and surgeon for the Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company at Fresno, and in January, 1903, opened his office in this city, where he has since been extending his services to an ever increasing number of patrons.

Dr. Doyle, being a native Kentuckian, is of course a Democrat in political allegiance. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married May, 1904, to Miss Ruby H. Perkins, who was born in Visalia, California, and her father, H. P. Perkins, is a California pioneer and an old-time resident of Visalia.

HANS GRAFF.

Hans Graff is well known in Fresno and all the surrounding country as the self-made, prosperous and progressive merchant who over twenty years ago borrowed enough money to pay his passage across the Atlantic from his native home in Denmark, and who since then, by legitimate enterprise and worthy endeavor along one line, has made a record of steady progress to a rank among the foremost business men of Fresno and this section of California. He deserves the success that he enjoys, and is held in the highest esteem for the qualities of excellence which enabled him to attain his present position of business and commercial prominence.

Mr. Graff was born in the old home in Denmark in 1863, being a son of Hans and Elsie (Jorgensen) Graff, who were both of the same country and belonged to families of long and honored lineage in that country.

His father being a farmer, Mr. Graff had the thrifty rearing of a farmer boy, and he also attended the schools of his community until he was fourteen years old. He was then apprenticed and served four years in the grocery business, where he laid the foundation for his future career. In 1882, when nineteen years old, he managed to come to America, and he arrived in San Francisco in June, joining his brother John, who had preceded him. During the following five years he was employed at various occupations, and in 1887 he came to Fresno, which has been the scene of his activity ever since. For the first two years he held a position in the grocery department of the Louis Einstein and Company, but he was then in a position to open a small grocery store of his own, locating on the outskirts of Fresno. He gained a good trade, but a year later his store burned down, which misfortune, however, only checked his operations as long as it required to replace his building and stock, and for the following three years he continued doing business at the same old stand. The location away from the business center was a hindrance to great progress, so he moved his store to the business district. His trade increased rapidly, and in 1901 he moved to some of the finest quarters in the city, in the new Patterson block. His store is sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, with basement, and he has two warehouses in the railroad reservation district. He now employs forty persons in various capacities. His stock includes groceries, crockery, glassware, hardware, implements, stoves, etc., etc., and his representative trade is one of the largest in the city.

Mr. Graff affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Danish Brotherhood, and in politics he is a Democrat. He was married in 1889 to Miss Margretha Petersen, also a native of Denmark and of an old Danish family, and she came to California in 1881. They have three children, Agnes, Arthur and Chester.

JOHN W. SHORT.

John W. Short, for the past six years postmaster of the city of Fresno, has been an honored resident of this city since 1880, and for eighteen years of that time he was connected with the newspaper interests of the city. He is a man of much executive and technical experience in the journalistic profession, as also a man of ability in other lines of activity. He was initiated into the mysteries of the printer's craft while a boy, so that almost his entire active career has been spent in that line of work, and as one of the publishers of the *Fresno Republican* for many years he wielded considerable influence in matters affecting the general welfare of his city and this section of the state.

Mr. Short was born in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1858, a son of Hamilton and Emily (Wharton) Short. Mr. Short's brother, Frank H., is a well known attorney of Fresno, and his biography in this volume contains further facts concerning the family history.

Mr. John W. Short received his public school training in Nebraska City, Nebraska, and when he left school at the age of fifteen he at once ap-

prenticed himself to learn the printer's trade, working in the office of the *Papillion Times*. He continued in the newspaper work in Nebraska until 1880, which was the year of his arrival in Fresno. He was employed for a time as printer and writer on the *Republican* force, but after a year he bought a half interest in the paper and became one of its editors. He and J. W. Shanklin established the first morning daily in Fresno. Later the *Republican* was reorganized and a stock company assumed control, Dr. Chester Rowell being its president and Mr. Short vice president and manager. The latter continued in this position until June 12, 1898, when he received his appointment as postmaster of Fresno from President McKinley, and four years later was reappointed by President Roosevelt. He is a very popular official, fully alive to the interests in his charge, and his administration has been extremely satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Short has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party in both state and county. He was married in 1887 to Miss Jessie G. Francis, a native of Calistoga, California, and a daughter of J. H. Francis, and her uncle, George M. Francis, is editor of the *Napa Register*. Mr. and Mrs. Short have three children: James V., John Douglas and Marjorie.

FRANK SHAY.

Frank Shay, representing the law department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company with offices in San Francisco, was born in Brockport, New York, November 18, 1855. He is a son of Peter and Mary (Murphy) Shay, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1848, settling in New York. Mr. Shay's people were prominently and actively identified with public and political interests in Clare county, Ireland, where they were extensive landowners. His great-grandfather was one of the leaders of the revolution of 1798. Peter Shay was a capitalist and after coming to America lived a retired life in New York for a number of years. In 1860 he brought his family to California, locating in Sacramento, where both he and his wife yet reside, he having reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, while Mrs. Shay has attained the Psalmist's allotted span of three-score years and ten. In their family were three sons.

Frank Shay was a little lad of about five summers at the time of his parents' removal to Sacramento, and in the schools of that city he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the University of California, in which he was graduated with the class of 1875. At that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of private secretary to Adolph Sutro, of Virginia City, Nevada, and in 1876 became connected with the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at San Francisco. Two years later he was appointed private secretary by Governor Leland Stanford, and in 1885 entered the law department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he has since been identified. He is a leading representative of its legal interests, and in the control of the business of the office manifests comprehensive knowledge of corporation law.



Franz Hay

On the 13th of February, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Frank Shay and Miss Elva J. Bell, a native of New York, and a daughter of W. S. Bell, mining engineer and a representative of an old New York family. He came to California in the year 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and has since been prominent in the mining circles of this state, doing much to develop the rich mineral resources in this part of the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Shay have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Elva Frances, Frank Willis, Leland and Hazel M.

In his political views Mr. Shay is a Republican, and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he has never sought or desired public office, his attention being ever occupied by his business duties and interests. Although the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, he is practically a native son of the west, for almost his entire life has been passed in California, and he has ever been imbued with its spirit of progress and advancement, co-operating in considerable measure with movements that have had for their object the promotion of the welfare of the cities in which he has made his home.

CHESTER ROWELL, M. D.

Chester Rowell, M. D., ranks not only as the oldest established and most prominent physician of Fresno, but also as one of its leading and most public-spirited business men. He has made this city his home and center of activity for about a third of a century, and much of public benefit has accrued through his generous enterprise and wholesome personality. He has taken a leading part in the financial affairs as organizer and president of a leading bank, and his activity in politics makes him one of the most influential Republicans of this part of the state.

Dr. Rowell was born in Woodsville, New Hampshire, October 7, 1844, a son of Jonathan B. and Cynthia (Abbott) Rowell, both natives of New Hampshire. The ancestors of the family settled in New England as early as 1632, and many of the family were military men, some taking part in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. His father was a merchant and farmer, and also was a man of affairs and considerably in public life. He brought his family out to Illinois in 1849, and died there soon afterward, and then the eight boys of the household, of whom Dr. Rowell was the seventh born, scattered to various parts of the country and found each his niche to fill in life.

Dr. Rowell was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and was only in his seventeenth year when the rebellion called him to arms. He and four of his brothers enlisted in the Union army, and served till the close. After the war he continued his literary studies at the Lombard University in Galesburg, Illinois, and in December, 1866, came out to California. He read medicine with Dr. Isaac Rowell, a prominent physician of San Francisco, and in 1870 graduated from the University of the Pacific, in the medical department, with the degree of M. D. He was engaged in practice in San Francisco up to 1875, and then took up his residence and practice in

Fresno, where he has remained to the present time. In point of length of service he is the oldest practicing physician in the county. He organized, in 1876, the *Fresno Republican*, and is still president and owner of a controlling interest. He was one of the founders of the People's Savings Bank of Fresno in 1890, and has been its president from the beginning.

As mentioned above, Dr. Rowell is very much interested in Republican politics, and has been elected to the state senate three times, in 1879, in 1898, and in 1902. He was appointed regent of the University of California in 1891, and was reappointed in 1894 for a term of sixteen years. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was on the platform committee.

CHARLES LEWIS TISDALE, M. D.

Dr. Charles Lewis Tisdale is one of the best known representatives of the medical profession in central California, having become well known as an educator and as a general practitioner, whose service has also extended to the field of hospital service. His attainments in this department of scientific research have long since enabled him to leave the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few, and the profession as well as the public accord him prominence in his chosen field of labor.

Each state of the Union has sent its representatives to California, and Dr. Tisdale is among the native sons of New York who have found homes on the Pacific coast. He was born in Auburn, in 1858, his parents being Dr. Thomas P. and Flora (Lewis) Tisdale. His early mental training was received in the public schools of Elmira, New York, his literary training in the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. He then entered upon preparation for the medical profession, and in 1878 was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, after which he went to the Sandwich islands, where he engaged in practice for five years.

On the expiration of that period Dr. Tisdale returned to the United States, and continuing his studies was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, in the class of 1884. Returning to California he located in Alameda, where he has practiced to the present time, and in addition he has won distinction as an educator in the line of his profession. From 1890 until 1897 he was professor of physiology in the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and from 1897 to the present time, 1904, he has been the professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution. He is also one of the trustees of the institution and the vice president of the board.

Dr. Tisdale is a member of the state board of medical examiners, and for the past fifteen years has been the treasurer of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is manager of the publication known as the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy*, a paper of much value to the profession; is visiting surgeon to the Fabiola Hospital at Oakland, and for the past four years has been county physician to Alameda county, while for five years he has been United States pension examiner of the third congres-

sional district. His activity has thus extended to many departments of medical science and practice, in all of which his labors have proved of value.

Dr. Tisdale is likewise recognized as one of the leading representatives of the Republican party in his county, taking deep interest in its growth and doing all in his power to secure the adoption of its principles. He was chairman of the county convention in 1902 and now belongs to the county central committee. He is also vice chairman of the congressional committee and one of the executive committee of the Alameda Republican Club. He is now serving as a member of the board of education of Alameda, and was its president from 1892 to 1900. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason and an Elk.

In 1884 Dr. Tisdale was married to Miss Emma Krum, of Schoharie, New York, a daughter of Franklin Krum, of that place, and they now have three daughters, Dean, Ruth and Dorothy. The Doctor is a man of broad culture and strong intelligence, qualities which render him popular socially as well as professionally. In connection with his calling he is continually overburdened by the demands made upon his time and attention. He is recognized as an industrious and ambitious student, and a gifted teacher. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, his expressions concerning brother practitioners are always friendly and indulgent, and he has gained the favorable regard of other representatives of the science of medicine by reason of his skill and his unfaltering adherence to the highest ethics of the profession.

J. O. TRABER.

J. O. Traber, of Fresno, is a rising young lawyer of this city and has attained recognition in a constantly increasing patronage and generally widening influence in business and political circles. He has lived nearly all his life in Fresno county, and his great popularity and thorough knowledge of the law insure him high rank in the legal profession of this part of the state.

He was born in Mendocino county, California, July 19, 1872, a son of John W. and Anna (Kane) Traber, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. His father is known as one of the veteran and pioneer educators of California, and has devoted the best years of his life to the teaching profession. After teaching two years in Missouri he moved out to California, and has taught in the public schools of Fresno county almost continuously for thirty years.

Mr. J. O. Traber naturally had every encouragement to gain the best possible educational advantages. After the public schools he spent two years at the state normal in San Jose, and he was then employed in teaching in Fresno county for three years. To prepare himself for the legal profession he went east to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the Michigan State University, where he was graduated in 1896 in the law department with the degree of LL. B. He returned to Fresno and in 1897 began practice, which he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Traber is one of the influential young Republicans of the county, and has been a delegate to county conventions and done his share of polit-

ical work. In November, 1902, he was elected to the state legislature for a two years' term, and was earnestly public-spirited in all his work in the lawmaking body of the state. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Traber married, in 1899, Miss Mayme Kane, a native of Michigan and a daughter of James Kane.

MILUS KING HARRIS.

Milus King Harris is one of the longest established lawyers of Fresno county, having first hung out his shingle and announced himself willing to accept legal practice in Fresno in August, 1878. Since that date his career has been one of much prominence both as a lawyer attending to an extensive private clientage and as one of the leading men on the bench of the county. He has always exerted broad and generous influence on the public and professional life of his community, and his great popularity is evidence of his personal worth and sincerity and integrity of character.

Mr. Harris was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, March 31, 1853, a son of Isaac W. and Martha (Hassell) Harris, both native Tennesseans and of old pioneer families of that state, the first ancestors having settled from Kentucky and Virginia. His father followed the occupation of farming, and was one of the successful men in that line in his part of the state.

Mr. Harris received his higher education in the Kentucky University at Lexington, graduating in 1873. For four years he was engaged in teaching school at St. Elmo, Kentucky, and he then entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville and graduated from the law department in 1878. In August following his graduation he came to Fresno and made the beginnings of the practice that has assumed such extensive proportions in the subsequent years. On March 11, 1887, he was appointed, by Governor Bartlett, a superior judge, and in the following year was nominated for the office by both the Democrats and Republicans, being elected without opposition and receiving within one hundred votes of the combined total of ballots given in Fresno county to both Harrison and Cleveland. In 1894 he was again nominated by the Democrats for the same office, but this time the party lines were closely drawn, and he, with the entire Democratic ticket, was defeated by the combined Republican and Populist vote. He then resumed his private law practice and has continued it without interruption to the present time. He has a large clientage, especially among corporations, being attorney for the following: The Raisin Growers' Association, the Bank of Central California and the Consolidated Canal Company, etc. During his term as superior judge he tried many important cases, especially some relating to water rights, and he tried and sentenced the notorious outlaw Chris Evans, who is now serving a life term. He has always been active in Democratic politics since casting his first vote. He has fraternal affiliations with the Masons.

Mr. Harris was married in 1884 to Miss Julia Tyree, who was also born in Sumner county, Tennessee. She is a niece of William B. Bate, for the past eighteen years United States senator from Tennessee and also governor of the state for two terms.

JOHN ALEXANDER STANLY.

For many years a distinguished member of the bar of San Francisco and for a number of years judge of the county court, John A. Stanly so directed his energies and abilities as a member of the legal profession that he came to be highly honored while he lived, and his death was the occasion of sincere and general sorrow. The consensus of public opinion accorded him prominence and his legal associates acknowledged his ability, which made him the peer of many of the ablest lawyers not only of San Francisco but of the state.

A native of North Carolina, John Alexander Stanly was born in Newbern, in 1833, and was a son of Alexander and Catherine (Smith) Stanly, both of whom were natives of the same state and were representatives of old families that for several generations had lived in North Carolina, the arrival of their ancestors there antedating the Revolutionary war.

Judge Stanly spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home. He studied law and entering upon the active practice of the profession soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate and involved questions which continually confront the courts. His equipment was good, for he had made thorough preparation for his chosen calling, and in his practice he qualified himself to the best of his ability before entering a courtroom to present his cause to judge or jury. Logical in his arguments, strong in his reasoning and clear and forceful in his utterances, he won many notable forensic victories which constitute a part of the judicial history of this state.

In 1865 Judge Stanly came to California and continued in the active practice of law almost to the time of his death. Locating in Oakland he established a home which is still a part of the family estate. In 1873, when forty years of age, he was elected judge of the court of the city and county of San Francisco. On the bench his course was marked by the same commendable qualities which have characterized his career as a lawyer and citizen—absolute fidelity to duty and a masterful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution. He was mentioned in connection with other positions of political preferment and was made the candidate of his party for a position on the supreme bench, but was defeated by Judge Beatty. When he first came to California he entered into a law partnership under the firm name of Stanly & Hayes, at the northwest corner of Clay & Montgomery street, in San Francisco, and later the firm became Stanly, Hayes & Stanly, the last named being Edward Stanly, an uncle of the subject of this review. Subsequently John Alexander Stanly became associated with Judge McKinstry, who afterward became chief justice of the state, and the firm occupied a foremost rank in the legal circles of the state.

Edward Stanly was the possessor of extensive and valuable realty interests in California, and in 1871 he deeded to Judge Stanly four thousand acres of land situated in Napa county. It is now called Rancho Rincon de los Carneros and has been converted into one of the finest and most extensive

vineyards of the state, hardly equalled through California. It continued in the possession of the judge up to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1897.

Judge Stanly was married in Oakland, in the '50s, and left one daughter, the wife of T. B. Coghill, a prominent wholesale grocer of San Francisco, residing in Oakland. Their children are Stanly Coghill, Edward Stanly and Bessie, and the second named is the present superintendent of the Stanly ranch.

WILLIAM J. MORGAN.

Progress has always centered in the towns and cities and civilization has been advanced not by the individual but by the concerted effort of many directed by the mind of one possessing keen sagacity, an appreciative understanding of possibilities and an adaptability that enables him to utilize the means at hand and to combine forces so as to produce new possibilities and to evolve large results. William J. Morgan in the control of extensive business interests has shown himself to be a man of splendid business capacity, keen discernment and unfaltering determination, and Sacramento acknowledges its indebtedness to him for his active co-operation in the promotion of its industrial interests.

Mr. Morgan is a native of Oregon, his birth having occurred near Portland on the 9th of April, 1866. He is a son of Charles Richard Morgan and a representative of a famous old American family, many of whose members have distinguished themselves in war, finance and statesmanship.

His father, a native of Kentucky, became a dry goods merchant of that state, and in the year 1866 crossed the plains to Oregon, where he became prominently identified with stock-raising interests and the breeding of blooded cattle. He married Jane Gates, also a native of Kentucky and a representative of an old American family. Her death occurred in 1875 when she was forty-two years of age, and Mr. C. R. Morgan passed away in 1887 at the age of sixty-four years. In the family were the following named: James W.; John J.; George A.; Martha, the wife of David Clark; and Mary A., the wife of J. B. Keates.

William J. Morgan began his education in the public schools of Portland, and continued his studies there until he was graduated on the completion of a course in Columbia College of Portland with the class of 1889. He thus obtained a thorough business training and was well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties. After leaving this school he removed to San Francisco, where he became connected with publishing enterprises, the field of his labor extending from San Francisco to Portland. He was engaged in the publication of historical works, concerning the Pacific states and territories until 1899. In 1899 he returned to Portland, where he was engaged in the clothing business, and, then becoming associated with United States Senator John H. Mitchell and other prominent business men of Portland, he turned his attention to the development of the oil industry in California. He operated extensively in the oil fields during 1900 and 1901, but owing to the depressed condition of the oil market at that time he directed



Wm J Morgan

his energies into other channels and became the promoter of various industrial enterprises.

Establishing his home in Sacramento Mr. Morgan organized a corporation for the manufacture of ice and for the conduct of a cold storage plant. The company was capitalized for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and Mr. Morgan was elected president and general manager at the various annual meetings. The success of this enterprise has been greater than was at first anticipated. The business is conducted under the name of the Consumer's Mutual Supply Company. At the outset there were many predictions that he would be unable to interest capitalists to carry out the plan that he advanced when he came to Sacramento. Strong interests were arrayed against the proposed enterprise and every possible device was employed to thwart the project and discourage those who were asked to subscribe for shares in the undertaking. No one not familiar with the nature of these obstacles can form even a remote conception of the discouragements that faced Mr. Morgan until success crowned his efforts. He never faltered, however, in his labors, nor did he become discouraged by any hindrance, and here stands to-day in Sacramento a splendid building as a monument to his labors, it being the finest of the kind for manufacturing purposes in Sacramento.

Already the volume of business done by the company has reached an extensive figure and made the investment a profitable one. Following the completion of the ice and cold storage plant Mr. Morgan turned his attention to the promotion of a still greater enterprise, the establishment of an extensive brewery and malting plant, the estimate cost of which is four hundred thousand dollars. In addition to this enterprise Mr. Morgan has established a banking corporation with headquarters at Sacramento, the object of which is not only to conduct a regular banking business, but also to promote large industrial and manufacturing enterprises on the Pacific coast.

On the 15th of January, 1899, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rowellan Hall, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of John Jay Hall, a prominent attorney of San Francisco. She is a granddaughter of Major Lowell Hall, who was the organizer and president of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, the Grand Rapids and Lake Shore Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad Company; she is a niece of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Mrs. Morgan is a prominent member of the many ladies' clubs of Sacramento and is a social favorite here. She possesses marked histrionic ability and her readings are a delightful feature of many social functions.

From humble surroundings Mr. Morgan has worked his way upward to large successes. His early years were spent upon his father's farm in Oregon, and following the death of his mother, which occurred when he was nine years of age, he was practically thrown upon his own resources. His education was acquired solely through his individual efforts, working through the summer months and attending school in the winter seasons. He has essentially formulated and given shape to his own character and he has developed a robust manhood that commands respect and confidence. Few

men without greater advantages have attained the degree of prosperity which he now enjoys, and he has so directed his labors that while he has gained for himself a place among the wealthy residents of Sacramento his business interests have also been important factors in the development of the city in which he makes his home.

RICHARD W. CLAYTON.

Richard W. Clayton is an enterprising business man actively associated with the fruit-raising industry of California. He is now located in Wooden valley, eleven miles east of Napa, where he is extensively engaged in the raising of grapes. He is a native son of this state, his birth having occurred in Solano county, near the Napa county line, on the 13th of October, 1859. His father, Peter Overton Clayton, was a native of Kentucky and a representative of a family that for several generations has been found in the Blue Grass state. After arriving at years of maturity Peter O. Clayton was married to Sophia Jane Jessie, of Jackson county, Missouri. In the maternal line our subject is also descended from an old Kentucky family, and in pioneer days representatives of the name went to Missouri.

Peter O. Clayton was educated in Missouri for the Methodist ministry, and was an earnest Christian man, putting forth strong and effective effort to advance the cause of the church. He did considerable preaching as a local minister in Missouri and freely gave his service to upbuilding the cause of Christianity, never accepting any money compensation. His life largely exemplified the Golden Rule of "Doing unto others as he would have others do unto him." He remained in the Mississippi valley until 1850, when he resolved to try his fortune in California and made his way across the plains. Here he turned his attention to farming in the Suisun valley, where he carried on agricultural pursuits continuously for sixteen consecutive years, or until 1866, when he rented his farm, and after two years he sold the property. He then removed to Los Angeles county, locating near Downey City, where he remained until his death, which occurred in July, 1891. He had long survived his wife, who had passed away in 1862 when the subject of this review was but three years of age. Richard W. Clayton has an own sister, Mrs. Amanda Walker of Los Angeles, California, who is the wife of Benjamin F. Walker, a ranchman and dairyman. After the death of his first wife the father again married and there were children by this union, including Elizabeth Clayton, who is a teacher in the Los Angeles high school; Bertrand, who is a teacher in a Japanese college in Japan, thirty miles distant from any other white person; and Edward and John, who are now students in the State University at Berkeley, California.

Richard W. Clayton became a student in the public schools in his early boyhood days and was reared under the parental roof. Throughout his business career he has been identified with general farming and with the fruit-raising industry which is such an important factor in the material development and prosperity of the state. His home is situated in Wooden valley about eleven miles east of Napa. There he owns fifty acres devoted to vineyard and general farming, but he is principally engaged in the raising of

grapes. He was one of the first to plant grapes in Wooden valley and this is now acknowledged the coming industry of the district, having already added largely to the welfare of the people of this portion of the state. The yield brings an annual return of from four to six thousand dollars for fifty acres and yet the industry is only in its infancy at the present time. The vines in Wooden valley are extraordinary on account of the amount of wood which they produce and hence afford greater ability to carry more fruit. The people in this locality find the raising of grapes a more profitable enterprise than the production of grain, and Mr. Clayton is one of the pioneers in this line of work. He has made a close study of grape culture, the possibilities of the soil and the needs of the plant, and that he is thoroughly conversant with practical methods is indicated by the splendid results that are crowning his efforts.

On the 7th of June, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Clayton and Miss Elizabeth J. McKinley, who was born in Napa county, California, the wedding being celebrated, however, in Suisun valley of Solano county. Her father came to this state from Ohio. He was distantly connected through their Scotch ancestry with the late President McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have a pleasant home and many friends in the locality where they reside. He belongs to the Order of Eagles, but takes no active part in fraternal circles, preferring to devote his time and energies to business affairs, which are constantly growing in volume and importance, the well improved appearance of his place indicating his enterprise and thrift.

JOHN C. BURGESS.

John C. Burgess, noted California pioneer and for more than half a century a successful mining man, has been for the greater part of these years in the vicinity of Yreka and the Shasta valley. As an Indian fighter, a prospector, gold operator, executor of trusts reposed by men of authority, a shrewd and reliable business man, he has been pretty well all over the mountains and valleys of the Golden state and is a typical Californian in word and deed.

He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 5, 1829, and on both sides of his parentage came of a good old American ancestry, of Scotch stock. His father, P. M. Burgess, was born in Virginia, and his death occurred in 1866. He was a farmer in his native state, and in 1842 moved out to Missouri, where he continued in agriculture until his death. He was a prominent man in both states, and was a tobacco commissioner in Richmond, Virginia. His wife was Rebecca Toler, also a native of Virginia, and she passed away about 1893. Her people were from Scotland. Mr. J. C. Burgess has one brother, Robert, who is in the real estate business in Missouri, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Delaney, of Hannibal, Missouri, and Mrs. Ann W. Wilson, of Woodland, California.

Mr. John C. Burgess was educated in the common schools of Virginia and Missouri, and his studies were concluded at the age of sixteen. He employed himself on his father's ranch until 1847, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company F of the Fourteenth Regiment bound for

the Mexican war. He is one of the few remaining veterans of that struggle which added so much dominion to this country. He was through the war, and received his discharge in 1848. He was under General Scott at the taking of the City of Mexico, and was at the front during the entire course of that short but brilliant triumph of American arms.

On receiving his discharge he returned to his Missouri home and remained with his father until the spring of 1849. The gold fields of California naturally attracted his young and ardent character, and in the spring of '49, in a train of ten wagons, he came across the plains to this state. Not a man in the company was over twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and they enjoyed the journey as did few others of the forty-niners. They had music to enliven and cheer, their traveling was leisurely, and in many ways the trip was memorable to all concerned. Their route was through Hedgpath's cut-off, and the train reached the Sacramento valley on September 15. Mr. Burgess, however, remained with his brother-in-law, Dr. Williams, who was taken sick in Deer Creek in Nevada county, where they remained until the government train came through and the physician of the government party took charge of Williams. Mr. Burgess then proceeded on foot, going down the Feather river, where he did his first mining, and remained about a week. He then came upon part of the train with which he had crossed the plains. He took a wagon load of medicine belonging to Dr. Williams to Sacramento, whence he went above Auburn and mined two weeks; thence to Yankee Jim's diggings, between the middle and the south forks of the American river, where he spent the winter; in the spring was with the first crowd that went into Eldorado canyon. His brother William and a man named John (Captain) Hazlett came along and Mr. Burgess went with them, in the summer of 1850, to Bear river, where they worked until fall; were at Grass valley for two weeks, but, dissatisfied, established what was called the "secret diggings" two miles below Cold Springs, between Bear river and the north fork of American river, remaining till the spring of 1851 and establishing a store. Scott's bar in Siskiyou county was the next destination, whither they went with a pack train, landing and camping, with a pack train, in Yreka creek valley March 22, 1851, and two days later reaching Scott's bar. Brother William and Hazlett went on to the head of Sacramento valley to obtain provisions, but on the next day sent a letter to Mr. Burgess telling him to come to the newly discovered diggings on Yreka flats. This Mr. Burgess did the very next day, and from this dated his introduction and permanent stay in this vicinity, where he has carried on his mining operations ever since.

Until 1853 they mined with long-toms and sluices, and then he moved down on Hawkin's flats and ran five or six mines at a time. In the fall of 1855 he put up a hydraulic outfit at China Gulch, and in addition to working mines with hired men, he continued the hydraulic until selling it about 1868.

In 1863 he bought the ranch now known as the George Simmons ranch, which he conducted until 1867-68, when he disposed of it. He then bought

the Butterfield hay ranch on East Willow creek, and operated this until its sale about 1880.

Mr. Burgess was prominent in many of the Indian troubles of the early days, and both as a fighter and a pacificator distinguished himself. At the time of the massacre of the emigrants at Tule lake in 1852, he was one of the company, with Ben Wright as captain, which went down to Bloody Point and cut off and had a severe fight with the redskins, killing about two hundred of them. The company guarded the emigrants for eighty-one days, and on the departure of the train had another encounter with the hostiles, engaging in a hand-to-hand combat, with odds forty-seven against eighteen. Forty of the Indians were killed, but only three of the whites were wounded, and they got well. The Indians had a few guns, but knew little about using them, and relied chiefly upon the bow and arrow.

Mr. Burgess also took part in the Rogue river valley fight, when a captain of dragoons and a lieutenant were killed. The company was made up at Jacksonville, and when the Indians ran, the whites followed and slew all they could reach, pursuing and exterminating one band of twenty. Many other Indian fights have had Mr. Burgess as an active participant, and while he was packing up the Sacramento valley in 1851 he was in conflict with the aborigines every day. During the Modoc war he was commissioned by Governor Booth to raise one hundred volunteers and take the field, and he had already signed fifty of the number when he got word from the Indian, "Bogus Charlie," at Shovel Creek, that the latter wished to see him. He went and had a conference with the Indian, in which he strongly advised that the hostiles surrender themselves to the officers, which "Charlie" finally agreed to do; and they did, with the exception of seven renegades, who were followed and captured. Mr. Burgess then sent word to General Davis that there was no further need for the company, and accordingly discharged the fifty already enrolled. Mr. Burgess was then commissioned by General Davis to go about the country and pick up the renegades of the tribe, which duty he also successfully accomplished, the more easily because he was known to nearly every red man in the country.

Since 1880 Mr. Burgess has given almost his entire attention to mining. For twenty years he owned the Punch Creek ledge mine near Humbug creek, and finally sold it for two hundred and fifty dollars; recently the same property has sold for seventy-five thousand dollars. At various times he has owned about half the mines on Humbug creek. He now resides in Yreka on the home place, which he purchased in 1872.

He is a strong Democrat, and has represented the party a great many times in county conventions. In 1869 he ran for the office of county sheriff, and was elected and served a term of two years. He had charge of the county roads for many years, and is still one of the road overseers.

Mr. Burgess was married, June 7, 1855, in Shasta Valley, to Miss Louisa Brown, who was born in Illinois, and is still living. They have two sons, Pleasant Mattison and John C., Jr., the latter an electrician in Nevada City. Their three daughters are: Belle, wife of George Dibble,

a farmer of Siskiyou county; Lulu, wife of Dell Cann, in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sacramento; and Nellie, wife of George Meamber, a soda manufacturer in Yreka.

EMILIO LASTRETO.

Emilio Lastreto, for nearly fifteen years one of the prominent and influential members of the bar of San Francisco, is a native son of this city, and has spent nearly all his life within its confines. He is a young lawyer of unusual ability in court and counsel practice, and his devotion to his profession and his energy and unremitting endeavor in its practice have gained him enviable distinction in the city, where he is also held in high esteem for his genial social qualities and personal character.

Mr. Lastreto was born in San Francisco, February 25, 1869, a son of Luigi F. and Charlotte (Parrain) Lastreto. His mother was a native of Paris and of an old French family, and his father was born in Genoa, Italy. His father came to California in 1855, and, with his uncle, N. Larco, engaged in the mercantile business being now at 230 California street, San Francisco, carrying on a general commission business with Central America and Mexico.

Mr. Lastreto received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, graduating from the boys' high school in 1885. He gained his professional training with George D. Shadburne, Esq., and in the Hastings College of Law, and was admitted to the bar on May 5, 1890, since which time he has been in active practice in this city, and with excellent success. Besides an extensive private clientage he represents a number of the leading business and mining corporations of the county.

Mr. Lastreto affiliates with the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a past president of the order; he is a Great Representative of the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a strong Republican. He finds much diversion in his relations with the Olympic Club, of which he is a life member, and has devoted himself especially to fencing and sword play, in which he is an adept.

BENJAMIN DAVIDSON DEWEESE.

Benjamin Davidson Deweese, who is a representative of farming interests at Napa, California, was born in the Willamette valley of Oregon on the 27th of June, 1854, which indicates that his parents were pioneer residents of the Sunset state. He is a son of George Washington and Rachel (Davidson) Deweese, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, but at an early date in the development of the northwest they established their home in Oregon, remaining residents of the Willamette valley until 1861, when they made preparation to remove to California, arriving in Napa on the 1st of May of that year. They had for ten years lived in Oregon, being among the number who crossed the plains in 1851. In the years of his early manhood and more matured life and in a locality in which he remained for any length of time the father engaged in farming and buying stock, and his activity and energy



Emilio Lastrucci

in business affairs proved a strong element in the success he achieved, William Deweese, a brother of our subject, is now a resident of Napa.

Benjamin D. Deweese spent the first seven years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to California. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Napa and later he entered the College of Woodland, California, where he pursued his studies until 1875. He then put aside his text-books in order to learn the more difficult lessons that come in the school of experience, and has since been engaged in farming. His tract of land is pleasantly and conveniently located about three miles from Napa, and there he gives his time and energies to general agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He has kept in touch with the progressive methods of the times and in the supervision of his property shows a thorough and practical familiarity with modern farm work. He was city marshal of Napa for two terms, from 1889 until 1891, but other than these he has held no public positions. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day as every true American citizen should do he does not care to enter actively in political work.

Mr. Deweese was married in Napa, California, October 23, 1881, to Miss Emma Milliken, and in 1893 a legal separation was secured. There were two sons born of this marriage: George, who at the age of twenty years is engaged in clerking in Oakland, California, in the employ of Fairchilds & Company; and Benjamin, aged fifteen, who is at home and assists in the conduct of the ranch. Mr. Deweese has never sought to figure prominently before the public desiring rather to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, and in this way he has gained the success which crowns his efforts and makes him one of the substantial citizens of this community.

MAYFIELD SMITH.

One of the most important elements in the development of California is the fruit-raising industry. The rich soil of this country yields an excellent return to the orchardists who carry on their work along modern progressive lines, as does Mr. Smith, who is numbered among the enterprising residents of Santa Clara county. He is a native son of California and one who throughout his career has been imbued with the enterprising spirit that has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the great west.

His birth occurred in December, 1851, near Mountain View in Santa Clara county. He is a son of Frederick and Lucinda (Mayfield) Smith. His father was a native of Germany and when a little lad of five years was brought to America by his parents, who settled in New Albany, Indiana. There he was reared to agricultural pursuits and became a farmer, remaining a resident of the Hoosier state until 1848, when he came to California, traveling after the primitive manner of the time. He had an ox team and wagon, and thus he journeyed across the hot arid plains and over the mountains, continuing the trip day after day until his eyes were at length gladdened by the sight of the green fields of this state. He followed the fortunes

of mining for about two years, meeting with considerable success, and then he judiciously determined to invest his earnings in realty. Coming to Santa Clara county, he settled near Mountain View, where he became the owner of a tract of land and engaged in stock-raising. From 1857 until 1864 he followed that pursuit in Tulare and Sonoma counties and then returned to Santa Clara county, where he continued to reside until his death. Throughout his business career he was identified with agricultural interests and lived a busy, useful and honorable life, covering a period of fourscore years. He died in 1891, and his wife, who passed away the same year, was also eighty years of age. They were the parents of five children: Mayfield, who is the youngest; General Taylor, deceased; Henry C., who has passed away; Thomas, a resident farmer of Los Angeles county, California; Ellen, the widow of B. R. Bailey, who was a prominent stock and cattle man of Santa Clara county.

Mayfield Smith was reared in his parents' home and at the usual age entered the public schools, acquiring a good knowledge of the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. He continued to assist his father in the operation of the homestead farm up to the time of his parents' death, and has since conducted the farm for himself. The place comprises fifty-five acres of land principally devoted to the cultivation of fruits, and his specialty is prunes and peaches. He has a thorough and practical knowledge of the best methods of producing good crops, and his labors have resulted in bringing to him an excellent financial return.

In 1897 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Hertel, who was born in San Jose, California, and is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Bonnett) Hertel. Her father was one of the early pioneer settlers who crossed the plains in 1848, taking up his abode in Amador county, where he lived for ten years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Santa Clara county, where he engaged in business as a butcher and cattle dealer. His death occurred in 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children, but Grace Marguerite died at the age of three years. They have a little son, Mark. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known in Santa Clara county, where they have long resided, and the hospitality of many of the best homes of their locality is cordially and freely extended to them.

STEPHEN AQUILLA JONES.

The phrase "through struggles to success" is a practical summing up of the life record of Stephen Aquilla Jones, who from early boyhood has been dependent upon his own resources, and without any family inheritance or influential friends to aid him has worked on steadily year after year until he is now the possessor of a comfortable property, owning a ranch near Atlas. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, on the 3d of December, 1836, a son of Isaac Bennington and Lucy (Stuart) Jones, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His educational privileges were extremely limited, for at the early age of ten years he began earning his own living, but in the practical school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. He plowed when

he was not large enough to reach the handles, and he performed other arduous work of a farm, being thus employed in Greene county, Missouri, four and a half miles southeast of Springfield. He worked in that locality for nine years, his wages being increased as the years brought added strength and rendered his labors more efficient. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of W. B. Anderson, with whom he continued for a year and a half, and on the expiration of that period he came to California with a cattle train of five hundred head. This was not the cattle train of the present time, when stock-cars furnish easy means of shipment, for Mr. Jones and his comrades drove the stock across the plains, for mile after mile until the days had become weeks and the weeks months. Two propositions were made to him ere he started on this trip. The first was that he should be paid regular wages in addition to his board, and the second was that he should be allowed to take fifteen head of cattle along with the bunch. He was also to receive his board but no money compensation. He chose the latter and at length arrived safely in Napa county in 1857, with his fifteen cattle. He proceeded to the Foss valley, ten miles north of Napa, in order to pasture his cattle, and in that locality he began working for H. M. Warden, in whose employ he continued at intervals for four years.

Desirous of engaging in business on his own account Mr. Jones then rented land of Mr. Warden in 1860—a tract of two hundred acres—but on the 10th of July of that year there came a heavy rain, beating down all the vegetation and so crushing the crops in the fields that it appeared as though logs had been rolled over them and the yield would not cover the price of harvesting, so that Mr. Jones lost all that he had saved, and again he had to begin work by the day or month. Many a man of less resolute spirit would have been utterly disheartened, but he summoned his courage to meet the situation and made a new start.

He engaged in building stone walls and bridges, for which Napa county is famous, and has constructed at least five miles of stone wall in the Foss valley. It was in this way that he again made his start and every wall is a monument to his strong determination, resolute spirit and unflinching industry. He adopted the trade of sheep shearing, which he did under contract, making arrangements with the owners of large sheep ranches to cut the wool for the market. He employed a corps of men and has been at their head for thirty-five years. He has tried many times to retire from this business, but the leading ranchmen of the county have been so persistent in their demands upon him that he has never been enabled to abandon the business and still follows it, finding it a good source of profit. Supervisor Raney, the wealthiest rancher and sheep-raiser in Napa county, located at Capell, is a warm personal friend of Mr. Jones.

A ranch of two hundred and forty acres is the visible evidence of the life of activity and energy which Mr. Jones has led. It is mainly devoted to the raising of sweet corn and watermelons, and he also raises all kinds of deciduous fruits and nuts, while upon his place he also has some cattle and sheep, and in each branch of his business he is meeting with desirable success. Such a life record should serve as a source of encouragement to others,

proving that success comes as the result of earnest and persistent labor. He has never married and his brother Andrew Jackson Jones resides with him on his ranch, having come to California a number of years ago in very poor health, from which he has fully recovered under the genial influences of the sunny clime of the Golden state.

HAMILTON A. BAUER.

Hamilton A. Bauer, who has the distinction of being the youngest member of the state senate of California, is a young and rising lawyer of San Francisco, and his ability and learning and his great popularity with all the citizens have brought him into prominence within four years of his admission to the bar. He has spent all his life in this city, where he first manifested his talents for the professional career which he now adorns, and he was also fortunate in having a most successful and politically and socially prominent father as his example.

Mr. Bauer was born in San Francisco, November 25, 1877, a son of Emile and Annie (Brady) Bauer, the former a native of Alsace, then a part of France but now of the German empire, and the latter a native of Boston, Massachusetts. His father came to America at the age of three years, his parents settling in St. Louis. In 1852, in company with his brother Jacob, he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Shortly after arriving in San Francisco he and Robert White established a news agency in this city, the firm name being White and Bauer. The agency was later absorbed by the American News Company of New York and redesignated the San Francisco News Company. Mr. Emile Bauer has been identified with this concern from its establishment to the present, and has been its manager for the past fifteen years. From almost the time of his coming to California he has been active in Republican politics, and in 1877 was secretary of the county committee. His family consists of four boys and two girls.

Mr. H. A. Bauer attended the public schools of San Francisco, and after finishing at the high school took a preparatory course at Manzanita Hall at Palo Alto. He then entered Stanford University, graduating with the class of 1899 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of San Francisco in 1900, and at once began the practice which he has continued so successfully to the present time. In 1901 he was elected a member of the general assembly from the fortieth district of San Francisco, and in 1903 he was chosen a member of the state senate, with his term expiring in 1907. He was chairman of the public health and quarantine committee and a member of other committees, and takes a prominent part in the deliberations of the legislature notwithstanding that he is the youngest member of the body. He has followed the footsteps of his father in his political proclivities, and the Republicans of San Francisco recognize in both of them loyal and energetic workers for party growth and influence.

Mr. Bauer affiliates with Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., and with the Foresters of America, and is also a member of the Greek letter society Phi Kappa Psi.

W. J. DOGGETT, JR.

W. J. Doggett, Jr., partner with C. P. McLeod in the Sonoma Land Company at Santa Rosa, is one of the native sons of California, and since entering upon independent activity has enjoyed a satisfactory amount of worldly prosperity and is already numbered among the public-spirited and enterprising element to whom the future business, financial and industrial progress of this county and section of the state will in large measure be due.

Mr. Doggett was born in Solano county, California, August 11, 1875. His father, W. J. Doggett, Sr., was born in Arkansas in 1843, and is now a resident of Santa Rosa, but his mother is deceased. Mr. Doggett, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Solano county, and has the distinction of being a graduate of the two most prominent business colleges of Santa Rosa. He has for several years been engaged in the real estate and general brokerage business, and in June, 1903, formed the connection mentioned above. He affiliates with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World. Before he embarked in his present business he was engaged in the livery and the grocery business.

Mr. Doggett was married October 26, 1896, to Miss Vida F. McLeod, and they have three children, the eldest, Averil, aged five, and Muriel is three years old.

HUDSON B. GILLIS.

Hudson B. Gillis, lawyer, financier and business man of Yreka, Siskiyou county, stands at the head of his profession in this part of California, and as a member of the bar for over thirty years he occupies an enviable position of prominence among the lawyers of the Pacific coast. He has devoted his best years and energies to this life work, and although he has been repeatedly offered high political preferment and has stumped the county in behalf of other candidates, his ambition has always been to be a lawyer and has never led him to seek the honors of office. He has applied himself to all departments of his profession, and has the reputation of being the best posted attorney of Siskiyou county, in which he has tried more cases and won more cases than any other lawyer since the state was admitted into the Union. Perhaps his Scotch characteristics as well as the substantial qualities inherited from a noble father and an even-tempered mother have contributed much to his success, although his own energy and progressiveness and hardy western spirit are such as never to fail him in the race for higher things. Few men of northern California are identified to a greater degree than Mr. Gillis with its commercial and financial interests, and in the past thirty or more years he has taken a hand in many of the important enterprises which have been at the foundation of his county's material development and upbuilding. Outside of his profession and business he is also a man of many attainments on other fields. He is one of the influential Democrats of his county and section of the state, and during the early part of his career held several offices requiring his professional ability. He and his talented wife are also social leaders of Yreka and Siskiyou county, and their beautiful home is one of the

centers of culture and intellectual progress for hosts of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Gillis was born in Ridgway, Elk county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1842, being the second son of Ridgway B. and Margaret Gillis. His grandfather, James L. Gillis, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and was a judge in Pennsylvania and a prominent and gifted man both socially and professionally, being on intimate terms with many of the leading men of the nation. He married a daughter of the celebrated Ridgway family and founded the town of Ridgway, Pennsylvania, which he named for her.

An uncle of Mr. H. B. Gillis is Admiral James Henry Gillis, a retired admiral of the United States navy and who devoted his life to naval service. He took a prominent part during the Civil war, and had been retired on account of age before the outbreak of the Spanish war. He received the thanks of three nations for gallant conduct. The Brazilian government expressed to him its gratitude for rescuing, at the imminent risk of his own life, sailors from a wreck after two other attempts at rescue had failed. Peru also tendered thanks for gallantry in the rescue of shipwrecked sailors. Admiral Gillis has a son, Irvin Gillis, who has already distinguished himself in the American navy and has attained the rank of lieutenant. It was he who, during the last war, jumped into the sea and unscrewed the head of a Whitehead torpedo which was wandering about, and in a moment more would have struck the vessel on which he was and perhaps destroyed it. He has recently been commissioned to go to Japan for the purpose of taking observations during the Russo-Japanese war.

Ridgway B. Gillis, the father of Mr. H. B. Gillis, moved from Pennsylvania to the middle west, and during the pioneer days of western travel was a wagon master. He was in the employ of Russell, Majors and Waddle, who had the contract to furnish the army with provisions. He took two different wagon trains of provisions from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City, and was given the sobriquet of "Captain" for commanding these trains. Early in 1850 he came to California, where he followed mining for seven years. In Iowa he was a stock dealer, farmer and merchant, living part of the time in Mt. Pleasant and part in Marshall. His death occurred in 1876. His wife, Margaret (McBain) Gillis, was a native of Scotland. Her father was in the East India service of the British army, and she was taken to the East Indies when a small girl. From there she came to Philadelphia, where she completed her education and where she also met Mr. R. B. Gillis. She was of real Highland stock, and was distinctly connected with the Stuart family. His father's family was also of Scotch descent, going back as far as the Glencoe massacre. His mother spent most of her life in Philadelphia and in Iowa, and also paid a couple of visits to her son in California. She died in 1902, in Iowa, and was buried in Marshall.

Hudson B. Gillis spent his boyhood days in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. In June, 1869, he graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. During his college career he maintained himself by his own exertions, and by alternate work for a livelihood and by hard study practiced the method which so many determined young men have found to lead to suc-

cess. During the last two years of his college work he devoted himself principally to the study of law, having chosen that profession for his vocation. In the fall of 1869 he came to California with the intention of making the Pacific coast his permanent home. He continued his law studies for some time in the office of George Cadwallader, in Sacramento, and then came to Yreka. Here he entered the office of Judge E. Steele, and by teaching school part of the time for his support he finally perfected himself for the extensive practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar of Siskiyou county in 1871, and was not long in gaining one of the most lucrative practices in the county. Public confidence and its patronage came to him and remained with him, so that he has long been at the head of the bar of Siskiyou county.

Mr. Gillis has from the first taken an active part in politics as a Democrat, his services being in constant demand. Of recent years he has refused nominations for such high offices as congressman, state senator and public judge, but in the early years of his residence in Yreka he was a successful candidate for several offices. He was elected district attorney in 1875, remaining in that position four terms, for about eight years. He was one of the Siskiyou county commissioners appointed, in 1876, to wind up the affairs of Klamath county, dividing the money and obligations between Humboldt and Siskiyou counties. He was a member of the school board for eight years and chairman part of the time, and was also a member of the high school board for two terms.

Many business and financial interests have received Mr. Gillis' attention during his residence in Yreka. He has been vice president of the Siskiyou County Bank for the last ten years. He is vice president and one of the organizers of the Denny Bar Company, which is incorporated and has a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars and conducts six commercial houses—at Etna, Fort Jones, Callahans, Cazelle, Cecilville and Greenview. He has been one of the directors and the attorney for the Yreka Railroad since its organization. He is a member of the firm of Harmon & Gillis, which conducts the largest livery stable of Siskiyou county, located at Yreka. He has also some mining and farming interests in the county. For twelve years he was engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, and for a year conducted the largest mill in the interior part of the state, at Sisson, under the name of the Sisson Mill and Lumber Company, which was established in 1887, and the average daily cut was eighty thousand feet of lumber. Mr. Gillis disposed of his interests in this concern several years ago.

Mr. Gillis is an honored member of Howard Lodge No. 96, F. & A. M., in which he has held the chair of worshipful master for three years. He is also a Knight Templar, and is now grand captain general. He is past commander of Mt. Shasta Commandery, and has filled all the stations in the grand commandery up to grand captain general. He also commanded the Twelfth division of the parade at the triennial conclave held at San Francisco September, 1904.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Gillis married Miss Anna M. Reynolds, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Isaac and Maria E. Reynolds. She comes of

Revolutionary stock and of English descent. Her father was a prominent Methodist minister of Ohio, Virginia, Iowa and California. Two boys are the living children of Mr. and Mrs. Gillis, and they lost three children. Claude Earl is in the junior class, and Kenneth Claire is in the sophomore class of the University of California. Claude has made the football team of the varsity, and Kenneth played on the freshman football team and is a member of the university baseball team. They prepared for college at the Belmont high school, both being graduates of that institution, Claude being at one time captain of both the football and baseball teams, and Kenneth holding the highest military rank of the school when he graduated.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillis have had a most happy married life of over thirty years, and have made themselves very influential in all social circles. Mrs. Gillis is a lady of high attainments in literature, and she took a Chautauqua class through the regular and post-graduate courses. She was a school teacher before her marriage. They have probably the most commodious house in the county, it having been planned to suit their own tastes, and they have sometimes entertained as many as one hundred persons at one time.

ROMULO MELITON FRANCISCO SOTO.

Romulo Meliton Francisco Soto has been a prominent and well known lawyer in San Francisco for a number of years, and has been counsel in many important cases of litigation. California has been his home from birth, and most of his education and all his active efforts have been carried out in this field. He has won the respect and confidence of associates and fellow citizens by his ability and integrity, and is in the midst of a career which promises yet more for the future than has been accomplished in the past.

Romulo Soto was born in Monterey county, California, in what is known as the "Los Carneros," April 1, 1855. His father, Jose Manuel Soto, was born in Peru, ran away from San Carlos College in that country when he was seventeen years old, and came to California in 1849, and is still living. Jose Soto married Maria Perez, a native of California, as were her father and mother.

Romulo's early education was gained at home, and was entirely in the Spanish language. His English training was obtained at Santa Clara College, which he entered September 5, 1868, and from which he was graduated June 5, 1876, with the degree of A. B., although in the meantime he had been absent from his studies two semesters. From Santa Clara he entered the law department of Harvard University on September 25, 1876, and was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws on June 24, 1878. On the following October 18th he became a student in the law office of Winans, Belknap and Godoy at San Francisco. Joseph W. Winans was the polished orator of the last constitutional convention of California in 1878, and Jose Godoy is now connected with the Mexican legation at Washington. In the offices of this firm Mr. Soto remained until July 19, 1879, which was the date of his admission to practice by the supreme court. He engaged in private practice on December 5, 1879, at Salinas, California, and was district attorney of Monterey



Photo by Vaughan & Keith.

R. M. Keith

county in 1885-6. In 1887 he opened an office in San Francisco in partnership with James Herrmann, but in 1890 this relationship was discontinued, and since then Mr. Soto has practiced alone. From October, 1893, to August, 1903, he was engaged in some very important legal business affecting a large number of California people. He and George H. Maxwell, of the National Irrigation Association, represented the taxpayers of the districts of Alta, Brown's Valley, Central, Tipton, Jamacha, Escondido and Poso, in litigation involving the validity of the organization of these irrigation districts and the bonds issued by them under the Wright law. It was a bitter fight on both sides, but Mr. Soto finally abandoned it when the United States supreme court rendered an adverse decision in a similar case in the Tulare districts, and in which he was also one of the counsel.

Mr. Soto was married October 22, 1879, to Miss Rosalinda Susan Duffy, whose father was a prominent tanner of Boston, and was a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Soto have no children living. In politics he is a Republican, but gives only a good citizen's attention to such matters, as he is thoroughly devoted to his profession.

SEELY FREDERICK LONG, M. D.

Dr. Seely Frederick Long, who since 1881 has engaged in the practice of medicine in San Francisco and is the author of many valuable articles on surgery, was born in New York county in the province of New Brunswick, February 19, 1855, his parents being Charles A. and Johanna A. (Hammond) Long. In the paternal line he is of Holland-Dutch lineage and the family was established in the state of New York at an early period in its colonial history. Representatives of the name served in the Revolutionary war, and soon after the close of hostilities members of the family sailed from New York up the Bay of Fundy and thence up the St. John river to a point in New Brunswick above Fredericton, settling there in a fertile valley through which flows the stream known as Long's creek. Mrs. Long was of English and Irish parentage and her people were early settlers of New Brunswick. She was also related to the Slocums, a prominent old American family of New York and Ohio.

Dr. Long was one of a family of seven sons and four daughters, and he pursued his early education in the schools of New Brunswick, continuing his studies until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he left his native country for California, arriving in that state in 1877. He established his home in Eureka, Humboldt county, and there entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. S. B. Foster, one of the leading physicians of Humboldt county and a graduate of Columbia College of New York, as his preceptor. Dr. Foster had settled in Eureka about 1875, and under his direction Dr. Long continued his reading until he entered the medical department of the University of California. Subsequently he matriculated in the University of the City of New York and completed a course of study there by graduation with the class of 1881. In the same year he returned to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which

he continued to the present time, and a liberal patronage has been accorded him. He has been an earnest and close student of his profession, keeping in touch with the advanced thought and progress of the times. In 1897 he established the Buena Vista Sanatorium, a modern general hospital and training school for nurses, and the conduct of this he proposes to make his life work. It is splendidly equipped for the care of the sick and has already gained an excellent patronage, which has made it a well known medical institution of San Francisco. During his twenty years of active practice Dr. Long has written many valuable essays on surgery which have been published in the medical journals of the country. He practices along advanced scientific lines and his work has been attended with splendid results.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Long and Miss S. Ella LaGrange, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Lafayette and Matilda (Waterhouse) LaGrange, who were prominent residents of Dubuque, numbered among the early pioneer settlers of Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Long have three sons: Seely F., Jr., who is a graduate of the California School of Mechanical Arts, is now a student in the University of California, where he is preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery; Herbert E., the second son, is a student in the Lowell high school of San Francisco; and Melville H. is pursuing his education as a pupil in the Lowell high school.

Dr. Long is identified with a number of fraternal societies, holding membership with the Masons and Odd Fellows, also the Knights of Pythias. He was formerly a member of the San Francisco board of health and is an ex-surgeon general, having served under General Markham as a member of the National Guard of California. He belongs to both the county and state medical societies and through the interchange of thought adds to his own knowledge and enables others to profit by his own experience. His devotion to his profession and its responsible duties has been most marked, and in a calling where advancement depends upon individual merit he has attained high honors and large successes.

CLYDE P. McLEOD.

Clyde P. McLeod, senior member of the Sonoma Land Company at Santa Rosa, is one of the wide-awake and progressive young business men of this section of the state, and his life of little more than thirty years has been marked with unusual success, and shows a record of constant progress from its beginning. The Sonoma Land Company, which he and W. J. Doggett, Jr., organized in June, 1903, does a general real estate, land, loan and insurance business, and already a number of important deals have been transacted through its offices.

Mr. McLeod was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, September 9, 1873, and is a son of G. A. and Margaret (Sears) McLeod, who are both living in Solano county, where his father is a hardware merchant. Mr. McLeod was brought to California at the age of four years, and was educated in the public schools of Sonoma county and in the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, where he was graduated in 1888. He at first learned the black-

smith's trade, but after following it for several years entered the employ of the Pacific Bank in San Francisco. On leaving that institution he embarked in the real estate business, and has followed it up to the present time, having offices in both San Francisco and Santa Rosa.

Mr. McLeod was married on January 1, 1902, to Miss Pearl A. Bessmer, a daughter of A. J. Bessmer, of Humboldt county, California. They have one child, Maxine E. Mr. McLeod is a staunch Republican in politics, and his fraternal affiliations are with Santa Rosa Aerie No. 210, F. O. E.

GRANVILLE PERRY SWIFT.

Granville Perry Swift is a native son of California and a representative of one of the pioneer families closely connected with frontier history in this state. His birth occurred on the 8th of February, 1861, his parents being Captain G. P. and Jane Eliza (Tate) Swift, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. Both, however, were representatives of old Kentucky families and the father's ancestry can be traced back to Daniel Boone. Our subject now has in his possession a powder horn upon which are seen his father's initials, crudely engraved on Mount Diablo, California, in 1844. This is the only date relative to his advent to the state. He was a man of extraordinary physique, well fitted by nature to cope with the hardships and difficulties of frontier life. In his early manhood he was identified with Kit Carson and General Fremont, the pathfinder, in their explorations and travels through the wild west. Early in the '40s he built the stone corral, now the oldest landmark in Colusa county, excepting the old adobe building on the farm of the late Senator Boggs. Captain Swift was a typical pioneer, a worthy representative of an honored class. He was a man of noble presence, tall and well formed, with dark hair and blue eyes. He was ever generous and openhanded, had a strong fund of humor, was every ready to encounter an adversary if need be, although he preferred to take part in something that would furnish fun. He was, however, known as a warm friend and a fearless foe. He was a member of the famous Bear Flag party and one of the renowned twelve who made the desperate charge at Vallejo's troops at Ft. Sonoma. It is said that his son and namesake at Napa City is a second edition of the father in many respects. The father remained a resident of California throughout his remaining days, his death resulting from an accident in Berryessa valley, Napa county, in 1875. His wife survived him until 1888 and died in San Francisco, but her remains were interred in a cemetery at Sonoma, California. The two surviving children are W. T. Swift, now residing at Berryessa, where he is conducting a ranch; and Granville Perry, the subject of this review.

The latter began his education in the public schools of San Francisco and afterward attended a private school in Green Valley, continuing his studies at intervals in that institution from 1874 until 1880. He was largely dependent upon his own exertions for a living, as he has had no near relative to aid him, save Mrs. Fred Jones, who is one of the noble characters in the history of this portion of the state, and who died May 23, 1894, at

Green Valley, Solano county, at the age of seventy-five years. Her grandmother was a sister of Daniel Boone and she was a sister of Captain Granville P. Swift, the father of our subject. Throughout the greater part of his life Granville P. Swift of this review has been engaged in stock-raising, mining, fruit-raising and farming in Berryessa, Napa county. He began this work here in 1889 and practically devoted his attention to it since that date. He is, however, extensively interested in quicksilver mining in Rocky Creek, Lake county.

On the 25th of April, 1889, in Woodland, California, occurred the marriage of Mr. Swift and Miss Ida May Owen, daughter of L. F. Owen, who was also one of the early pioneers of California. To them have been born six children, namely: Jennie May, now thirteen years of age; Granville P., eleven years old; Allen Wade, now deceased; Walker Lee, eight years old; William Stephen, three years of age; and Earle Morgan Swift, who is sixteen months old. In May, 1903, Mr. Swift moved from his place in Berryessa valley, and with his family took up his residence in Napa City, where he still lives and is now acting as special deputy sheriff at the court house and county jail of Napa City, under D. A. Dunlap, sheriff of Napa county.

There are manifest in him many of the strong characteristics of a pioneer ancestry, the fearless defense of what he believes to be right and a strong and determined purpose and yet a careful regard for the rights and privileges of others. He has a very wide acquaintance in central California and the circle of his friends is extensive.

DAVID BUSH.

David Bush, well known in the social, business and political life of San Francisco, is now engaged in operating in real estate and has been closely identified with the development of the modern city as it has progressed along lines leading to substantial development and improvement. He was born in Ohio and came to California in early boyhood days. His ancestors were identified with the Revolutionary war, who defended the cause of the colonists until their independence was established. Henry Bush, the father, was born in Vermont and after residing for some years in Ohio, Michigan and Rochester, New York, in the foundry business, came to California via Cape Horn in 1849. He brought an iron house to San Francisco, and it was erected on the northwest corner of Clay street and Waverly place. In the big fire which occurred the following year every other house of the embryo city was destroyed with the exception of that which belonged to Mr. Henry Bush. He then conducted an eating house for some time and subsequently began dealing in flour. He was actively identified with the early improvement and development of the city, was recognized as a thoroughly reliable business man, and Bush street of San Francisco was named in his honor. In the early days when slavery flourished in the south he manifested strong opposition to the institution and became an advocate of the abolition party. Later when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined



David Bush

its ranks and continued as one of its supporters until his death, which occurred in 1874.

David Bush became a resident of San Francisco in May, 1852, and was engaged in business with his father for several years. In 1863 he went to Virginia City, California, where he was engaged in a banking business for a time, and later in plumbing, gas and steam fitting for over twenty-five years, later turning his attention to real estate operations. On again coming to San Francisco, he started a plumbing and gas fitting establishment and, taking contracts for the installation of gas plants and plumbing, conducted an extensive and profitable business, fitting up the Palace Hotel and many of the other large buildings here. He was also awarded the contract for thus equipping the capitol at Sacramento. In 1886 he began operating in property and has since continued in the real estate and investment business. He now has a large clientage and has negotiated many important realty transfers, which have had marked effect upon the business prosperity and growth of San Francisco.

In 1855 Mr. Bush married Miss Ellen M. Morgan, of Rochester, New York. She was a daughter of Dwight Morgan, of Peninsula, Ohio. Three children were born, two daughters and one son: Mrs. Brightie, wife of Josiah O. Lowe, of San Francisco; Dr. Alice Bush, of Oakland, a practicing physician; Hartley M., associated with his father and residing on his father's ranch at Martinez.

Mr. Bush is a member of the F. & A. M., Pioneers' Society, California Art Association, California Promotion Committee, Merchants' Association of San Francisco, State Board of Trade, California Real Estate and Building Association, and vice president of the latter.

Mr. Bush is well known as a champion of Republican principles and has been active in the work of the party, both in Sacramento and San Francisco. The rewards of office, however, have had little attraction for him, and he has held no place of political preferment save that of school director. He is one of the directors of the Unitarian church, is active in Masonry and is one of the founders and a director of the Bohemian Club. All churches have his respect and good will and many have received from his open purse substantial aid. In his private and public relations his influence is given for social progress and for the elevation and welfare of mankind. During the labor trouble in the Kearney times, Mr. Bush provided for the relief of the unemployed by heading the subscription list for fifty dollars, known as the Golden Gate Park Fund for the relief of the unemployed, there being at different times over \$300,000 raised and expended through his efforts, thereby benefiting the unemployed and at the same time beautifying the park. He has always been willing to devote his wealth and energies to any feasible undertaking that would increase the prosperity of the city and add to the comfort of its inhabitants. His life has been a success. He has accumulated a handsome competence and has used only such means as will bear the closest scrutiny. Personally he is sociable, ever willing to accord to any one the courtesy of an interview, and his actions have during his career been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication.

HENRY PHILIP DALTON.

Henry Philip Dalton, assessor of Alameda county, California, was born in Tuolumne county, this state, April 27, 1860, one of the family of two sons and two daughters of Henry N. and Julia A. (Cammeyer) Dalton, both natives of New York city.

Henry N. Dalton came to California in the spring of 1850, landing at San Francisco after a long and tiresome voyage around Cape Horn. For ten years he followed the fortunes of a miner, in various camps and with varied success. Then he turned his attention to the foundry business, in Contra Costa, where he resided until 1876, when he moved to Oakland, his present home. Here he has since carried on a foundry business and for some years past the firm name has been Henry Dalton & Sons Company, of which Henry P. is a member.

Henry P. Dalton received his early education in the public schools. In 1881 he entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he diligently pursued a course of studies until he reached his junior year, leaving the university at that time in order to associate himself in business with his father.

Mr. Dalton has always been an ardent Republican, ever taking a deep interest in local and state politics. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Oakland city council, and served two years, resigning, however, before the expiration of his term in order to qualify for another office, he having been elected assessor of Alameda county in November, 1894. He was re-elected to the assessor's office in November, 1898, and again in 1902, and is still the incumbent of that office.

Fraternally Mr. Dalton has numerous connections. He has membership in Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He has also been initiated into the mysteries of the Knights Templar, Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite, and Mystic Shrine. Other organizations with which he is identified are the N. S. G. W., W. O. W., K. of P. and Eagles.

IRVIN NEGUS FRASSE, M. D.

Dr. Irvin Negus Frasse, a leading member of the medical profession in San Jose, is of French Huguenot ancestry on the paternal side, while in the maternal line his ancestral history dates back to a very early period in the settlement of New York city by the Dutch. Henry Frederic De Frasse, the grandfather, was born in Switzerland in 1781 and belonged to a French family of the Huguenot faith. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1803 and in 1806 he established in New York the Frasse Company, which is still in existence and which owns and controls the oldest hardware store of that city. On his death he was succeeded in the ownership by his son William Henry Frasse, and when the latter died in 1869 the store became the property of his widow and is now managed by Henry Frederic Frasse, a brother of Dr. Frasse. The grandfather, Henry Frederic De Frasse, not only conducted his mercantile business, but also assisted Robert Fulton with his experiments and made the working models and wooden patterns from which

castings were moulded. He married Catherine Van Yuyt, a native of New York city and a direct descendant of David Precoost, who was mayor of New Amsterdam, now New York city, from 1669 until 1671. William Henry Frasse, father of Dr. Frasse, was born in New York city and, as before stated, was engaged in the hardware business as his father's successor. He married Miss Sarah Negus, who was also born in the metropolis. Her father, a native of England, came to America in 1817. Her mother bore the maiden name of H. Jane Davidson and her people came from England in 1802. To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frasse were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy, while four are still living.

Dr. Frasse was born in Jersey City, just across the Hudson river from New York, April 7, 1865, and began his education in private schools. When still a young lad he was sent abroad in order that he might more readily learn foreign languages, and he studied in Germany at Heidelberg, Strassburg and Bühl. He also studied in England and then returned to his New York home when eleven years of age. He afterward attended various schools in this country and was instructed in Greek and Latin by private teachers.

Dr. Frasse began his preparation in 1884, when he entered the Bellevue Hospital College, of New York, studying there for two years, after which he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he completed a four years' course. This was very soon after the course had been extended to embrace four years' work. He also pursued studies along special lines in the spring and fall months, and in 1890 he was graduated, at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. The summers of 1886 and 1888 he spent abroad—in Edinburg and London—where he continued his studies under the direction of distinguished physicians and surgeons of Great Britain.

He entered upon his profession thoroughly equipped for the difficult and arduous duties of the calling. Following his graduation he practiced for a year in Brooklyn, New York, and in the summer of 1891 he came to California to visit some of the friends of his boyhood days. He was so favorably impressed with the country that he decided to make a permanent location on the Pacific coast, and, after returning to New York to arrange his business interests there, he again came to California, arriving at Pasadena on the 2d of October, 1891. He remained there for about a year and a half, when he came to the conclusion that a town of not more than four thousand population, from which most people departed in the summer months, did not offer a very lucrative field for practice, and he decided to remove to San Jose. He made the entire trip by carriage, in order that he might gain a good idea of the country, traveling by way of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. He reached his destination on the 17th of June, 1893, and entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he has continued to the present time, and is accorded a liberal patronage. His superior qualifications, his deep interest in his professional work and his devotion to a high standard of professional ethics have gained him prominence and well merited success.

On the 8th of September, 1896, Dr. Frasse was married to Miss Maude Frances Arques, who was born in Santa Clara county, near Mountain View, at the old Murphy homestead. She is a granddaughter of Martin Murphy, who with his father, Martin Murphy, Sr., crossed the plains to California in 1844—several years before the discovery of gold turned the tide of emigration strongly to this state. They journeyed most of the way along the trail that has since become the road of the Union Pacific Railroad. The parents of Mrs. Frasse are Joaquín and Nellie G. (Murphy) Arques. Her father was born in Spain and during his infancy was brought to America by his parents, who arrived about 1849, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of this state. Dr. and Mrs. Frasse have one son, Irvin Arques, born August 27, 1903. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and both are prominent in the social circles of the city, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended to them. The Doctor is a man of strong mentality, which has been cultivated through extensive study, and research and investigation, and his scholarly attainments and broad culture, together with a genial manner, make him a favorite among both social and professional acquaintances.

WALDO WADE WAGGONER.

Waldo Wade Waggoner, of Nevada city, now serving as county surveyor of Nevada county, is perhaps best known to the state at large through his connection with the debris problem. A native of Illinois, he was born in June, 1860. The family is of German origin but during the colonial epoch in American history was established on the soil of the new world, and when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression representatives of the name aided in winning American independence. Dr. F. R. Waggoner, the father of W. W. Waggoner, was also a native of Illinois and became an active member of the medical profession. He served as a surgeon of the Union army during the Civil war and was a pioneer with Kit Carson in his early explorations of the west. He practiced medicine and surgery for forty years, was a capable representative of his profession and was a citizen whose personal worth, professional skill and patriotic spirit made him a valuable addition to any community. After the Civil war he crossed the plains and was connected with the Indian service in Nevada. In 1880 he became a resident of Nevada City, California, but during the last fifteen years of his life was a resident of Sacramento, his death occurring there in 1903. In early manhood he had married Miss Eliza Holloway, who was a native of Indiana and a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock. She was also connected with the Woolman family, to which belonged the Quaker who did so much in the cause of anti-slavery. Mrs. Waggoner still survives her husband and yet makes her home in Sacramento. Dr. and Mrs. Waggoner had three sons and two daughters: Ruel H., a clerk in Sacramento; Fieldon Woolman, a civil engineer of Nevada City, California; Pearl and Rosa Bonnie, who are living with their mother; and Waldo W. Waggoner.

The last named was educated in the public schools of his native state and in the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Illinois. In 1880 he went to Nevada and was employed as a clerk in the Nevada Indian agency for a time, while later he turned his attention to mining. In 1888 he came to Nevada City, California, and became a pupil of W. F. Engelbright, a civil engineer. He succeeded him in 1890 and became chief engineer of the South Yuba Water Company, since which time he has followed civil engineering, and from study and practical experience is constantly broadening his knowledge of the profession. He has also been connected with various mining enterprises and is consulting engineer for a number of mines, as his education also embraces a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of mining engineering.

Mr. Waggoner was married April 19, 1894, in Nevada City, to Miss Mary Sims, a native of England, and a daughter of Rev. Josiah Sims, of Nevada City, California. They have one daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Waggoner socially is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast.

In his political views Mr. Waggoner is a Republican, active in the work of the party and in 1898 was elected surveyor of Nevada county for a term of four years, while in 1902 he was re-elected for a second term. On the 27th of July, 1901, he was appointed, by Governor Gage, as debris commissioner for a term of four years. He is particularly well qualified for this position by educational training and by practical experience in surveying, mining, and civil and mining engineering. As an engineer he has made a special study of the debris problem from a mountain standpoint, studying the sources of and flow of the debris. He is a recognized authority on the subject and is represented with the state in the construction of barriers on the Yuba river to hold the debris, in conjunction with a corps of engineers, known as the California debris commission, the object of which is to improve navigation on the Sacramento and Feather rivers and eventually to allow the resumption of hydraulic mining. The debris question is a most important one, affecting in large measure the destiny of California, and the work which will be done in this direction is as yet an unknown chapter in the history of the state. All the engineers who up to this time have had anything to do with the debris problem, it is said, came from the Sacramento valley and San Francisco, and have not been interested in the mines; know nothing of the effect of storms and heavy rains, nor of hydraulic or placer mines in their various stages, and as a result all the writings and reports concerning the subject have been of no actual value, because of a lack of reliable and adequate information on the subject on the part of the writers of such literature.

Being of an investigating turn of mind and also public-spirited, Mr. Waggoner has made an exhaustive study of the situation with a laudable desire to see the hydraulic mines resume operations. He has made a study of the amount of debris resulting from this mining process; what amount the elements move; how and when the debris is moved; and at the last ses-

sion of the legislature submitted an annual report on the subject that has attracted considerable attention. Mr. Waggoner took occasion to criticise methods in vogue and believes that he has arrived at a solution of the problem which confronts the state in regard to the debris question. He asserts that the navigable rivers may be relieved of the menace of debris that they have been subjected to during the past fifty years, and at the same time there will be a resumption of hydraulic mining, his idea being to make the project so broad and comprehensive as to give the greatest security to the valley. His plan is diametrically opposed to the present idea of river improvement, where by the building of levees and the construction of jetties one section is improved by the cleaning out of material, while the neighbors below are injured. He looks forward to the adoption of a method by which the entire debris flow may be cut out right down to navigable rivers and the construction of dams with waterways of solid rock, rather than sand floods over them; subsequently taking the waters off the sand wastes and giving them clean channels by divesting the rivers, his idea being to shut out all debris, from whatever source, past, present and future, so as to give the rivers relief, that they may scour their own channels and enlarge their carrying capacity.

Every war has its own generals, every great work its originators, and Mr. Waggoner will undoubtedly be the leader in settling the great debris question for California, although others have been failures. The cost of the work will be reasonable and the methods so simple and yet so effective that the miners could afford to stand the cost, as it would be very small in proportion to the benefits derived. His is a wholly new theory of river improvement and will show that the mines are not wholly responsible for the debris. The state, recognizing the importance of the question and his capability, has selected him for a strenuous and important task, but one for which he is well qualified.

GEORGE HENRY MARTIN, M. D.

Occupying a position of prominence as a professor at San Francisco, the ability of Dr. Martin has gained him a reputation which classes him with the eminent members of the medical fraternity on the Pacific coast, where his writings and educational labors have made him known to the profession throughout the country. He was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 31, 1859, a son of John M. and Kate Martin, the former of Scotch-Irish lineage, while the latter was descended from an English family that was established in the state of Maine at an early epoch in its development. John M. Martin was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. The members of this command were the first troops that went south, proceeding to Annapolis, Maryland, under General Butler, and they assisted the Sixth Massachusetts in making their way through Baltimore and on to Washington. Mr. Martin served for three months and was then mustered out, but soon afterward re-enlisted in what was known as the Ellsworth Sharpshooters, and at one time the special duty of picking off General Mosby



George Henry Martin

was assigned to him. Being captured he was confined at Belle Isle prison, where he remained for some time and then managed to escape. His health, however, had been greatly impaired through the difficulties of prison life, and he was ordered home. Once more, however, he enlisted, this time becoming a member of the hospital corps, with which he served until the close of the war.

Dr. Martin was in his seventh year when he went to live with his uncle, Dr. C. B. Currier, a homeopathic physician of Middlebury, Vermont, and it is probably this early environment that awakened his interest in the science of medicine and ultimately led to his active connection with the practice of the profession. His literary education was acquired in the graded schools of Middlebury, and under his uncle's direction he began the study of medicine, subsequent to which time he entered the Boston University School of Medicine in 1877. He there pursued one course of lectures and early in the year 1878 accepted an appointment to the position of druggist in the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia. While filling that position he was virtually acting assistant surgeon, and during the absence of the surgeon he had full charge of the medical department. There were at one time one thousand men in the home, and the clinical experience which he gained there proved of marked value to him in his later professional career. At the end of a year he went to the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he occupied a similar position until September, 1879, when he returned to Boston. In that year he again entered upon active preparation for medical practice as a student in the Boston University School of Medicine, in which he was graduated with the June class of 1881.

Dr. Martin came to San Francisco in the following autumn, here joining his uncle, Dr. Currier, with whom he had previously lived. He remained a member of the medical fraternity of this city for a year and then went to Honolulu in the Hawaiian islands, where he became the successor of Dr. O. S. Cummings, who left that city on account of ill health. For five years Dr. Martin remained in Honolulu and enjoyed a very extensive patronage which was accorded him by the best people of the islands.

Desirous of making further progress in his chosen field of labor, Dr. Martin next entered the Post Graduate School & Hospital of New York city, where he spent six months in study, giving especial attention to mental and nervous diseases. In the latter part of 1887 he again came to San Francisco, where he has since been in active practice, attaining a position of distinction by reason of superior ability that places him in the front rank among the representatives of the medical science on the Pacific coast. As a medical educator he is equally well known. In 1888 he accepted the chair of clinical medicine in the Hahnemann Hospital College at San Francisco, occupying that position for two years, and upon the retirement of Dr. Samuel Lilienthal from the chair of mental and nervous diseases Dr. Martin was appointed his successor and so continued until 1897. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the board of directors of the college and also of the state board of homeopathic medical examiners of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society. He has been a member of that society since 1881, was elected its secretary in 1890

and was also chosen secretary of the board of directors of the Hahnemann Hospital College, holding the former position for three years and the latter until 1896. For several years he has been a member of the legislative committee and is now chairman of the committee of the state society.

During the legislative session of 1893 Dr. Martin took an active part in the successful vote against the board of examiners' bill introduced by the Allopathic State Society, which would have practically eliminated homeopathy in the state. In 1901 he secured the passage of a bill in the state legislature providing "that no pupil under fifteen years of age should be required to do any home study." He organized the San Francisco County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1893 with a membership of sixty, in 1895 was chosen its vice president and in 1896 was elected president. In the same year he was elected the first vice president of the state society and in 1897 was chosen its president. During his connection with the college Dr. Martin conducted a large clinic on mental and nervous diseases, and for several years has been the neurologist to the Fabiola Hospital at Oakland, and has each year given a course of lectures upon these subjects before the nurses' training school. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Organon and Materia Medica Club of the bay cities of California. He is a staunch advocate of the system of Hahnemann and is always ready to support any measure which tends to its advancement. He has published a "Manual of Nervous Diseases and Their Homeopathic Treatment," which was issued in 1896, and he has made frequent contributions to Homeopathic medical journals upon the subject of nervous diseases, and is the associate editor of the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy." He is a member of the Unitarian Club of San Francisco.

In 1891 Dr. Martin was married to Eleanor Frances Bowers, a lady of natural refinement and culture and of broad intellectual attainments. She is a graduate in medicine and has assisted her husband in large degree in the preparation of medical literature. His writings have made him widely known and he is an acknowledged authority on the Pacific coast concerning nervous diseases. He has ever kept abreast with modern thought and scientific investigation, and, in fact, has been a recognized leader in his specialty and enjoys a very extensive practice.

DOCTOR BOWLING BAILEY.

Doctor Bowling Bailey, who owns and conducts an extensive cattle ranch of nine hundred acres and is also engaged in the manufacture of boxes in San Jose under the firm style of Haren Brothers Company, was born in that city on the 26th of May, 1875, his parents being Bonarges R. and Elizabeth E. (Sparks) Bailey. The father came to California in 1850, when the mining excitement was yet at its height and had not yet been developed into a steady industry. For a few years he was engaged in searching for the precious metal with varying success and later he engaged in farming and stock-raising in Santa Clara county, although prior to this time he devoted his attention to the raising of cattle and horses in Tulare county.

After his removal to Santa Clara county, prosperity attended his efforts, and he became one of the foremost representatives of his line of business in that locality. He was married in this state to Miss Elizabeth E. Sparks, who in 1848 came to California with her parents, who left their Illinois home and took up their abode in Santa Clara county, where her father was engaged in general farming and cattle raising. To Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Bailey were born five sons and a daughter.

In the schools of his native county D. B. Bailey acquired his education, and throughout his entire life has been connected with the cattle industry of this portion of the state. He now operates a cattle ranch of nine hundred acres, situated about fifteen miles from San Jose, giving direct supervision to the business and having upon the place several hundred head of cattle, so that he makes large annual shipments to the city markets. In 1898 he also became connected with the industrial interests of San Jose, engaging in the manufacture of boxes in connection with his brother under the name of Haren Brothers Company. They make fruit boxes and have already developed an important and paying business, furnishing employment to a large number of workmen. He is a wide-awake, progressive young business man, who has already achieved desirable success and has an excellent outlook for the future.

GEORGE E. DEGOLIA.

In the legal, political and social circles of Oakland George E. DeGolia is recognized as a prominent factor. He is a native of California, was born at Hangtown, now Placerville, ElDorado county, May 3, 1857, son of Darwin and Lavinia (Baldwin) DeGolia. Darwin DeGolia, a native of Lake George, New York, and of French descent, came to California in 1849, via the isthmus route, and settled in ElDorado county, where for some years he followed the fortunes of a miner and later became prominent in public affairs. In 1857 he was one of the seven men who organized the Republican party in ElDorado county. He filled the office of county sheriff and later town marshal, and was editor of the Placerville *Republican*. He married, in Placerville, in 1856, Miss Lavinia Baldwin, a native of Ohio, of English descent, her ancestors having removed to Ohio from Connecticut, where they had resided for several generations. She crossed the plains to California and became a resident of Placerville the year previous to her marriage.

George E. DeGolia may be said to have made his start in life when, as a page in the assembly at the age of fourteen, he went to the state legislature. The earnings he saved from his work there and elsewhere enabled him to move to Oakland, and there to secure a college education. He entered the University of California, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in 1877, seventh in a class of twenty-six. In the college of civil engineering he was first in rank. The year following his graduation he became managing editor of the Oakland *Daily Transcript*, and was occupied in newspaper work about one year. When Hon. Henry Vrooman was elected dis-

trict attorney of Alameda county, in March, 1878, young DeGolia accepted the position of clerk in his office, and at the same time took up the study of law, carefully devoting his energies to his legal studies and in 1879 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. Following his admission to the bar he formed a partnership for the practice of law with his preceptor, Mr. Vrooman, whose death, however, occurred soon after, and Mr. DeGolia came into possession of his fine law library and succeeded to his practice. During the years which have intervened since then Mr. DeGolia has established a reputation as a corporation lawyer; also in probate work has attained prominence, having been attorney for the public administrator a number of years, and being regarded as authority on points in probate practice. By reason of his sterling integrity and fidelity, he is one of the leaders of the bar in Alameda county.

In 1878 he became actively interested in politics. After Mr. Vrooman's death in 1889, and up to 1894 he was considered the leader of the Republican party in Alameda county, and he also took an active part in state politics. He was secretary of the senate judiciary committee in the legislative session of 1880, from 1883 for six years was assistant district attorney of Alameda county, and in 1888 was a delegate to the national convention of the Republican party in Chicago.

He is fond of athletic sports and is popularly identified with many social and fraternal organizations. Since the organization of the Oakland Bar Association he has been its secretary. He is a charter member of the Athenian Club. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the Elks in Oakland, of which he was for several successive years honored with the office of exalted ruler. As a member of the Piedmont Parlor, N. S. G. W., and a delegate from it to the grand parlor since 1892, he has been enthusiastic and influential. His connection with the Masonic order includes membership in the Commandery, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine. While in college, football, baseball, swimming and rowing found in him an enthusiast, and he gained no little notoriety for his activity in these sports. He is now an enthusiastic member of the Claremont Country Club, and plays upon its golf team.

Mr. DeGolia married, in 1883, Miss Caroline Barroilhet Rabe, a daughter of Dr. Rabe, whose name figures prominently in the early history of California. They have two children, Noelle and George Ellis, Jr.

GEORGE SCHMIDT.

George Schmidt, postmaster at Berkeley, has been prominent in the business and public affairs of this city for a number of years. He is a native son of the state, his father having been among the famous forty-niners. For some time after arriving at manhood he was engaged in farming operations, but for the past fifteen years has been actively connected with the city of Berkeley, as a real estate dealer and as the incumbent of the postmastership.

Mr. Schmidt was born at Dutch Flat, Placer county, California, No-

vember 19, 1862, a son of John C. and Catherine S. (Everdine) Schmidt, both natives of California and of old German families. His father came out to California in 1849, having emigrated to the United States and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, several years earlier. He went to the mines at Dutch Flat in Placer county, but in 1863 bought a farm on the present site of Berkeley and was engaged in farming and stock-raising for many years. He died in 1903, but his wife is still living.

Mr. George Schmidt was reared at Berkeley, where he attended the public schools, and also was a student in Bernard's Business College in San Francisco. He joined his father in farming and stock-raising, which he continued until 1889, in which year he opened a real estate office in Berkeley. He did an extensive business in this line until his appointment, in 1901, on February 11, by President McKinley, to the office of postmaster. He has given a most efficient and satisfactory administration of this position. The Berkeley postoffice is second class, employs twenty-seven clerks and carriers and has two stations and four sub-stations. Its business has experienced an almost phenomenal growth, and within the past three years has doubled in value.

While in the real estate business Mr. Schmidt took an active part in politics, and has always been recognized as one of the leading and influential Republicans of Alameda county. In 1889 he was elected to the office of town assessor, serving two years. He served as town marshal during 1890, 1891 and 1892. He has fraternal affiliations with the Woodmen of the World, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Order of Americus.

In 1895 Mr. Schmidt married Miss Nellie M. Collignon, a native of Vermont. They have one child, Gladys A.

GEORGE WILLIAM WINTER.

George William Winter, a prominent contractor and builder of Redwood City, San Mateo county, has been identified with this line of industrial enterprise in California since the days of boyhood, and in it has gained not only his individual success but also the vantage ground where he can be of greatest service to the community and in public affairs. Mr. Winter has spent nearly all his life in California, and, although English born, is in all respects a true westerner, hearty and energetic, and fully alive to the best interests of his city and county.

Mr. Winter was born in Portsmouth, England, May 21, 1865, a son of Nimrod Winter, who was also a carpenter and contractor. His father was identified with the construction of many public buildings both in England and in the United States. He came to America and located in Chicago in 1871, being actively engaged there doing contracting work during the busy years after the great fire. He moved out to California in 1874, locating in San Francisco, and in 1882 came to Redwood City, where he died in 1887. He was married in England in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Treasure, and she is still living at the old home in Redwood City.

Mr. G. W. Winter received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and those of Virginia City, Nevada, where his father lived for a time. He applied himself to the learning of the carpenter and joiner's trade while still a boy, and worked with his father until the latter's death. He then continued the business of contracting and building alone, and many handsome residence and public structures stand as memorials to his life work. Among others, he built the county hospital in Redwood City.

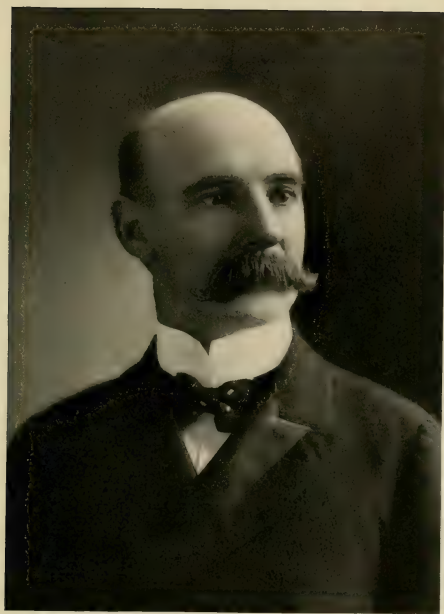
He has been prominent in city affairs, and in 1896 was elected a member of the city council, continuing a member by several re-elections, and in 1899 was chosen chairman of the council, which position carries with it the executive duties of the office of mayor in most American cities. In politics he is a Republican. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in several of these takes a leading and influential part.

Mr. Winter married, in 1885, Miss Emma J. Allen, a daughter of J. M. Allen, who was a blacksmith and wheelwright by trade, and was one of the pioneers to locate in Redwood City in the year 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Winter have five children: Elizabeth P., George H., Hazel T., Marguerite and Allen N.

JOHN CONNOR.

Among San Francisco's business men none has been more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than John Connor, who for more than one-third of a century has made his home here—a period within which San Francisco has attained her present proud position, vying with the metropolitan centers of the older east for leadership in the world of commerce, science, art and learning. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, his championship of the labor interests and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. He has given some of the best efforts of his life to the purification and elevation of the municipal government, and his own official career is one over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Mr. Connor was born in Ireland on the 23d of July, 1849, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to America, the family home being established at Mystic, Connecticut. There he acquired his education in the public schools, but his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited, owing to the necessity of his earning his own living, and when a youth of twelve years he began work in a boiler shop, heating rivets, and was thus employed until sixteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade. After completing his term of apprenticeship he removed to California in 1868, settling in San Francisco. Mr. Connor was employed as a journeyman blacksmith for three years by the Kimball Manufacturing Company and Pacific Rolling Mills. At the end of that time he decided that he would not make the advance that he wished by following mechanical pursuits, so, abandoning his trade, he accepted a position in a



John Connor

commission house. After four years' experience, during which time his aptitude, close application and diligence brought to him an intimate and accurate knowledge of the business, he established a commission house of his own, which he conducted for twenty-seven years, his labors being attended with marked success during the greater part of that time. He became one of the prominent representatives of the business in San Francisco. During the financial panic which swept over the country in the early '90s his business languished to a considerable extent, and not wishing to carry on an unprofitable trade he retired. In April, 1898, he associated himself with the Hartford Insurance Company as a staff solicitor, and in this line of activity has been extremely successful, owing perhaps in considerable measure to the fact that he had won a host of warm friends in the previous years of his business career.

Mr. Connor has always been a very ardent and conscientious worker in the ranks of Democracy. He is a firm believer in municipal ownership of public institutions and he has unfalteringly and unselfishly lived for American institutions. He is strongly opposed to misrule in municipal affairs or to the management of affairs by a political ring. He believes that men should not seek public office, but that the office should seek the man because of his special qualifications and capability for the office involved. He stands as a champion for all measures for the public good, has been an active worker for clean and pure government in San Francisco, and took an influential and helpful part at the time of the charter election in 1898. In 1899, at the first election held under the new charter, he was chosen supervisor and discharged his duties with such promptness and fidelity that he was re-elected in 1901 and again in 1903. For four years he was chairman of the water committee and during that time three reductions in price were made in favor of the city and the people. At the present time he is chairman of the streets committee and also a member of the committees of public utility, charter amendment and public buildings. Throughout his public career his entire aim has been to purify and beautify San Francisco, the city of his adoption and the home which he loves. His sympathies are always with the workingman. He has made his way from their ranks and throughout his entire career has shown friendship for those who labor with their hands and earn their living by the sweat of their brows.

In 1873 Mr. Connor was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Connor, a native of Ireland, who was brought to the United States in her girlhood days and was reared and educated in Norwich, Connecticut. She was a model wife and mother, and her death, which occurred February 13, 1895, proved a great loss to her family and many friends. There were four children of this marriage: Eleanor, John, Dollie and Joseph, all of whom have attained to adult age.

In consequence of his prominence in political and business life, Mr. Connor has a wide acquaintance and has gained a host of warm friends, whose high and sincere regard he ever possesses. He has given much study to political and economic questions, and while inclined to be safely conservative he yet holds many advanced ideas on questions of governmental policy. The soldier in the field of battle has displayed no greater loyalty than has Mr. Connor in his support of American institutions and his condemnation of polit-

ical intrigue as practiced by both parties. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might desire, but with him principle is above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interest.

GEORGE SIMON MCKENZIE.

George Simon McKenzie needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he has a very wide acquaintance throughout central California and his official record has made him known to almost the entire citizenship of this part of the state. Unflinching in the performance of his duty, no other public officer has been more faithful and loyal to the trust reposed in him or done more effective service in office than has Mr. McKenzie.

A native of Nova Scotia, he was born in Picton county on the 17th of June, 1856. His father, Murdock McKenzie, was a native of Nova Scotia, where he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Gunn, a native of that country. He died in 1886, but his widow is still living and makes her home in Nova Scotia.

George Simon McKenzie acquired a practical education and on the 24th of April, 1879, he arrived in Napa. He has since continued to make his home in this county, and his first business venture was in connection with carriage building in Monticello, Napa county, where he remained until 1888. He had bought out the branch of the business owned by Thompson, Beard & Sons in 1885 and in the conduct of his enterprise displayed excellent business ability and capable management. However, his fitness for office led to his selection for public honors, and in 1886 he was appointed justice of the peace of Knox township, and also postmaster of Monticello in 1888. He was elected sheriff of Napa county and entered upon the duties of the office the following year. He was re-elected for three consecutive terms of two years each. He then went to the state legislature, where he was the father of the bill that provided that county officers should continue in their respective positions for four years instead of a term of two years. As sheriff he served for ten consecutive years or until January, 1899, and at the last election in which he was a candidate he defeated the present sheriff, D. A. Dunlap. Mr. McKenzie was beyond a doubt the most widely known and the most popular sheriff of the west. When he was sent to the legislature in 1897 it was as the representative of the sheriffs of the state of California for special instruction in reference to the county government bill. This measure amended by him extending the tenure of office as noted above is still in force. It also regulated the fees of sheriffs and their deputies and established fixed rules and regulations to be observed in the pursuit of criminals.

Sheriff McKenzie's official career was full of thrilling experiences. It was he who found the skull of the notorious Pete Olson, the murderer of Mrs. Herman Lyons. The murder was committed before Mr. McKenzie took the office of sheriff and alleged Olsons had been arrested for the crime in every quarter of the world. Mr. McKenzie took the trail of the scene of

the murder and with the aid of a dog recovered the skull, proving the death of the real Olson beyond any doubt, the identification being absolute. The find was made two years after the commission of the crime. Sheriff McKenzie played a most prominent part in the pursuit and capture of Carl Schmitz and William Roe, the murderers of Mrs. J. Q. Greenwood. This crime, which is one of the most notable in the annals of the west, was committed seven miles south of Napa on the 14th of February, 1891. Early in the morning of that day Mr. McKenzie was notified that a crime had been committed. He went immediately to the Greenwood home, a magnificent country mansion, and there found J. Q. Greenwood with three bullets in his head, sitting in a chair with his hands tied behind him. He was barely alive and able to give but a disjointed account of the bloody assault, which had been made by a brace of robbers upon himself and his wife. In an adjoining room Mrs. Greenwood was found dead. She had been securely tied and there was a bullet through her head. A watch pawned by two men at Vallejo Junction furnished Mr. McKenzie with his first clue. He found the watch had been repaired by a Napa jeweler for one William Moore, of Suscoll, California, who had until a short time previous worked for a rancher, Pete Lynch. Following the trail of Moore, the sheriff found that he had stayed over night at the old California Hotel in San Francisco. His signature taken from the register together with a bundle of papers the murderers had dropped at Napa Junction gave the sheriff additional material on which to work. These papers contained the names of a number of San Francisco women, and from them Sheriff McKenzie learned the real name of William Moore was Carl Schmitz and that he was from Chicago. The hunt proceeded and in January, 1892, Carl Schmitz, in an intoxicated condition in Denver, Colorado, admitted that he was wanted in California. Information of this found its way to the Denver detectives and Schmitz was arrested. His appearance corresponded with the description that had been sent out from California in circulars to the officers and Mr. McKenzie was at once notified. Requisition papers were issued by Governor Markham and Mr. McKenzie with these went to Denver to get his prisoner. In the Denver jail Schmitz made a full confession to the Napa sheriff. He still maintained, however, that he had been forced to assist in the commission of the crime by his companion. This declaration was supported by Greenwood himself, who had recovered from his injuries. Schmitz, however, was tried at Napa, sentenced to life imprisonment and is now serving out his term at the state penitentiary.

In 1896 Sheriff McKenzie received notice from Los Angeles that a man answering the description of Schmitz's partner had been on a prolonged debauch in a saloon just outside of that city. He at once notified the Los Angeles authorities to arrest the suspect and proceeded south to get his prisoner. He found that he was the man wanted and Rowe was brought back to Napa, tried, convicted and hanged, the execution taking place on the 16th of January, 1897. Rowe after his sentence had been pronounced confessed to nineteen murders, thus clearing up the mystery of many crimes which had baffled the officers of the east and west.

An incident that illustrates the rapid methods of Sheriff McKenzie was the pursuit and arrest of the Harbin Spring Stage robbers in July, 1892. The holdup took place on Mount St. Helena, a mile below the Lowell house. A stage full of passengers were relieved of all their valuables, by a couple of highwaymen, who took to the brush and disappeared in truly black boot fashion. A few hours after the commission of the crime Mr. McKenzie was on the spot and with his posse followed the trail which led into Sonoma county. During the night the trail was temporarily lost, but the course of the men was again discovered at two in the morning between Calistoga and Kelloggs in Knight Valley, where on a lonely road the sheriff and a deputy held up and arrested the robbers, Mooney and Burke. The arrest was made within twenty-four hours after the commission of the crime, and within forty-eight hours from the time of the holdup the robbers had been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. "Badman" Scott, the gun-fighter, who shot a man named Vaughn, was captured by Mr. McKenzie and is now serving a fifteen years' sentence in the penitentiary.

The arrest of the notorious Doc. Rivers and the speedy conviction following was another incident of the efficiency of Sheriff McKenzie. Rivers became engaged in a difficulty with a man named Winton and killed him on First street in Napa in front of the Napa Hotel. The coroner's jury had much difficulty in determining the real cause of death, for the victim had received a knife thrust and a blow upon the head with a blunt instrument, either of which wounds might have caused death. Mr. McKenzie soon found the knife with which Rivers had stabbed Winton, recovering it from the bed of the Napa river, but as the other injury was deemed the more serious the jury hesitated to render a verdict. While the case was pending Mr. McKenzie uncovered a pair of brass knuckles, which he proved Rivers had been exhibiting in a restaurant. The jury convicted him on the evidence produced and he was sentenced to a life term at San Quentin, where he died. Among the other famous captures made by and under the leadership of Sheriff McKenzie may be mentioned the pursuit and capture of the notorious stage robbers, Buck English and his partner Breckenridge. The former was sent to the penitentiary for life and the latter for twenty-five years. Mr. McKenzie also accomplished the arrest of the murderer Schwab, who was taken back to Texas and there executed for the murder of his sister. He also arrested George Clark, who killed his brother, William Clark, at St. Helena and was convicted and executed.

On the 1st of January, 1899, Mr. McKenzie retired from office with a record which is unsurpassed for efficiency in the annals of California. Since that time he has been engaged in stock-raising and in the transportation business and is largely interested in running-horses. He now owns a number of horses at different tracks in this country. He has large property interests in the Hawaiian Islands and makes trips twice a year to superintend his possessions there. In addition to his property in California he owns a magnificent country home a few miles from Napa.

On the 1st of May, 1883, at Monticello, California, Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Clarke, who died on the 2d of October,

1899. They had four children, but the first born died through accident when a year old. The others are George Stanley, now seventeen years of age, who is attending the business college at Napa; Cordelia and Ethel, who are students in the public schools at Napa.

Mr. McKenzie is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he has firm faith in its principles. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of genial manner and is popular with a large circle of friends who entertain for him the warmest regard, while his record as an official and his success in business affairs well entitle him to mention among the representative men of central California.

WILLIAM D. MCCARTHY, M. D.

Dr. William D. McCarthy, of San Francisco, is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of this city, where he has enjoyed a large general practice for the past twenty years, and he is especially well known for the part he has taken in military affairs in this state and for his creditable services during the late war with Spain.

Dr. McCarthy is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. His father, P. D. McCarthy, was born in Ireland, and for a number of years was in the boot and shoe business in Boston, being a successful merchant. He came out to California in 1860, but died soon after.

Dr. McCarthy received his education in the public schools, then at St. Mary's College, and took his medical courses at the Cooper Medical College, at San Francisco, where he graduated in 1882. While still in college he had been interne and chief druggist. Since his graduation he has engaged in a general practice in the city, and his recognized professional ability and his social prominence have made him a very popular physician, and for a number of years he has had all the business he could consistently attend to.

In 1887 he organized the medical department of the National Guard of California, having during the same year entered the state military as major and surgeon of the Second Artillery. When the Guard was reorganized he took charge of the Second Brigade as major, and on May 2, 1898, was appointed chief mustering medical officer of the National Guard of California. He was made brigade surgeon by General Merritt, and went as chief surgeon of the first expedition to Manila under General Anderson. He was chief surgeon and acting surgeon general, and as such organized the first hospitals in the Philippines. On the arrival of Colonel Lippincott, the regular army surgeon, he was assigned to charge of Camp Dewey, and during one of the battles had charge of the field. His service was under Generals Anderson, King and Wheaton, and he remained on the islands until the First California Infantry was sent home. He served as deputy surgeon general and division surgeon until October 20, 1903, at which date he resigned. He has been a member of the board of health of San Francisco for a long time, and is a member of the Order of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Dr. McCarthy married Miss Catherine Hammond, a daughter of John Hammond, a San Francisco pioneer. They have six children, Justin F., H. W., Fabian, John, Margaret and Helen.

CHARLES ASHLEY GARTER.

The family name of the subject of this review has long been found on the records of jurisprudence in California, for the father of Charles Ashley Garter, Ephraim Garter, was for many years a practitioner of Shasta county and also served as district judge of the ninth judicial district of the state. He was a native of New York and descended from an old Mohawk Dutch family that was established in the Mohawk valley at a very early period in the settlement of New York. The year 1849 witnessed his arrival in California, and he soon won prominence as a member of the bar. He made the journey across the plains and located in Shasta county, where in addition to his private practice he performed the duties of the office of district attorney. He afterward became senator of Colusa, Shasta and Tehama counties and in 1863 was chosen judge of the ninth judicial district, serving for many years upon the bench. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and he ever sustained the dignity of the law, winning "Golden opinions from all sorts of people." He died in 1880 in Shasta, California, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Fisher, was also a native of the Empire state and a representative of an old American family. There were but two children in their family, the daughter Martha becoming the wife of Felix Tracy.

Charles Ashley Garter acquired his early education in the public schools of New York and also attended the Wyoming Academy of that state until thirteen years of age, when he was brought by his parents to California. In this state he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in Shasta on the *Shasta Republican*, and after serving for some time there he went to Oakland, where he attended the Durant School, which subsequently became the University of California. He was a student in that institution until 1859, when he went to Buffalo, New York, and in that city prepared for entrance to Harvard College. In 1861 he matriculated at Harvard where he remained until 1863, when, after completing the work of the sophomore year, he was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of ill health, and returned to Shasta, California.

In July, 1863, Mr. Garter accepted a position as clerk with the Wells-Fargo & Company's Express at Shasta, serving in that way until 1864, when he entered the College of California at Oakland, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1866, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. Subsequently the College of California deeded all of its right to the University of California, including its present site, and in turn all graduates of the former institution were adopted as alumni of the latter, and Mr. Garter received his diploma and the degree of Master of Arts from the University of California.

Following his graduation Mr. Garter entered the law office of Samuel



Chas. A. Garter

Wilson, of San Francisco, under whose direction he pursued his studies, and in 1866, went to Albany, New York, and was enrolled as a student in the Albany Law School. He brought a splendid record for scholarship and was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, following which he was admitted to practice in all of the courts of the Empire state. In January, 1868, however, he returned to California and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Shasta, where he remained until 1873. He then removed to Red Bluff, where he resumed his professional labors, entering into a partnership there with Colonel E. J. Lewis, who was a prominent Democratic politician as well as an able lawyer at that bar. This relation was discontinued after one year and Mr. Garter continued to practice alone until 1878, when he entered into partnership relations with General N. P. Chipman, the firm of Chipman & Garter continuing until 1890. In that year Mr. Garter was appointed United States attorney for the northern district of California by President Harrison, and held the office until 1894, when he returned to Redding, Shasta county, and organized the firm of Garter, Dozier & Wells, of which he remained the head for three years, from 1897 until 1901, when he came to San Francisco, where he is now located in practice.

Mr. Garter is a Republican in his political allegiance, and in 1886 was the candidate for Congress from the first congressional district of California, but was defeated by a small vote. He has taken an active part in political work, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the Republican organization. His attention, however, is chiefly given to his professional duties, and he has succeeded in gaining a large clientage and winning for himself a prominent position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of California.

In June, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Garter and Miss Jennie E. Kelsey, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of John B. Kelsey, of Rockaway, New Jersey. They had two children, but lost both, Grace, who died at the age of six years, and Ashley K., who died at the age of twenty-five. Mr. Garter has a wide acquaintance throughout the state and is prominent in social as well as professional circles. He is not learned in the law alone, however, for he has studied long and carefully many subjects which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest importance, and has ever kept abreast of the best thinking men of the age.

COLONEL FRANCIS E. BECK.

Colonel Francis E. Beck, paymaster general of the National Guard of California and manager of the San Francisco branch of the International Banking Corporation, is one of the able and well known financiers of this city and state. He is practically a native resident of San Francisco, and since he began his career in a financial direction some thirty years ago he has risen steadily and taken high rank among the business men of the western metropolis, with responsibilities and promotions always keeping pace with his expanding business power and resources.

Colonel Beck was born in New York city in 1852, and was brought to

San Francisco in the same year, when he was eight months old. His father, A. G. Beck, was a professional accountant, and died here in 1876. His mother was Almina (Burnett) Beck.

He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and received his technical training in preparation for his banking and business career under the able guidance of his father. During his boyhood he was employed in various establishments of San Francisco, and in 1876 he entered the Anglo-California Bank, and was promoted to various positions until he held the post of assistant cashier at the time he left that institution. In August, 1902, he accepted his present position of manager of the branch of the International Banking Corporation. This company has a capital stock of eight million dollars, and has branches all over the eastern world.

Colonel Beck is a prominent Mason and a member of the Elks, and is identified with a number of clubs, being a director of the Union League Club. He has been connected with the National Guard of the state for many years, having joined Company G of the Second Artillery as a private, remained with it till it was mustered out. Governor Budd made him a lieutenant colonel on his staff, as did also Governor Gage, and he was later appointed colonel and paymaster general on Governor Pardee's staff.

Colonel Beck has been married twice.

THOMAS EDWARD GREEN.

Thomas Edward Green is one of the prosperous and prominent residents of Napa county, where he is now successfully engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, having a valuable and productive tract of land, on which he has made his home since 1897. Prior to that time he was a contractor, whose superior skill in business won him pre-eminence as a representative of the great department of labor with which he was connected, and as a business man he has ever been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. He makes his home in Napa, but his work has carried him into other sections of the state and he has formed a wide acquaintance in central portion of California.

Mr. Green is a native of Australia, his birth having occurred in the city of Sydney on the 5th of December, 1841. His parents were Thomas and Maria (Kaveney) Green, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they went to Australia about 1839. They remained residents of that country for a decade, and in January, 1850, came to America, arriving in that month in California. As pioneer settlers of the state they were actively identified with the early development and Thomas Green bore a substantial part in the progress and improvement of his community. He remained a resident of California for more than a third of a century, passing away in 1886, while his wife died in 1885. Their eldest daughter, Maria, died in Napa, California, August 29, 1901, and John, a brother of our subject, died June 13, 1900. One sister, Delia, is now living in San Francisco, while a brother, Joseph C. Green, now fifty-three years of age, is engineer in the big printing establishment of H. S. Crocker, of San Francisco.

Thomas Edward Green was only about eight years of age when he came with his parents to this state. He continued his studies until eleven years of age, but has been largely educated through the acquirement of the practical knowledge that comes through business experience and contact with the world. In the year 1859 he began working in the Jackson Brewery, which his father had established in 1853, and there remained until 1870, when his father retired from the enterprise. In 1874 Mr. Green began mining in Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, following that pursuit for several years. In 1881 he became superintendent of the construction of the dam for the Walnut Grove Water Company between Phoenix and Prescott, Arizona. That gigantic contract was completed in 1883, and Mr. Green afterward went to San Francisco, continuing in business as a contractor. In 1895 he took the contract for the construction of section B of the San Francisco sea wall, and completed it with credit and profit. The contract for this important work had been let to a company that was unable to carry on the work for more than thirty days and then failed. Mr. Green, being the heaviest creditor of the company, was made assignee and completed the work. He came to Napa county in 1897 and has since been engaged in farming and fruit-raising in Browns Valley.

On the 31st of August, 1871, in San Francisco, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Annie R. Judd, a native daughter of California. Her father, John Judd, was one of the early miners, following that pursuit when most people engaged in quartz mining. In his political affiliations Mr. Green is an active Democrat deeply interested in the success of his party, yet never seeking or desiring public office. He has been a very successful man in all that he has undertaken and as a consequence he has amassed a goodly fortune. He is now devoting much care and attention to the training and culture of a favorite niece, Miss Alice Dolan, the daughter of Mrs. Maria A. Dolan, who was his eldest sister.

JOSEPH M. KELLEY.

Among the enterprising and up-to-date business men of Oakland, California, is Joseph M. Kelley, proprietor of the Yosemite Laundry. Mr. Kelley claims the city of Chicago as the place of his nativity. He was born November 2, 1868, son of Edward and Catharine (Prendiville) Kelley. Edward Kelley was a native of New York and was for many years a deep sea captain. Later he was for several years captain of boats on the Great Lakes, and finally he settled in Chicago and devoted his attention to the marine insurance business, remaining there thus occupied up to the time of his death. Mr. Kelley's mother is still a resident of Chicago. Her people settled there as early as 1836, when that now great city was in its infancy. Joseph M. Kelley is one of a family of two sons and three daughters, and in his native city received his education in the common and high schools. He left school at the age of sixteen and shortly after, on account of ill health, came to California. The genial climate of this sunny state agreed with him and he soon decided to make this his permanent home. Accordingly he lo-

ated in Oakland and established a laundry business, which he has continued up to the present time.

An active and enthusiastic Republican, Mr. Kelley has been honored with official position by his party. In 1899 he was elected to the assembly and he was re-elected in 1901. In 1902 he was elected county supervisor for a term of four years, and as chairman of the building and grounds committee and also chairman of printing, license and franchise committee, he has rendered efficient service.

Mr. Kelley married, December 2, 1902, Miss M. Bell Mathews, a native of Sacramento, California, and a daughter of Dr. W. P. Mathews, who was a member of the California state board of health for a period of ten years.

Mr. Kelley has membership in a number of the popular fraternal organizations of Oakland. He belongs to the Elks, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, W. O. W. and the California Yacht Club. Of the last-named organization he is a director.

THOMAS BAIR.

Figuring prominently in financial, industrial and agricultural interests in Humboldt county, Thomas Bair, the president of the Bank of Arcata, is widely and favorably known in his section of the state. He makes his home in Arcata and is a native of Arkansas, his birth having occurred in Madison county in 1844. He is a son of Hugh and Martha (McChristian) Bair. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of Tennessee, and the former was a farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife, however, died during the early boyhood of their son Thomas.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Madison county, Arkansas, although his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited. In 1855 he came to California with his uncle, Hill Doherty, who settled in Shasta county. Mr. Bair then started out in life for himself at the early age of eleven years. He went to Trinity county, where he obtained employment in the mercantile establishment of Charles Stanhope, but two years later he went to Red Bluff, where he was employed by a freighting company, operating to the mines in Siskiyou and Trinity counties. Realizing his need of better education he attended the public schools of Red Bluff. From 1863 until 1866 he was in Idaho, Montana and British Columbia, and in 1867 he came to Humboldt county and established a pack mule freight line from Arcata to Trinity and Siskiyou counties. After several years he became a post trader at Fort Gaston, Humboldt county, on the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation, where for sixteen years he conducted a mercantile freighting and transportation business for the United States government. In 1892 he sold out his interests and has since devoted his attention to other business activities. In 1887 he had established the Bank of Arcata and was elected its president, in which capacity he has since served, and as the head of its interests has so directed his efforts as to make it one of the leading financial enterprises of the county, now doing a successful and extensive general



Thos Bair

banking business. During this time Mr. Bair has also purchased timber lands, farm lands and stock ranches, and has carried on an extensive dairy business. He is the president of the Redwood Land & Investment Company, which is capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, and is the president of the Eureka water-works.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bair and Miss Alice Boyce, a native of Michigan, and to them were born three children: Hugh, now deceased; Thomas; and Fred. In 1882 Mrs. Bair passed away, and in 1886 Mr. Bair was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Stone, a native of Illinois. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and in politics is a Democrat. He certainly deserves great credit for the success he has achieved, for, starting out in life at the early age of eleven years without capital or the assistance of influential friends, he has steadily worked his way upward and has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in California, was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. Bair has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained the most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

EDWARD C. PRATHER.

Edward C. Prather, county surveyor of Alameda county, California, dates his birth in Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1855. His parents, G. M. and Eliza A. (Coke) Prather, were natives of Kentucky, and his father was a farmer. In 1870 the Prather family, consisting of father and mother, two sons and two daughters, of whom Edward C. was the eldest, left their Kentucky home and came to California, taking up their abode on a farm in Sacramento county. There the father farmed until 1898, when he retired, and since which time he has resided in Oakland.

Edward C. Prather received his early education in a private school in Louisville, and soon after his arrival in this state he entered the University of California, where he took a four years' course, making a specialty of civil engineering. On leaving the university in 1874, he took up the work of his profession and has ever since given his whole time and attention to it. For fifteen years he was deputy surveyor of Alameda county and during that time had much to do with the road construction and bridge building in the county. And when we take into consideration that Alameda is one of the largest counties in the state and now one of the best improved counties,

so far as roads and bridges are concerned, it is understood that Mr. Prather's life has had not only great activity but also great responsibility. So well did he perform the duties of the deputy that in 1902 he was elected to fill the surveyor's office for a term of four years.

Mr. Prather is a Republican. He has always taken an active interest in politics, both local and state, and is one of the staunch and worthy members of his party.

In 1885 Mr. Prather married Miss Agnes Webb, a native of California and a daughter of A. H. and Helen S. Webb, early settlers of this state; and their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, a daughter, Edna A., now a member of the Oakland high school.

ROBERT WELCH.

Robert Welch, now deceased, was identified with the farming interests of Santa Clara county for a number of years and came to California in its pioneer days when the mining interests of the state were attracting to this portion of the country men from all sections of the east. Throughout the community in which he made his home he was known as a man of genuine worth, activity and industry in his business career, and at all times honorable and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Welch was born in Quebec, Dorchester county, Canada, on the 22d of July, 1832, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Kahoe) Welch, who were natives of Wexford county, Ireland. The father died when his son Robert was but three years of age and the boy was reared by his mother on the old homestead farm, where he continued until he attained his majority. He left home to make his own way in the world and came to California by way of the Nicaragua route, arriving in Santa Clara county about 1853. He then worked for his brother Edmund in the fall of 1854, after which he spent about six months in mining on the south fork of the American river and throughout the remainder of a period of two years he carried on farming in Alameda county, California. In May, 1856, he returned to Santa Clara county, purchasing a farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres, on which he began the production of grain and the raising of stock, making a specialty of thoroughbred Norman and draft horses. He continued in these lines of business up to the time of his death and was well known throughout the community as an enterprising business man who made the most of his opportunities and so improved his time that his efforts were attended with a gratifying measure of success.

In November, 1868, Mr. Welch was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kennedy, a daughter of Timothy and Margaret (Dorsey) Kennedy, who were residents of Canada West, but were natives of Tipperary county, Ireland. The following children were born of this union: Mary Ellen, the wife of A. W. Jones, who is postmaster of Milpitas; Thomas Francis; Catherine Isabelle, the wife of P. W. Carroll, of San Jose; Alice; Robert; Timothy; Cecelia Viola, who is now a student in the State Normal school at San Jose; Edmund John; Anna Louise; Agnes; and James Leo.

Mr. Welch passed away on the 22d of February, 1896, in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he had long been a prominent member. Since his death his eldest son, Thomas Welch, has taken charge of the farm, which he operates under his mother's supervision. The ranch comprises one hundred and seventy-eight acres and includes a splendid orchard of forty acres, which is planted to prunes. The remainder of the farm is devoted to general farming and stock-raising purposes, and the place is pleasantly situated not far from Milpitas, on the Berryessa and Milpitas road. The family is one well known in the community and the members of the household enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

CHRIST P. ANDERSON.

Christ P. Anderson is numbered among the leading citizens and influential business men of San Jose, and a review of the chief events in his life will prove of interest to his hosts of friends. He was born in Sonderburg, Germany, June 27, 1859, and in the public and high schools of his native land he received his educational privileges. When fifteen years of age he was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper in a general merchandise store in Sonderburg, and at the age of twenty years entered the army, serving for two and a half years as a member of the infantry regiment No. 86, in which he was raised to the rank of corporal. At the close of his military career he came to America, arriving in San Francisco, California, on the 16th of November, 1881, and from there went to Alma, Santa Clara county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits with his brother Neil, who had preceded him to America about twenty years. In 1883, however, Mr. Anderson abandoned his farming operations and took up the life of a miner, which he followed until 1887, and in that year removed to San Diego and accepted the position of collector for the First National Bank of that city, thus continuing until 1889. In that year he resigned that position and entered the employ of Gruendike & Balling, proprietors of a wholesale meat market, in the capacity of manager and head bookkeeper, his efforts being thus directed until the fall of 1890, when he again resigned. During the following year he traveled through the Pacific coast states and Idaho, returning thence to Alma, Santa Clara county, January 1, 1892, and entering into business with his brother Neil in a meat market, serving as manager of the firm of Bohlman & Anderson, who were also large farmers and cattle raisers, supplying the mines and surrounding country. In 1899, on account of the death of his brother Neil, the firm discontinued operations, and Mr. Anderson then came to San Jose and embarked on his present mercantile career, in which he has met with a high degree of success. His store is located on the corner of Orchard street and Alma avenue, and is filled with a complete and well selected stock of general merchandise.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson was celebrated in 1892, when Miss Paulina Platzer became his wife, she being a native of Tyrol, Austria, and a daughter of a civil engineer in the employ of the Austrian govern-

ment. Mr. Anderson is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Mispah Temple, Rathbone Sisters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of Druids and the Knights of the Royal Arch. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Democrat, and is one of the influential members of the party.

SETH BURNHAM FOSTER, M. D.

Dr. Seth Burnham Foster has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1869, and his usefulness in his profession has been far-reaching, his efforts being exerted along many lines wherein his skill in connection with the science of medicine and surgery is proving very valuable to his fellow-men. Since 1886 he has been acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, performing the duties of that office in connection with those of a large private practice.

Dr. Foster was born on the 6th of January, 1843, in Lunenburg, Essex county, Vermont. His parents were Zadoc and Jane (Goodall) Foster, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state and were representatives of old New England families that sent their members to the patriot army in the war of the Revolution. The ancestors of Dr. Foster in the paternal line came from Glasgow, Scotland, and his grandfather fought for the independence of the nation in the war in which the colonists threw off the yoke of British oppression. His wife's ancestors were from England, and on crossing the Atlantic settled in New Hampshire. Zadoc Foster was a farmer by occupation, and throughout his entire life devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. He passed away at the advanced age of eighty years, and his wife died at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Zadoc Foster were blessed with four sons, Charles Westley, George Burnham, John Henry and Seth Burnham. All were strong and healthy children. Charles Westley is still alive at the age of seventy-eight and lives in Vermont. George Burnham died when he was but twelve years old; he cut his leg with an axe, and this caused his death. After his death the youngest son was named Seth Burnham. John Henry lived on the old farm and died at the age of fifty years, from pneumonia.

Dr. Foster was reared upon the old homestead farm in New England, and in his youth attended the public schools. He left home at the age of twenty years, and during the winter months he engaged in teaching, while in the summer seasons he followed farming. Not content, however, with this business activity, he determined to become a member of the medical profession, and in 1865 began reading medicine at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, under the direction of Dr. George B. Bullard. In March, 1866, he went to Burlington, Vermont, and matriculated in the state university, where he pursued two years of medical lectures. In the fall of 1866 he went to New York city, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated from that institution in March, 1869. He located for practice in New York, where he continued until September, 1875, when he came to Eureka, California, and opened an office. He has continued to the present time as an active representative of his chosen calling in Humboldt county.



S. B. Foster

and is now one of the oldest physicians in years of practice within the county borders. He served for ten years as county physician, and in 1886 was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, in which capacity he has since served. For four years he was city health officer, and is now acting in that position. He has also been examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the past twenty years, and is likewise examiner for the New England Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, and the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He is an extremely busy and successful practitioner. The demands made upon his time and services are many, and his skill has gained him prestige in his calling, making him one of the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity in Humboldt county.

Dr. Foster was married in New York in 1870, the lady of his choice being Miss Addie L. Hollowell, a native of Thomaston, Maine, and a daughter of Captain Ruell Hollowell, of that place. They have two children, Hallie De Vere, the wife of Dr. Harry Nelson Winton, a practicing physician of Haywards, Alameda county, California; and Emily Lois, who is living with her parents. Dr. Foster is identified with the Masonic fraternity and has a thorough knowledge of its teachings, while in his life he exemplifies its principles and its tenets. His study of the political issues of the day that divide public opinion into two great parties has led him to give his allegiance to the Republican organization, but he has neither time nor inclination for political office. He is a physician of high character, an industrious and ambitious student, genial in disposition, unostentatious in manner, and in his expressions concerning fellow practitioners is friendly and indulgent.

NORMAN B. KOOSER.

Norman B. Kooser, a practitioner at the bar of San Francisco, is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Santa Clara county on the 18th of August, 1876. His father, Herman H. Kooser, came to California in the latter part of 1848, having made the long journey across the plains to Monterey. The following year he became a resident of Santa Clara county and was engaged in mining for a few years, but not finding in the gold fields the fortune that he had anticipated he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He was one of the pioneer residents of Santa Clara county and took an active part in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. In other ways he aided in the early development of this part of the state and his active co-operation in measures for the general good made him a public-spirited and valued citizen. His family numbered two sons and two daughters. Both the parents are still living and the father has now retired from active business life. He is a most highly respected citizen and is enjoying a well earned rest.

Norman B. Kooser acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended Stanford University, in which

he prepared for the practice of law. On leaving school he entered upon active connection with his chosen profession, being admitted to the bar in 1899. He had first pursued his law studies under the direction of Senator H. V. Moorehouse and in 1900 entered into partnership with his former preceptor, while later they were joined by a third partner under the firm style of Moorehouse, Kooser & Alexander. This relation was maintained until the fall of 1903, when Mr. Kooser returned to San Jose, where he is now engaged in general practice, having secured a good clientage.

On the 20th of August, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kooser and Miss Lucile E. Staffar, a native of Santa Cruz, California, and a daughter of George Staffar, who is a capitalist of that place and an honored pioneer settler. To Mr. and Mrs. Kooser has been born one son. In social circles they occupy an enviable position, enjoying the warm regard of many friends. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the San Francisco Olympia Club. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE LENT.

William Mandeville Lent is one of the oldest old-time settlers of California and San Francisco. Hardly had the first reports of the marvelous Eldorado of the Pacific coast reached the eastern metropolis when this man, who was at the time steadily advancing in commercial life in New York city, joined the bands of gold-seekers and adventurers and landed in California when San Francisco was truly "the city of tents." Many wonderful things have occurred in the subsequent half century, and back of the Golden Gate now lies a substantial city of three hundred and fifty thousand souls. Mr. Lent has been connected with both the mercantile and mining life of California, and during his active career rose from the common walks of life to a place of affluence and prominence among his fellow citizens. He is eighty-six years of age now, perhaps the oldest living pioneer in the city, and he is honored and esteemed for the useful part he has played in the upbuilding and development of his adopted city and for his own high character and worth among men in public and private life.

Mr. Lent was born in New York city, March 15, 1818, a son of Peter Waldron and Cathrine Sickles (Forbes) Lent. He received his early schooling in his native city, and began his business career with the Schumm-marhorn firm, with which he was connected as a clerk at the time the wonderful news came from the west. He went to the Isthmus of Panama, and from there took passage on the steamer Oregon, which landed him in San Francisco on the 1st day of April, 1849. He began here as a commission merchant, at first by himself, then as Grogan and Lent, later Lent, Neville and Company, and then Lent, Sherwood and Company. He gradually drifted into mining, which was the most attractive field of endeavor in those days, and in his ventures had remarkable success, acquiring a large fortune. He still resides in San Francisco, and for a number of years has enjoyed the results of his earlier business enterprise and astute management.

Mr. Lent was one of the first members of the board of trustees of Santa Clara College, California, and is now a member of the Pioneer Society of California and of the Cobden Club, London, England. He was married in San Francisco in 1857 to Miss Frances E. LaForge, a member of an old Huguenot family that settled on Staten Island generations ago. Four children were born of this union. William died when hardly out of his teens; Eugene is a prominent and well known attorney, of the law firm of Lent and Humphreys of San Francisco; Fannie is unmarried and the only daughter; and George H. is a member of the real estate firm of Hooker and Lent.

DON CAYETANO JUAREZ.

Don Cayetano Juarez, known as the pioneer of California pioneers, was one of the most picturesque and at the same time most influential figures of early California history. It is common to reckon the beginning of California history as taking place with the discovery of gold, and the sudden bursting of the young territory into the full bloom of statehood with a large organized population and institutions and industries, obscures the fact that for many decades the country had been as much settled and as closely populated as many other communities on the outskirts of civilization. This was the period in which Don Juarez was most active, and as he was loyal to the government of Mexico during the period before the cession, so, after the coast country fell to the United States, he was most useful and helpful to the settlers and interested in the development of the state. His deeds and life must form a lasting record on California state history, and his descendants may well be proud of their relationship with such a historical personage.

Don Juarez was born at the Monterey presidio, February 24, 1809, and was the seventh son of Joaquin and Josefa Pasquala Juarez. He was educated by private tutors, and on April 1, 1827, enlisted in the Mexican army under Lieutenant Martinez. He served with distinction throughout the section of the present state known as the San Francisco bay district. Most of his campaigns were against the Indians of the Napa and Sonoma valleys, with the base of operations at the presidio at San Francisco. He and his companions had hundreds of thrilling experiences with the Indians in the bloody warfare of those days, and he was always noted for the dash and bravery with which he entered upon service however dangerous or arduous. He bore till his death many scars made by the arrows and other weapons of the Indians.

He received his honorable discharge at the San Francisco presidio on February 19, 1836. During the winter of 1837-8 he bought and sold horses and cattle. In the following year he again entered the service as a scout. When the Americans began to settle in the country, especially after the treaty with Mexico, he rendered invaluable service by mediating many of the differences between the Americans on the one hand and the Spaniards and Indians on the other. He was on intimate terms with General Fremont and other pathfinders, and often entertained them at his home and aided

them in their work of exploration and discovery. He was often consulted as to the best method of procedure with the Indians, and more than once averted threatened clashes between the Americans and the red men. He built and occupied many of the old adobe habitations which still remain as landmarks in Sonoma and Napa counties.

He was married February 14, 1835, to Maria de Jesus Higuerra, who was born at San Francisco, December 4, 1815, a daughter of Francisco Higuerra. They became the parents of the following children: Sinforosa, born May 3, 1838; Domitila, born November 22, 1839, now Mrs. Domitila Metcalf, a widow, and residing in an adobe house in Napa county, which had been built by her father; Pasquala, born June 28, 1846, now Mrs. Maria Pasquala True, of Vallejo; Augustine, mentioned below; Cayetano P., born April 28, 1852; Dolores, born April 7, 1854; and Francesca J., born October 16, 1856, now Mrs. Bale, of Healdsburg, her husband being in the United States postal service.

Augustine Juarez, who was born August 28, 1848, is now one of the prominent ranchers and farmers at Napa. He was educated in the public schools at Napa, and his long identification with the industrial interests of the county and state has placed him among the leading and prominent citizens. He was married in Napa, June 29, 1882, to Miss Maggie Sheen, of St. Helena, and they have six children: Clyde, Carmer, Milton, Esther, Viola and an infant. Mr. Juarez has fraternal affiliations with the Improved Order of Red Men, and in all the relations of his busy life has been found honorable and upright and deserving of the esteem in which he is held.

PETER BELCHER.

Peter Belcher, whose intense and well directed activity has made him one of the forceful factors in community interests, exercising a potent influence in business and political circles, has arisen from humble surroundings to the plane of prosperity, and the secret of his success lies in his utilization of the opportunity which is the pride of our American life. No country affords such ready recognition of individual worth as does America, and in this land "labor is king." Mr. Belcher has many of the strong and sterling characteristics of his Dutch, English and Irish ancestors, and also possesses the unwearied enterprise so characteristic of the American.

He was born in Sloatsburg, Rockland county, New York, December 23, 1839, a son of John and Eleanor Anne (Kelly) Belcher, the former of Dutch and English lineage, while the latter was of Irish parentage. The father was a stonemason by trade and during the latter years of his life was a contractor and builder in Paterson, New Jersey. He died in 1903, at the age of eighty-seven years, and his wife passed away in 1902, at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of five sons and nine daughters, of whom Peter is the eldest. His brother William Henry is now a prominent corporation attorney and the present mayor of Paterson.

The educational advantages which Peter Belcher received were limited, for the family was large, the family finances were somewhat straitened,



Arthur Belcher

and at the age of seven years he had to begin earning his own living. When thirteen years of age he left home and went to work upon a farm in Orange county, New York, where he was employed until twenty years of age. He then came to California in 1859, locating first in Marin county, where he was engaged in burning lime for Adams, Blinn & Company. The following summer he went to Stanislaus and Calaveras counties, where he engaged in mining for three years, and later he followed the same pursuit in different parts of the state until 1865. In that year he went to Stanislaus county and for three years conducted a mercantile establishment. In 1868 he became a resident of Stockton, California, and as a commission merchant was identified with the business interests of that county for about two years. During the period of his residence in Calaveras county he served as telegraph operator and also as postmaster and express agent at Copperopolis.

In 1870 he came to Humboldt county, and after clerking for a year he purchased the store in which he had been employed, that of R. N. Williams & Company, and continued in the business until 1876. For the succeeding ten years he was manager of the hardware store of W. H. Johnson, and during the same period was agent for the Home Fire Insurance Company, of New York, being appointed agent in 1866 and acting in that capacity up to the present time. In July, 1886, he engaged in the abstracting business and in 1891 formed a partnership with A. T. Crane under the firm style of Belcher & Crane, and in January, 1900, this was incorporated under the name of the Belcher & Crane Company. Mr. Belcher was elected president of the company, but in June of the same year they sold out to the Redwood Land & Investment Company. The business has since been conducted under the old name with Mr. Belcher as general manager of the company. He is also the owner of the business conducted under the name of the Eureka Paving Company, of Eureka, manufacturers of bitumen pavements, concrete piers, foundations and sidewalks. This has become an important and profitable industry, many extensive contracts in this line being awarded him.

In May, 1868, Mr. Belcher was united in marriage to Miss Ella Breckenridge, a native of Newport, Kentucky, and a daughter of Robert Breckenridge, a representative of an old Kentucky family. They have four sons and a daughter: George A., who is assistant cashier in the Bank of Eureka; Frank, who is bookkeeper in the Savings Bank of Humboldt county; Irwin, an abstractor with the Title, Insurance & Abstract Company of Los Angeles, California, this being the largest corporation of the kind in California; Lotie, wife of David Evans, a lumberman of Eureka; and Mertin.

Mr. Belcher exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, is accounted a leader in its ranks in Humboldt county, and for sixteen years was chairman of the county central committee of his party, and so ably did he manage its affairs that the party won many notable successes. His interest in politics is that of a public-spirited, progressive citizen, who realizes that there devolves upon each individual a responsibility in connection with good government, and he therefore always keeps informed concerning the issues of the day and never falters in his al-

legiance to his honest convictions. He was a member of the city council and chairman of the school board. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a charter member of the Humboldt Club. In an analysis of his life record we see that he is a self-made man, deserving of the credit and praise which every self-made man merits. Not because he had more advantages at the outset of his career—for he began work as a farm hand at the early age of thirteen,—not because he had special school privileges, for his attendance at school was necessarily limited, but because he had the strength of character to plan his life work, and to persevere therein, has he steadily advanced to the goal of prosperity and made for himself an honorable and an honored name.

EDGAR B. WRIGHT.

Edgar B. Wright, county superintendent of schools of San Joaquin county, California, has been engaged in educational work since he was nineteen years of age and is one of the thoroughgoing and progressive workers in his line.

Mr. Wright is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Trempealeau county, June 19, 1865, son of Phineas and Mary (Carpenter) Wright, natives of New York. His father was a sawmill operator in the lumber woods of Wisconsin for a number of years, up to the time of his death, in 1875, after which the family came to California and located in Lodi, San Joaquin county.

Edgar B.'s education was begun in the public schools of his native county and continued in San Joaquin county, first in the public schools and later in San Joaquin Valley College at Lodi, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. After his graduation he was employed as teacher in the Lodi public schools, and for nine years, from 1890 to 1899, was principal of schools there. The last-named year he was elected county superintendent and in 1902 he was re-elected for another term of four years, his constituents thus showing their appreciation of his earnest and efficient labors for the advancement of educational interests in San Joaquin county.

Mr. Wright married, in 1887, Miss Fanny Smith, a native of San Joaquin county, and a daughter of Frank Smith, one of the pioneers of the county. They have one daughter, Ethel.

The fraternal organizations with which Mr. Wright has identified himself are the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is, politically, a Republican, taking an enthusiastic interest in both local and state politics.

JAMES MILTON MAYFIELD.

James Milton Mayfield, who is now the owner of a fine ranch in Napa county, was in his youth a farm hand who had no special advantages in his early life, but who through strong purpose and unremitting diligence has worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence. Mr. Mayfield is a native of Alabama, his birth having occurred in Tuscaloosa county on the 3d of July, 1833. His parents were Samuel and Eliza (Mills) May-

field, both of whom were natives of Alabama. He acquired his early education in the common schools and was reared upon a farm at his birthplace, where he remained until the 1st of April, 1859. Determining to try his fortune in the west he then went to New Orleans, where he took passage on the steamer *Empire City* bound for Havana. After a short stay at the latter place he sailed for Aspinwall, now Colon, on the steamer *Star* of the West and crossed the Isthmus of Panama by rail. At the town of Panama he boarded the steamer *Golden Age* bound for San Francisco and arrived at the Golden Gate on the 16th of May, 1859. He did not tarry long in that city, however, but came directly to Napa county, where he worked as a farm hand until the fall of that year. He then rented a tract of land from A. L. Boggs and began farming on his own account.

In 1861, in partnership with James Coleman, Mr. Mayfield leased a tract of land from the Coombs and the Clyman estates and was engaged in its cultivation for one year. In 1862 he began farming on a more extensive scale in connection with his wife's uncle, operating land in Cornerus creek. There he continued until 1865, when he disposed of his interests there, and in 1866 took up his abode in Napa City. At that time he purchased the farm which is now known as the Mayfield ranch. He also owns three miles south of this place at Oakville a splendid ranch property, and he is ranked with the leading representatives of agricultural interests in his county, now having extensive landed interests, his farms being improved with all modern equipments and yielding to the owner a splendid return for the care and cultivation he bestows upon them. In all of his work he has been practical and enterprising, and his efforts have been so directed that his labors have made him one of the successful men of his community.

On the 9th of November, 1862, Mr. Mayfield was joined in wedlock to Miss Rosalie Chapman, a daughter of Levi and Lavina L. Chapman, of New London county, Connecticut. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children: Thomas I., born June 17, 1864; Samuel G., born July 9, 1866; Edwin Milton, who was born June 27, 1868, and died when a month old; Leonidas Milton, born March 8, 1870; William E., born February 8, 1874; Lavina E., born April 1, 1876; and Annie Rosalie, who was born May 12, 1880, and is now the wife of A. Callen, a well known merchant of Napa.

In citizenship Mr. Mayfield is progressive and public-spirited, and is especially interested in community affairs, putting forth every effort in his power to advance the welfare and progress of this portion of the state along lines of substantial growth and improvement. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his fitness for office, have manifested their confidence in him by electing him assessor of Napa county, in which position he served during the years 1868-9. Greater official honors, however, were in store for him, for in 1877 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature for a term of two years. He has ever regarded a public office as a public trust and in the discharge of his duties has been most faithful, so that over the record of his official career as well as his business and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

HARTLAND LAW.

Among those who have attained distinctive prestige in the practice of medicine in the city of San Francisco, and whose success has come as the result of close application and hard and laborious work, stands Dr. Law, who is a man of scholarly attainments and who has made deep and careful research into the science to which he is now devoting his life. He is one of the prominent representatives of the Hahnemann or homœopathic school of medicine, whose methods and principles are becoming more highly appreciated and approved year after year.

Dr. Law is a native of England, his birth occurring in Parkgate Rotherham, Yorkshire, on the 7th of July, 1858, his parents being Crossly and Rebecca Law, both now deceased. The son received his elementary education at Naperville, Illinois, this being supplemented by study in the Chicago University, and his medical education was received in the Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, in which he graduated November 18, 1893. Thus he was prepared by a broad general knowledge for entrance into professional life. As the years have passed by an extensive practice has come to him, and he has gained an enviable record as one of the able and successful practitioners of medicine in San Francisco, but this has only been attained through persistent and unabating energy. Dr. Law established the Viavi system of treatment in the United States, and which has since been adopted in twenty-three other countries, which demonstrates its wonderful success. He is deeply interested in the affairs of the city which is his home, always advocating the measures which have advanced its welfare, and among others erected the Crossly office building. He is a 32d degree Mason, acting president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and lecturer on the history of Medicine at the Hahnemann Hospital College.

WILLIAM STURTEVANT HARLOW.

William Sturtevant Harlow, who is now engaged in real estate operations and in the insurance business in Oakland, was born on Nantucket island off the coast of Massachusetts on the 2d of February, 1838. His father, James Harlow, was a native of New Hampshire and the family is of English lineage and was established in America at a very early period in the colonization of New England. The grandfather of our subject, residing in that section of the country in colonial days, became deeply interested in the progress of events which led up to the Revolutionary war and when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and fought for national independence. His son James Harlow was engaged in merchandising and contracting. He was one of the first representatives of the latter field of industry in San Francisco, following the business here on a large scale in the '60s. He built the Howard Street Methodist church, of San Francisco, and many other important structures which were erected about that period. He served as coroner of Butte county, California, for one term, and there remained until 1862, when he went to the Fraser river district of British Columbia, joining

in the rush to the new gold fields there. He had married Lucy Clark Sturtevant, who was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Her father and two brothers were ministers of the gospel. She is a descendant in the maternal line of the Clark who came from England on the Mayflower in 1620 and whose name is one of those cut on Plymouth Rock. The Sturtevant family is of English and German descent. James Harlow died in the year 1882. One son, Josiah Clark Harlow, is now an operator on the Oakland *Tribune*. While residing at Virginia City, Nevada, he represented his district in the state legislature for one term. He was state printer there for eight years and during the greater part of his life has been connected with the printing business. He is a prominent Mason and also a leading member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has been sent as a delegate from his local lodge to the state and national bodies of these fraternities on several different occasions. The living daughter of the family is Mrs. Alice Stombs, the widow of W. H. Stombs, of Oakland.

William Sturtevant Harlow pursued his early education in the public schools of Troy, New York, until thirteen years of age, after which he entered the East Greenbush and Schodack Academy of Greenbush, New York, a very prominent educational institution at that time. He concluded his studies in 1852, in which year his parents sent for him and his brother to join them in San Francisco in February, 1853. This they did in that month, making the trip around Cape Horn. In 1857 Mr. Harlow went to the mines of Butte county and engaged in a search for the precious metal on the Placer river and ravine. At first Orville was the nearest postoffice and later an office was established at Ophir. During the time Mr. Harlow was engaged in mining there ex-Governor Perkins was working in a store in that locality. Mr. Harlow continued to follow mining until 1862, when he returned to San Francisco, where he did some journalistic work on the *Alta* and the *Call*. He was engaged in newspaper business during the greater part of the time until 1870, when in the month of March he came to Oakland and accepted a position in connection with the *Transcript*, of which William Foote was editor. When Mr. Foote withdrew from his connection with that paper Mr. Harlow took editorial charge, continuing there until the 31st of December, 1871, when he became connected with the *Oakland News*. On the 1st of November, 1875, he entered upon official service under Sheriff Harry Morse and acted as under sheriff during the greater part of the time until the 5th of January, 1903. He was prompt, fearless and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and in 1884 he wrote, arranged and published a book entitled "Harlow's Duties of Sheriffs and Constables," which is now running in its second edition. It was published in 1895 and treats exhaustively and comprehensively of the duties of sheriffs. It is accepted as a text book by the attorneys and is the only volume of that character that has been published in the state, if not west of the Mississippi. He has now prepared the manuscript for the third edition, which will probably be issued soon. It is a book of great value to sheriffs and constables and has become recognized as authority on the subject of which it treats.

During all of the time in which Mr. Harlow was connected with the

sheriff's office he found some opportunity to devote to newspaper work and received some very favorable notices for short stories which appeared in the *Oakland Tribune*, and which were copied into other papers. Mr. Harlow has not only literary taste and ability, but also considerable knowledge of law. He studied the principles of jurisprudence and about 1883 was admitted to practice by the superior court. Although he has never given his attention to the duties of that profession he has, nevertheless, maintained a close knowledge of the legal principles and practice through his official service. Since leaving the sheriff's office he has engaged in the real estate business, and in connection with ex-Sheriff Calvin B. White is now conducting a general real estate and insurance office. They have secured a good clientele, and the business which they do annually has reached a large figure.

In 1892 in Oakland Mr. Harlow was united in marriage to Miss Louisa C. Eames, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri. Her father is a farmer of German descent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harlow are well known in Oakland and this portion of the state, and he has a particularly wide acquaintance because of the office which he so long held and also because of his connection with journalistic interests. He has ever been a most earnest and inflexible Republican and is accounted one of the leading representatives of his party in this locality. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and with the Elks.

HIRAM LAMBERT RICKS.

Throughout his entire life Hiram Lambert Ricks has been a resident of Eureka. His birth occurred here during the pioneer epoch in the city's history—on the 29th of July, 1859. The name Ricks has been closely, actively and honorably associated with the annals of Humboldt county from an early day, and its representatives have aided in shaping the policy of this part of the state and in controlling many events which have had marked effect in producing the substantial development and progress of the locality.

Casper Stinemets Ricks, the father, was a native of Indiana and was of English lineage, his ancestors having come from the "merrie isle" in the seventeenth century. The family home was at that time established in North Carolina and later generations moved to Kentucky early in 1800. When quite young Casper S. Ricks was thrown upon his own resources, and the excellent success which he achieved in life was due entirely to his effective, earnest and honorable labor. He has scorned no employment that would yield him an honest living, and in his youth was employed in various ways. After a few years he was found running a flat boat on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and Cairo, Illinois. In 1849, soon after the discovery of gold in California, he came to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He realized that there would be good business opportunities in the far west, for the tide of emigration was flowing strongly and continuously toward this state, and it was a self-evident fact that the settlers would need the supplies furnished in different mercantile establishments. Mr. Ricks, therefore, shipped a consignment of goods to California, and on reaching his destination disposed of these at a fair profit. Like the ma-



Adeline A. J. Richter



C. S. Peck

jority of settlers here, he too engaged in mining, operating in the mines on Feather river. Shortly afterward, however, he came to Eureka and was one of the first settlers in the struggling little hamlet, and became one of the owners of the townsite. In fact, at one time he owned two-thirds interest in the townsite. Not long after reaching this place he was joined by his brother Thomas, and they formed a partnership to engage in the real estate business. As the district became more thickly populated and there was a greater demand for property the brothers realized handsomely from their investment, and they also conducted their business affairs so as to aid materially in the upbuilding and improvement of the city.

Casper S. Ricks served as deputy land recorder for many years and was also inspector of the port of Eureka. In 1856 he was elected by the American party to represent his district in the state legislature and proved a very active member of the house in Sacramento, aiding in shaping the early policy of the state. He continued one of the foremost factors in the development of Eureka, and his intelligent and well directed efforts made him a leader in community affairs. He was president of the first board of town trustees of Eureka, noted quickly and with correctness the possibilities of the county, and did everything in his power to promote development along substantial lines that would result in benefit at the time and also prove of lasting good.

He married Miss Adeline Amelia Fouts, who was of German lineage, her ancestors having settled in North Carolina early in the seventeenth century. While the efforts of Mr. Ricks were potent in public affairs, the influence of his wife was none the less strongly felt in social circles, and there has been perhaps no lady in all Eureka that has been so universally loved and respected. She was born near Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 16th of February, 1829, and in 1854 gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Ricks, who was led to make her acquaintance through the high words of praise bestowed upon her by a brother-in-law of Mr. Ricks. Their friendship deepened into love and resulted in marriage. Her first trip to California was made by way of the Nicaragua route in 1852, and later she came to this state by the Panama route. That she was a woman of marked ability and kindness is attested by all, and it is said that those who knew her the longest liked her the best. The special qualities which won the attention of all with whom she was associated were her many kind deeds and her brilliant intellect. As a neighbor and friend she was loved by all, for she had ready sympathy and tact combined with a kindness and charitable spirit that caused her to think good rather than ill of everybody and to render ready assistance to all who needed her aid. She possessed a naturally strong mind and was a wide reader and deep thinker, being particularly well informed. Few people have a broader knowledge of the questions of the day on political subjects than had Mrs. Ricks, and it is said of her that any member of Congress could be mentioned and she would know his place and his record. In belief she was an advocate of the Democracy and could express her views clearly and advocate them with strong and incontrovertible argument.

by President Harrison, and held that position for six years. Through many years he was one of the school trustees of the locality and did much for the advancement of educational interests in his community. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and his public-spirited citizenship has been manifest in active support of every measure promulgated in the community that has for its object the material, intellectual or moral upbuilding of this part of the state.

EMIL POHLI.

In every community of any size there are men who, coming from the ranks of students, enter the professions and bring the astuteness of other callings to the work they afterward select as their field of usefulness. He who comes to the practice of medicine, or law, or even to the ministry after a previous training in some other strenuous field often finds that his prior experience has sharpened his faculties.

A case in point is seen in the achievements of Mr. Emil Pohli, one of the best known of the comparatively recent members of the San Francisco bar. Before entering upon the practice of his profession he had seen much of life as an instructor of others in the exact science of mathematics and as a skillful stenographer accustomed to studying the actions as well as the words of men in all ranks and conditions of life. It is not remarkable, therefore, that Mr. Pohli's work in the law is marked by strict attention to details, by a systematic handling of cases, and by a careful analysis of human motives, as well as of the law and the evidence.

Mr. Pohli was born on November 12, 1862, in the town of Zuerich, Switzerland. He was primarily educated in the excellent public schools of the world's greatest "little republic." After his public school curriculum had been finished Mr. Pohli spent considerable useful labor as a student at the Red Cross Seminary at Zuerich. Coming to the United States, and seized with the ambition to train his mind still further, he devoted himself with assiduity to a course at the Northwestern College, at Naperville, Illinois.

Lured by the wide and inviting field of the Golden West, and ambitious to see the newer part of America, the subject of this sketch came to California in 1884, where he obtained a position as instructor in mathematics, becoming a part of the faculty of Litton Springs College. Deciding to devote himself to the law, which he had been studying for many years, he embarked in the practice in San Francisco, having been admitted to the bar in December, 1895.

During much of his time in San Francisco Mr. Pohli was devoted to professional labors that brought him in contact with leading citizens, representative men in all walks of life. He has a wide acquaintance, troops of friends, and, above all, a character that holds those who once know him. His manners are polished, his acquaintance with literature is extensive, and his energy such as will place him within a few years at the very front of the bar. Shunning the ways of pettifoggers, he is building broad and deep the foundations of his future usefulness. Mr. Pohli is a man of large physique

and commanding personality. He likes the broad life and luring possibilities of the far west, and his ambition is indomitable. It is only a question of time until he becomes known throughout the state as a resourceful and brilliant member of the bar.

JACQUES BERGER.

There has been perhaps no resident of California of French nativity who has had more important bearing up the early development of this state, its material progress and subsequent prosperity than did Jacques Berger, who was born in France in 1817, and died in California in 1891. His life was one of marked activity and enterprise, characterized by keen discernment and sound judgment concerning business possibilities and opportunities. He was descended from old French families in both the paternal and maternal lines, and was well past his teens when he first learned of the marvelous possibilities for a bright and active man in the new Eldorado of the new world on the Pacific coast in America. It was in 1849 that the first news of the discovery of gold in California reached his home in France. He believed that there he would find a good field of labor, and almost immediately he took his departure for the Golden state. He arrived in New York after a tedious and tempestuous sea voyage and then made preparation for his continued journey across the plains. Day after day he traveled until the days lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months, but eventually he reached his destination and settled in San Francisco in 1850. The state at that time was characterized by a mighty rush for the gold fields—the young people with the ambitions of youth and eager for wealth, and the old men recognizing the immediate necessity of getting what they could ere it would be too late. Mr. Berger, however, with the mature judgment of middle manhood, did not go to the gold fields, which were overrun with the gold miners struggling for the precious metal. Workmen were needed in other fields of labor in order to provide for the comfort and necessities of the miners, and Mr. Berger, seeing in this condition his opportunity for business success, remained in San Francisco and became a contractor and builder, ignoring the mines for the time being in order to build homes for others to live in. Following this conservative and wise method he soon accumulated a considerable capital, for money was free in those days and labor brought splendid financial return. He also invested in lands and the benefits of his judicious purchases are now enjoyed by the family years after he has passed away.

When the French colony became numerous enough in and near San Francisco to demand a financial institution, which would be strictly French in order to take care of the earnings of the people of that nationality, Jacques Berger was the leading spirit in organizing the first French savings bank in California and subsequently conducting it. The institution was called *La Caisse d'Epargnes Francaise*, and it remained in existence long after Mr. Berger's death, but has since been merged into other financial institutions.

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It was, however, a most important moneyed concern in the early days of California's development and continued as such for a long period.

Not long after his arrival in California Mr. Berger was united in marriage to Miss Colombe Mettiefen, a young lady of France of good family. There were two children born of this union, Gabriel and Elizabeth. The son is an architect of prominence in San Francisco. He was born in this city in 1868, was educated in the local public schools and in the college at Santa Clara, California. He finished his literary education at the age of seventeen years and then took up the study of architectural drafting. He was certified according to the California law as a graduate in architecture in 1903 and is today a most capable and leading representative of his profession in his native city. He was married on the 17th of March, 1900, to Miss Etta Schultz, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Dr. Schultz, a well known and eminent physician of this city. Elizabeth Berger, the daughter of Jacques and Colombe Berger, is the wife of a member of the well known French family named Tanieres. He is connected in San Francisco with a new French bank, which is virtually the outgrowth of the numerous financial institutions that followed the founding of La Caisse d'Epargnes Francaise by Jacques Berger.

JAMES W. HENDERSON.

James W. Henderson, retired banker and the builder of the first railroad in Humboldt county, has been so closely identified with the improvement and progress of this section of the state that his life history and activity form an important chapter in the annals of his community. He has now reached the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey and well merits the rest which has been vouchsafed to him, because there have been in his record strong elements of industry, perseverance and integrity.

Mr. Henderson was born in 1828 in the state of New York and is a son of Edward and Martha (Jopson) Henderson, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of English lineage. The father was a farmer by occupation and the son was reared upon the old homestead, assisting in the labors of the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons he attended the public schools until he had prepared for the acquirement of more advanced learning, at which time he entered St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, New York, therein pursuing a three years' course.

In the spring of 1849, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Henderson started for California, but being too late to complete the trip in that year he spent the summer in Minnesota, and in November, 1849, went down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, where he took passage on a vessel, and by way of the isthmus of Panama proceeded to the Pacific coast. He arrived in San Francisco in February, 1850, and the following three years were devoted to placer mining in Eldorado county. He was fairly successful in his work there and subsequently returned to his old home in New York. After visiting his people he made preparations for again coming to California, this time proceeding westward to Illinois and to Iowa. In these states he purchased a number of heavy draft horses, and with them made his way across the



J. M. Enderson

plains in the summer of 1853. He was fortunate in getting his stock through in safety and after arriving in this state he disposed of his horses at a good profit. The trip proved such a financial success that he returned to the east, and again, after visiting for a short time with his people in the Empire state, he outfitted with cattle and horses, returning to the far west in the summer of 1854. After keeping his stock for a year he disposed of his horses and cattle in 1855. In that year he returned to the east by the way of the isthmus, and in the winter of 1855-6 he secured an outfit in Missouri, having a band of work horses and team mules. His third trip to California was made in the summer of 1856, and again he came across the long hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes that separate the Pacific coast from the Mississippi valley. At this time trips were made at greater speed than formerly, and Mr. Henderson was only ninety days from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento. After disposing of his stock and making considerable money in this way he went to Petaluma, Sonoma county, where he operated a stage line and also had a mail contract to carry the mail from that place to Ukiah. There he remained for about five years, on the expiration of which period he sold his stage business and came to Humboldt county.

Mr. Henderson located in Eureka and in 1865 moved his family to this place, where he has since continuously resided. In 1864-5 he was engaged in prospecting for oil in this county, and in following these pursuits he purchased about fifteen thousand acres of land, most of which had formerly belonged to the government and which has since become very valuable. In 1866-7 he sold his oil lands for farming and grazing properties, and in 1868 he was appointed register of the United States land office, which position he filled for one term of four years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to real estate operations, buying and selling property for two years, and in the fall of 1873 he became one of the incorporators of the Humboldt County Bank, of which he was a director. At that time he was elected its president and remained at the head of the institution for twenty-four years, or until December, 1903, when he resigned and retired from active business. In 1873 he built the first railroad in the county, known as the South Bay Railroad, which he sold after operating it for four years. In 1879 he was one of the incorporators of the Eel River & Eureka Railroad, and acted as its superintendent until it was near completion when he disposed of his interests, in 1881. From this time forward he gave his attention exclusively to banking interests, and was for many years managing director of the Home Savings Bank.

In 1860 occurred the marriage of Mr. Henderson and Miss Amelia J. Youle, of New York city, a daughter of Adam Youle, who was also a native of New York, and belonged to an old American family of the east. They have three living children: Ida, who is the widow of Ernest Sevier; Alice J.; and George Y., who is assistant cashier in the Humboldt County Bank. Mr. Henderson is a loyal adherent of Masonic principles, having long been a member of the lodge. His political views are in accord with the Republican ideas, and in the work of the party he has been deeply interested, serving as a delegate to many county and state conventions. His work in the

west has resulted from a ready recognition of the needs and possibilities of this section of the country, and he has so directed his energies as to win personal success and at the same time promote the prosperity and development of his portion of the state. He is to-day one of the most honored and esteemed citizens of Eureka, and from pioneer times down to the present has been identified with California's growth and progress so that he is numbered among the worthy settlers who have been the builders of this great commonwealth.

CAPTAIN JOHN HACKETT.

Captain John Hackett, of San Francisco, who has for nearly a quarter of a century been identified with harbor work and the dredging and reclamation of tide lands in California, is a native of Canada, born in Oxford county, in 1848.

He is one of a family of twelve, six sons and six daughters, of Walter and Henora (Flaherty) Hackett, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada and settled in Oxford county in 1835. Of the captain's early life it may be said that he was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of his native county and in the broad school of experience—chiefly in the latter. He left school and home at the age of thirteen and worked at hewing ship timber. At the age of fifteen we find him in the logging camps of Michigan, driving an ox team, and thus was he occupied two years. His next venture was in farming and stock-raising in Michigan. Afterward he secured a contract to furnish telegraph poles for a line in Canada, between Ingersoll and Pt. Burnell. When this work was completed in June, 1866, he came to California to join his brother, Captain Edward Hackett of the steamer Washoe. Beginning as a fireman, John was rapidly promoted until at the end of eighteen months he found himself captain on the steamer Alameda, on the ferry system. He continued with the ferry company as captain up to 1880, when he became interested in dredging and reclaiming tide lands and doing harbor work, as one of a company organized for the purpose of carrying on this work. Shortly afterward the company was incorporated and he was elected president, a position he has since held.

In 1878 Captain Hackett married Miss Mattie Yollard, a native of California and a daughter of Thomas Yollard, who came to California in 1852 and was for many years engaged in farming in this state.

Politically the captain is a democrat. He served two years as pilot commissioner, under Governor Budd's administration, and four years was a member of the city council of Oakland.

LITTLETON T. CRUME.

Littleton T. Crume, mine owner at Redding, Shasta county, has been identified with this and other parts of California for the past twenty-five years, and his steadily increasing success in business and general enterprises is a mark of his strong qualifications for management and his integrity as a man and citizen. His life for nearly forty years has been one of continuous

activity in some or other honorable pursuit, and he fully deserves to approach in peace and contentment the sixtieth milestone of his useful career.

Mr. Crume was born in Lincoln, Missouri, September 24, 1846. His father, John W. Crume, was a native of Kentucky and of an old Virginia family, and his mother, Leah Jane (Dryden) Crume, was a native of Maryland.

Mr. Crume attended the public schools at his birthplace, and then the high schools of St. Louis and Sullivan, Indiana. After his graduation in 1866 he entered the employ of the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company as collector of freight bills and in other capacities. In 1868 he returned to his old home and worked on his father's farm until January, 1871, when he bought a general merchandise and commission business. He sold this in 1874 and purchased a similar enterprise at Jonesburg in the same state, conducting it until late in 1876, when he transferred his interests to the buying and shipping of live stock. In the spring of 1879 he came out to Redding, California, where most of his western career has been spent. He was employed until 1884 in a general merchandise store, and in that year was elected constable and was also appointed deputy sheriff of Shasta county, under Sheriff William E. Hopping. In 1891 he became connected with the police force of Oakland, and during the years 1893-94 conducted a farm in the San Joaquin valley. In 1895 he had a grain and shipping business at Ukiah. In 1902 he once more took up his residence in Redding, where he had owned considerable property since first coming there, and since that time he has been operating the mines which he owns in Shasta county.

Mr. Crume affiliates with the Masonic order in Redding. In October, 1869, he married Miss Sarah F. Taylor, of Lincoln, Missouri, a daughter of Jacob Taylor, a Missouri farmer and a native of Kentucky. Her mother, Martina (Berkhead) Taylor, was also a native of Kentucky, and was a descendant of Lady McBride, of the English nobility.

CLARENCE H. LETCHER.

Clarence H. Letcher, who is conducting an automobile repository in San Jose, the largest establishment of its kind on the Pacific coast, was born in Fayette, Ohio. His father, George E. Letcher, was a second cousin of James A. Garfield. He is now a business man of San Francisco and makes his home in San Jose. His wife bore the maiden name of Minnie Hodson and is a representative of an old English family that was established in Ohio in pioneer times.

Clarence H. Letcher was a pupil in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in his early boyhood days and later he entered Richards & Grunnans' Business College of that city, in which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Removing to California he located in San Jose, where he accepted a position with the Saratoga Meat Company as cashier and book-keeper. He filled that position, however, for only a short time and then entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the locomotive department, where he remained for four years, during which time

he was promoted from foreman to the position of switch engineer and in 1896 he was made roundhouse foreman, retaining that position until 1897, when he resigned. He then entered the employ of Caille's Brothers, dealers in cash registers and mechanical novelties. He was employed by them as an expert mechanic, holding that position until 1901, when he was appointed exclusive agent for Santa Clara county for a leading automobile factory and opened a place of business at No. 136 South Market street. His patronage increased so rapidly that he found it necessary to secure larger quarters and in the spring of 1903 he erected a commodious building at Nos. 288-290-292 South Market street, which he uses as an exclusive automobile repository. This is the largest and most thoroughly equipped house of its kind on the coast and embraces machine shops and storage. He carries long distance gasoline and storage tanks and air compressors for recharging the automobile tires, also deals in cement wash racks and in fact has the largest stock of auto sundries to be found in the Pacific states, including parts, tires, headlights and other equipments. He has automobiles for hire, having the only rent station in San Jose and his machines are used by the St. James and Vendome Hotels. He keeps five machines for rental purposes and he carries sample stock machines from twelve different factories. His business has increased to such an extent that he now employs ten men.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Letcher and Miss Maude E. Thrower, a daughter of James Thrower, a prominent rancher of Santa Clara county, and they have one son, George T., who is now five years of age. Mr. Letcher gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Eagles. Socially he and his wife occupy a very prominent position and their own home is noted for its pleasing hospitality. Mr. Letcher derives great enjoyment from the use of the automobile and is to-day owner of a machine which he has run for over thirteen thousand miles without having been delayed by any accident or failure on part of the machine to perform its functions. The same machine has been run for twenty-five thousand miles. He is a young, enterprising business man of laudable ambition, active and energetic, and has already attained creditable success during his connection with business affairs on the coast.

RICHARD SWEASEY.

Sundry business interests have claimed the attention of Richard Sweasey, and by intelligent and well directed efforts he has steadily advanced toward prosperity, finding in unwearied industry the key which unlocks the portals of success. He is a native son of Indiana, his birth having occurred in that state in 1849, his parents being William J. and Esther (Croucher) Sweasey, both of whom were natives of London, England. In the year 1850 they came to California, and William J. Sweasey, by reason of forceful character and capabilities for leadership, became recognized as one of the prominent and influential residents of San Francisco. In 1854 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and in 1856 he came to Humboldt county, where his prominence still continued, for he was here chosen



Richard Swasey

to represent his district in the framing of the present state constitution. In matters that shaped the governmental policy of California he took a deep and active interest, and his course was ever characterized by the most patriotic citizenship. His business interests, too, were extensive and important, and for a number of years he was associated with his son Richard in the control of enterprises that contributed to the prosperity and development of this portion of the state as well as to the success of the owners.

Richard Sweasey, reared and educated in Eureka, has from the period of his early manhood been closely associated with industrial and commercial activity in this part of the state. Joining his father, he engaged in merchandising and was one of the eight founders of the Eel River and Eureka Railroad, owning an eighth interest. They also built a number of sailing vessels and the old steamer Humboldt. In 1892 Mr. Sweasey purchased his father's interests and became the manager of the Humboldt Steamship Company, which built the steamer Humboldt, running between Seattle and Alaska. He is now managing owner and president of the company and is the principal owner of the steamer, valued at two hundred thousand dollars. The main office is in Eureka. In 1879, in connection with H. L. Ricks, he instituted the present water system of Eureka, building the plant and piping the water from the Elk river, a distance of six miles. This he operated until 1903, when the partners sold out to the present owners. For the past thirty-eight years Mr. Sweasey has been engaged in the real estate business, and in 1903 he turned his attention to the livery business, which he has carried on extensively, having eighty head of horses and a very large and complete line of fine carriages and other vehicles. This is one of the most extensive livery enterprises in California and the largest in the northern part of the state.

In public affairs Mr. Sweasey has also been prominent and influential, and his deep interest in the welfare and progress of his city has been manifested by active co-operation in all movements tending to promote the general good. When Eureka was incorporated he was elected its first treasurer, and has also been chosen supervisor and acted as president of the board. In this capacity he laid the cornerstone of the Eureka courthouse. As the champion of many public measures he has furthered the interests of his fellow townsmen, and all unite in recognizing the value of his labors and effort.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sweasey and Miss Annie M. Wilson, a native of Maine and a daughter of George Wilson, of an old New England family that was established in Humboldt county in the early '50s. Three children have been born of this marriage: Lena, the wife of Dr. H. G. Gross, of Eureka; Frank R., who is an attorney of San Francisco; and Shirley B., at home. Mr. Sweasey belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Order of Pioneers of Humboldt county. He stands as a high type of our western American manhood, alert and enterprising, recognizing possibilities and utilizing time and opportunity to the best advantage. In his business affairs he has prospered, for he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his course has ever been marked by a business integrity that is above question.

FRED PIERSON TUTTLE.

Fred Pierson Tuttle, a prominent lawyer of Auburn, Placer county, has lived in this place all his life, and is the son of an original forty-niner, so that he is a typical Californian in all the best senses of that term. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession for over twenty years, and in addition to ranking high among the successful legists of this part of the state, has also been identified with other affairs of importance both to his own welfare and to the community.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Auburn, Placer county, California, September 28, 1857, being a son of Charles Albion and Maria L. (Batchelder) Tuttle. His father was born in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, and died in California, June 23, 1888, having been one of the most honored citizens of the state for nearly forty years. He crossed the plains to California in 1849, and for the first five years was engaged in mining. He began the practice of law in Placer county in 1854, having been admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1844. He was state senator from Placer county during 1853-4, and was a member of the assembly in 1868. Governor Stanford appointed him supreme court reporter in 1863, and from then until 1878 he issued twenty-one volumes of reports. He was chairman of the first Republican state convention in California, and was elector on the national electorate when Lincoln made his first race for presidency, and he stumped the state in support of the rail-splitter candidate. He belonged to an old American family that was planted in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640 from England, and later members of which took a prominent part in the Revolution. His wife, Maria L. Batchelder, was born in East Avon, New York, and died in 1868, and was also of an old Connecticut family, with date of settlement in 1660, and who emigrated to western New York in 1800. There are two sons of the family beside Fred Pierson: Frank L. is superintendent of the Railway Distributing Circular Company of Chicago; and Charles is a practicing attorney in Auburn.

Mr. Fred P. Tuttle attended the public schools of Auburn, and after his graduation from the Sacramento high school he entered Yale College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of '77. He then entered the first class of Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, and took his LL. B. degree in 1881. For two years he practiced law in Oakland, and since then, for over twenty years, has been prominent in the legal circles of Auburn. He was in partnership with his father until the latter's death, in 1888, and since then has been alone. He has been an active Republican, representing his party in nearly all the state and county conventions, and has been chairman of the county central committee. He was elected to the office of district attorney in 1886 and was re-elected in 1888. He is a director in the Herman Mining Company, a large corporation of Nevada county, and is also secretary and attorney for the company. He is attorney in this part of the state for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and is attorney for the Penryn Fruit Company, which deals extensively in green fruits. He was captain of Company D of the Second Regiment of the Cali-

fornia National Guard at Auburn for three years. He has fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Tuttle was married in Oakland, December 19, 1877, to Miss Susie H. Davis, a native of Oakland and a daughter of Dr. J. P. M. Davis, who was of a southern family of English descent, and who came from Mississippi to California as one of the pioneers, and was the first mayor of the city of Oakland. Mrs. Tuttle died December 20, 1895, leaving three sons and four daughters, as follows: Charles A., practicing law in Auburn; Ragland, who is in his junior year in the California State University; and F. P., Jr., in high school; Margaret R., the wife of F. W. Fitch, railroad agent at Towle, Nevada county; Cecelia B., Dorothy C., Susan H., who are in the public schools. Mr. Tuttle married, in San Francisco, February 22, 1899, Miss Cecelia Burk, who was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother was a sister of General Nagle, who was a prominent figure in Santa Clara county, California. Mrs. Tuttle is of Scotch descent, and her family goes back to the Revolutionary period. She is a lady of much energy and executive ability, and became especially well known through her prominence in originating the "postal system" among the soldiers of the Spanish war. This consisted of the distribution of postal cards among the soldiers, with a request that they write to their parents, and the results were quite gratifying, and she became known as the "Postal Card Lady." She was also prominent at the same time in Red Cross Society affairs.

ALEXANDER M. DREW.

Alexander M. Drew is one of the old and prominent citizens of Fresno, where his varied interests and activities have been centered for over twenty-five years. He is highly esteemed for his personal worth and stability of character as also for the fact that he is a man of self-achievement largely. He came to Fresno when a young man, and from one stone of progress advanced to another until he is now among the financially well-to-do and the men of affairs influential in the public and business matters of the city and county.

Mr. Drew was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in January, 1858, a son of Elisha and Caroline (Smith) Drew, both natives of Vermont and of old American families. His father was a carpenter by trade, but spent the greater portion of his useful life as an Illinois farmer.

Mr. Drew's early life was passed on his father's farm, and he attended the various public schools of Stephenson county. When twenty years old, in 1878, he came out to California and located in Fresno, where he has lived ever since. For the first ten years his principal occupation was teaching school, but at the same time he engaged in studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, having throughout this period of preparation for a larger career maintained himself and family in comfort and firmly established himself in the city. In 1888 he began the practice which he has continued with marked success to the present. Outside of his profession he

is best known in business circles as the vice president and head of the American Vineyard Company, which devotes four hundred and thirty acres to the culture of the Thompson Seedless Raisin, the most extensive enterprise of its kind in the state. He also takes an active part in the California Raisin Growers' Association, and has presided at its meetings for the past five years.

Mr. Drew takes an active part in local and state Republican politics. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served as head of the order in California in 1897. Mr. Drew was married in 1881 to Miss Abbie E. Pratt, a native of Maine and a daughter of Holman Pratt, of Clinton county, Maine, and of an old American family in that part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have three children: Leslie M., Arthur H. and Gertrude S.

JAMES F. COONAN.

James F. Coonan, who is engaged in the practice of law in Eureka, was born at San Francisco in 1856, and is therefore one of the native sons of California. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Mulhair) Coonan, were both natives of Ireland. The father came to San Francisco in 1849 by way of the isthmus route, and after reaching his destination was the boss stevedore, controlling that industry from 1850 up to the time of his death. He was captain of the Montgomery Guards, of the Emmet Rifles and of the Mission Guard, three well known military organizations at an early day. He was also connected in a similar manner with the Maghaer Guards, which was the third regiment of the California National Guard. He died in the year 1868, having for three years survived his wife, who passed away in 1865. Their living children are James F., of this review, and three daughters—Mary, the wife of T. J. Bailey of San Francisco, Elizabeth, who is employed in the United States mint; and Sarah.

When the father died he left a small estate, which went to the support of his daughters, and Captain J. J. Walworth, the father's partner, was appointed guardian of Mr. Coonan. At the end of three years, when Mr. Coonan was fifteen years of age, he left his guardian's home and started out upon an independent business career. He had attended the public schools of San Francisco up to his thirteenth year. When he began earning his own living he found employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger boy, and in course of time was promoted to the position of office boy in Superintendent Gamble's office. While thus engaged he became an expert telegraph operator. In 1872 he removed to Humboldt county as a repair operator, and in that capacity traveled from Petrolia to Kibesillah in Mendocino county, a distance of one hundred and thirteen miles over an unimproved tract of land, there being no wagon roads. It was during this time that Mr. Coonan practically educated himself. By private study he mastered the rudiments of grammar, arithmetic and rhetoric, which in his busy life he had practically forgotten. In 1879 he was transferred by the company to Eureka, and remained as manager of that office



J. F. Conan

until the 1st of January, 1884, during which period he devoted his leisure hours to the mastery of law. Desiring to get a practical knowledge of the law, he accepted the Democratic nomination for county clerk of Humboldt county and succeeded in overcoming the usual Republican majority of eight hundred, being elected to the office by a majority of two hundred votes. In 1886 he was re-elected and thus served for four consecutive years. At length he refused further nomination and entered upon the practice of law, being admitted to the superior court on the same day in which he surrendered his office of county clerk. Subsequently he was admitted to the supreme court in 1894. At the solicitation of the Democrats of Humboldt county Mr. Coonan accepted the nomination for assemblyman from the second district, and although defeated ran three hundred votes ahead of his ticket. The same year he acted as chairman of the Democratic central committee, a position which he has filled on several occasions since.

In 1883 Mr. Coonan was married to Miss Mary Ohmann, a native of Humboldt county, California, and a daughter of Ignatz Ohmann, one of the early settlers of the county. Three children have been born to them: Clarence, Evelyn and Madaline. Mr. Coonan belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also to Mount Zion Encampment and Canton Eureka of the Patriarchs Militant, in which organization he is on the staff of the brigadier general. He is also a member of the Veteran Odd Fellows Society of Humboldt county and of Bay City Lodge, A. O. U. W. He has been a member of the city council of Eureka for several years, also a second vice chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He has brought to the discharge of his professional duties the same powers and qualities of mind that distinguished him in earlier years—illuminating intelligence, unwearied industry and a thoroughness of investigation that has given him complete mastery of the subjects to which his work relates.

HENRY HUCKINS.

Henry Huckins, whose business interests are represented by valuable mining properties in California and who makes his home at Nevada City, was born April 14, 1872, at North San Juan, in Nevada county, California. His ancestral history is one of close connection with American interests from colonial days. The ancestors of the old world were natives of Germany, but representatives of the name came to the new world when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. When the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression, members of the family joined the patriot army and fought for the cause of independence. In Maine the Huckinses were largely interested in shipping.

Robert Huckins, the father of our subject, was born in the Pine Tree state and came to California in 1851. He established a livery stable at Cherokee, but after conducting it for a short time he purchased an interest in a gravel mine at Badger Hill and also bought the Shady Creek mine. By the latter investment, however, he lost thirty thousand dollars owing to floods. He served as marshal in North San Juan and after the floods had

destroyed his property he gave much of his attention to politics. He was elected supervisor of Nevada county from the fourth district, comprising Rough and Ready township, and was re-elected at the two subsequent elections. In political circles he was recognized as a popular leader and a man who had the confidence and support of his fellow citizens. In 1861 he volunteered for service in the Civil war, but no company was formed in this portion of the state and he therefore did not go to the front. He married Miss Elizabeth Hartman, who was born in Massachusetts, and who was a daughter of a Scotch physician. She came across the plains with her parents in 1850. In the previous year her father, Dr. Hartman, had made the journey to California, locating at Sebastapol, and in 1850 he returned to New England for his family. Robert Huckins died in the year 1896, but his wife still survives and makes her home in Nevada City. There were three sons in the family, Robert and Shelby being interested with their brother in a quartz mine near Blue Tent, three miles from Nevada City. The two sisters are Mrs. William Coverdill, of North Vallejo, and Miss Lucile Huckins, who resides in San Francisco.

Henry Huckins, whose name forms the caption of this review, began his education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended the high school at Nevada City. At the age of seventeen he began teaming, which business he followed from West San Juan to Nevada City, during a period of four years driving a six-horse team. On the expiration of that period he established a grocery store, which he conducted for a year and a half, and when the Spanish war was inaugurated he sold out and turned his attention to the cyanide business. He had continued in the latter pursuit only a short time when he volunteered for service and recruited Company I of the Eighth Infantry Regiment of the United States Volunteers. This company was not called to the front, but was sent to do garrison duty at Fort Vancouver, Washington, to relieve the Fourteenth Regiment of United States Regulars, and was discharged at the end of eight months' service at the Vancouver barracks. Since that time Mr. Huckins has given his attention to leasing mining properties and prospecting. He is interested in a number of valuable mines, and located what is now known as the Quartz Quarry, a property which is situated on the North Yuba river, two miles from North San Juan. This promises to develop into a large mine, and it has been sold for a good figure to W. M. Kleyn-Schoovel, of San Francisco, who is largely interested in mining in Eldorado county. Mr. Huckins has also bonded the Round Mountain Champion, a promising mine near Nevada City. Having spent his entire life in this part of the state and having made a close study of mining interests, he now has a broad and comprehensive knowledge on the subject, and his labors are proving of value in the development of the rich mineral resources of this part of California.

Mr. Huckins gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, but does not seek office or take an active part in the work of the organization. He served for two years as a member of Company I of the Second Regiment

National Guard of California, holding the rank of sergeant. He is a young man, possessing the enterprise and energy so characteristic of the west, and already his labors have been attended by a very gratifying measure of success.

W. H. MARTIN.

The one industry which more than all others has been the source of California's prosperity and upbuilding is mining, and of this great division of labor William H. Martin is a representative. He has been for many years actively associated with the development of the state along this line, and he is a representative of that class of our American citizenship that contributes to the general progress and prosperity, while promoting individual successes. His business career is one which will bear close investigation and scrutiny, and which demonstrates the force and value of untiring energy and perseverance in the active affairs of life.

Mr. Martin is a native of England, his birth having occurred in that country on the 24th of February, 1847. His father, Robert Martin, also a native of England and a representative of a prominent English family, industriously followed his trade of a machinist for forty-five years. He wedded Miss Mary Harper, also a native of England, and he and his wife were closely allied with local religious interests.

William H. Martin spent the first seventeen years of his life in the land of his birth and then embarked for California, making his way to the Golden state over the Panama route and arriving in Grass Valley, Nevada county, in 1864. He at once turned his attention to mining and to the development of kindred industries and has since spent his energies in that direction. His unwearied industry has been a resultant factor in his success, and his life history proves conclusively that prosperity may be attained through persistent effort. When his labor had brought to him sufficient capital he began investing in mining lands, and in 1876 purchased the Mayflower mine in Nevada City. He has since been its principal owner and manager, and his thorough and practical understanding of mining methods is indicated by the success which has attended his efforts in this direction. This is both a quartz and a gravel mine and has several separate ledges of free-milling ore. There is a double hoist and work has been carried on to a depth of seven hundred feet. No hydraulic work, however, has been done since 1881. In connection with the mine there is a twenty-stamp mill, which is well equipped. Mr. Martin has also driven five miles of tunnel. The principal ledge is a blanket ledge and the property consists of six or seven claims, two miles from Nevada City. Mr. Martin is also interested in other important mining properties in Sierra county, and in 1884, associated with prominent and reliable business men of this locality, he erected the Miners' Foundry Plant, at Nevada City, in which is built every class of mining machinery. Of this Mr. Martin is the present manager and one of the principal owners. He is likewise connected with financial circles in Nevada City, being vice president of the Nevada County Bank.

On the 24th of June, 1874, Mr. Martin was married in Sierra county,

to Miss Elizabeth Chorley, a native of England and a daughter of James Chorley, a machinist who represented a prominent English family, whose estate is now in chancery. They have one son and two daughters, Robert, May C. and Lillie B. The son is working at the Mayflower mine and studying mining in that practical way. He spent three years as a student in the Military Academy at San Rafael, and afterward attended the San Francisco Business College. The family home has been maintained here for forty years. In his political views Mr. Martin has been closely allied with the Democratic party and has served as a member of both state and county central committees at various times. In 1894 he was elected assessor of Nevada county, and in 1900 was chosen as county supervisor for a term of four years and in 1901-2 served as chairman of the board. At this writing, in 1904, he is serving for the third term as a member of the city board of education. Community affairs awaken his deep interest and many movements and measures receive his hearty endorsement and substantial co-operation, and thus as a citizen as well as business man he has become an active and influential resident of Nevada county and one whose worth is widely acknowledged.

HENRY C. SCHROEDER.

Henry C. Schroeder, who is the present county assessor of Nevada county and has held that important public office for six years, is one of the strong and aggressive young business men of this section of the state, and has found out and filled most creditably an honorable place in life's activities. He is a native son of California, and his best successes have been gained in the county where he was born and reared.

Mr. Schroeder was born in Spenceville, Nevada county, California, December 22, 1865, being a son of John F. and Catherine (Schmidler) Schroeder. His mother was a native of Wisconsin, of German lineage, and most of her family reside in Chicago and Milwaukee. John F. Schroeder was a native of Germany and of a prominent German family. He came to America in 1848, and out to California in 1856, making his first location in Placerville. He was in the hotel and general mercantile business in Marysville, Spenceville and Rough and Ready, and in the latter two places held the office of postmaster altogether for forty years. He was **supervisor** of Nevada county from 1886 to 1888, and was prominent in both the public and business life of this section. He is now retired, and with his wife resides in Grass Valley. There are three daughters in the family: Mrs. C. L. Brown, of Berkeley, California; Mrs. H. O. Abbott, of Oakland; and Miss Lillie.

Mr. Henry C. Schroeder was educated in the public schools at Rough and Ready, and in 1887 graduated from the Pacific Business College at San Francisco. For the following four years he was with the wholesale coal firm of J. McDonough and Company in San Francisco. He then returned to Nevada county and engaged in mining, which he followed exclusively for four years and has continued and increased his operations in that industry ever since, although much of his time has been devoted to

public duties. In 1894 he became deputy county assessor under W. H. Martin, and after four years was elected on the Democratic ticket as principal of that office, and was re-elected in 1902, so that he has already for ten years been efficiently performing the important duties of the office. He has been active in political affairs, but has never attended the conventions.

Mr. Schroeder is interested in the Blackberry mines on Deer creek, and is manager of the Wapiti Mining Company, which owns the Blackberry group. They own a large ledge, in some places over twelve feet thick, of free-milling ore, and five hundred tons of the rock that has already been crushed has an average of over five dollars to the ton. There is about a thousand feet of tunnels in the ledge, and the work is done at present by a two-stamp mill and a concentrator. There is a water pressure of four hundred and twenty feet, and five hundred feet of backs on the vein.

Mr. Schroeder married, December 18, 1897, in Nevada City, Miss Jennie M. Adair, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Isaac Adair, a former wagon-maker of Nevada City, but now deceased. She is of an old American family of Scotch origin. Mr. Schroeder affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor.

GEORGE T. ROLLEY.

George T. Rolley, who when admitted to the bar was the youngest attorney in California, and who, although now but thirty years of age, is enjoying in the practice of his profession in Eureka a clientage of which many an older man might well be proud, has gained his prestige in his chosen calling by unwearied industry, close application and thorough preparation of his cases, as well as their careful presentation before court or jury.

Mr. Rolley is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Morris, that state, in 1874. His father, Joseph Rolley, was a native of England, and after coming to America was united in marriage to Miss Bertha McDonald, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Establishing his home in Illinois, he there engaged in farming for a number of years, and in 1874 he removed with his family to California, locating at Fortuna, Humboldt county, where he again carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He died in the year 1896, while his wife passed away in 1897. In their family were nine children: Annie, who is the widow of William Dinsmore; Frank; William; Minnie, the wife of F. Legg; Mary, the wife of J. E. Hasier; Albert; Gertrude, wife of Frank Parker; George T.; and Charlie.

George T. Rolley pursued his education in the public schools of Fortuna, California, and completed a business course in the Eureka Academy. He left school at the age of nineteen years and then began reading law with Congressman J. N. Gillett as his preceptor. He was admitted to practice in 1895 and has continued in the profession up to the present time with a clientage that is constantly growing in volume and importance. In 1904 he formed a partnership with E. C. Cooper.

Mr. Rolley is recognized as a prominent factor in political circles, being one of the leaders of the Republican party in Eureka. His fitness for office led to his selection for the general assembly in November, 1902, for a term of two years, so that he is now a member of the state legislature. He has always taken an active interest in local and state politics, has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions and in 1900 was a delegate to the state convention. His attention, however, is chiefly directed to the duties of his profession, wherein he has won notable success, and undoubtedly he is destined to attain still greater success. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, to the Woodmen of the World and to the Foresters of America. Mr. Rolley is a popular young man, possessing qualities which win strong friendships and gain high regard.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. ROBERTS.

Captain John H. Roberts, president of the Sacramento Transportation Company, is one of California's substantial and reliable business men whom the state of Michigan has furnished to the Golden state. He was born in the city of Detroit, February 22, 1832, and, although he has now passed the Psalmist's span of threescore years and ten, he is yet active in the control of the business of which he was until recently the manager, being still the president of the company. His father, John T. Roberts, was born in North Wales and on coming to the new world established his home in Illinois, where he resided until 1850, when he came to California with his son, John H., making the long and arduous trip across the plains. They went to the placer mines in Nevada county, and afterward Mr. Roberts settled upon a ranch in Yolo county, bordering Sacramento river, near Knight's landing. His remaining days were devoted to agricultural interests there and his death occurred in 1894. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Williams, and was born in North Wales, died in 1873.

Captain Roberts was a student in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, in his boyhood days, but his privileges were somewhat limited, for at the early age of twelve years he began earning his own living, securing employment in a store in that city. As before stated, he came to California with his father, making the overland trip when a young man of eighteen years. For a year and a half he was engaged in Placer mining in Nevada county, and then went to his father's ranch near Knight's Landing, where he remained for fourteen years, buying timber which he cut for wood and sold in the Sacramento market. He also engaged in flatboating on the river for fourteen years, and in 1866 became identified with the steamboat interests on that stream. He was a pilot and steamboat manager, and since that time has been identified with that business. It was in 1866 that he organized the Sacramento Wood Company, of which he has since been the president. This company, however, was re-organized at a later date, under the name of the Sacramento Transportation Company, and from its earliest inception Captain Roberts has been its president, and was its manager until a very recent date. The run is made from San Francisco to the head of navigation on the Sacramento



J. H. Roberts

river and also on the bay of San Francisco. The company owns eight steamboats and about twenty-five barges. The tonnage of freight is mostly on the upper Sacramento above the capital. Captain Roberts has had some very interesting incidents as a prospector in the mountains and also as a steamboat man, and has been a witness of the development of business conditions in the west and of the marked enterprise which has led to the rapid growth and up-building of this section of the country. The company with which he is connected also conducts a brick yard down the river in connection with the operation of the boats. The scope of this business is also extended to mining in Shasta and Siskiyou counties, and to the railroad transportation and lumbering business in Sierra and Plumas counties. Throughout his business career Captain Roberts has employed the natural resources of the state in the acquirement of a comfortable competence and has made for himself an honorable record by reason of his straightforward methods and his devotion to trade principles that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

In September, 1869, in San Francisco, Captain Roberts was united in marriage to Miss M. H. Walrath. At the time of the Civil war he was a member of the Sacramento Military Company, but no call was issued for this organization and he therefore did not engage in active service. He has always been a Republican since the organization of the party, and was a member of the charter commission which framed the Sacramento city charter now in force. He has a wide acquaintance among old-time residents of this portion of the state, and is himself a pioneer settler whose history well deserves mention in this volume.

WILLIAM J. SWARTZEL.

The life history of William J. Swartzel shows that his is a strong and self-reliant nature—one that can rise superior to adversity and untoward circumstance and make circumstances and opportunities serve his own ends. Such a course always, sooner or later, wins success, and this has been again exemplified in the career of Mr. Swartzel, who is now actively identified with one of the leading productive industries of Humboldt county. In this connection he is engaged in the operation of a planing mill and the manufacture of shingles, shakes, sash and doors.

Mr. Swartzel was born in Chester county, Virginia, in April, 1854, a son of Henry Harrison and Sarah (Brubeck) Swartzel, both of whom were natives of that state and were members of old Virginian families that were represented in the Revolutionary war. The father was a merchant and miller and continued in business in Augusta, Virginia, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1896.

In his youth William J. Swartzel attended the parochial schools, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited, for it was necessary that he leave school at the age of fourteen years and begin clerking in the store of his father, who was absent from home—serving as a soldier in the Confederate army. For about two years the son was employed in that way, and then began working for an uncle who was engaged in merchandising in Virginia. In 1872 the family removed to Illinois and the following year

to Missouri, and in the latter state the father engaged in farming. William J. Swartzel, accompanying his parents, aided in the work of the farm in the middle west until 1874, when he started for California, and after a summer spent in the Sacramento valley he came to Eureka, where he secured a position as clerk and tallyman for the Springville Mill Company, at Fortuna, remaining with that enterprise until 1879. During this time he formed a partnership with T. G. Greig, in the livery business, and after severing his connection with the milling company, he assumed the management of a livery business, which he conducted until 1880, when he sold out to his partner, Mr. Greig. He next began merchandising on his own account in Fortuna, where he remained in business for five years, or until 1885, and in the meantime he had resumed active connection with the lumber industry as a manufacturer of shingles and shakes, and in the operation of a planing mill. In this he has continued to the present time. In 1897 his plant was entirely destroyed by fire and he lost all that he had, but with determined purpose and renewed courage he set to work to retrieve his lost possession. He built a new planing mill and in connection with the manufacture of lumber he has engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, shingles and shakes. In 1888 the business was incorporated, and Mr. Swartzel was chosen secretary of the company. He has since been elected president, and the successful conduct of the enterprise is attributable in very large measure to his practical knowledge of the business, his executive force and careful attention to the enterprise in both principle and detail.

In 1878 Mr. Swartzel was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gushaw, a native of Yolo county, California, a daughter of G. F. Gushaw, a pioneer of that county. Eight children have been born to them, as follows: Frank, Edna, Ada, Delbert, Willa, Hazel, Laura and Budd. The family is well known in this part of the county and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

Mr. Swartzel's name is on the membership roll of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His political allegiance is given the Democracy, and he has been called upon to fill several local offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected supervisor from the second district in 1891 for a term of four years, was re-elected in 1895 and for a third term in 1899, so that his incumbency covered twelve years, his re-election going to prove his popularity as an official and the confidence that he had won by his fidelity to duty. He was also postmaster of Fortuna from 1880 until 1888, and in every position of trust and responsibility in which he has been called to serve, whether of a public or private nature, he has always proved himself loyal and efficient.

WILLIAM HANSON EVANS, D. D. S.

One of the successful and highly skilled representatives of the science of dentistry in Napa, California, is Dr. William Hanson Evans, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 4, 1857. His father was John B. Evans, a native of Wales, who came to America and in St. Louis, Missouri, was

united in marriage to Miss Judith Hanson, whose birth occurred in England. The father was a lawyer by profession and for a number of years engaged in practice in Missouri. The son pursued his education in the public schools of that city, completing the high school course by graduation and afterward went to Kansas. He returned to his native state, however, in 1877, and matriculated in the St. Louis Dental College, where he pursued a thorough course that well qualified him for the active duties of the profession. He practiced dentistry for ten years in Atchison, Kansas, and in 1887 came to California, settling in Napa county. Here he has remained continuously since, and during the seventeen years which have passed he has won for himself a place of distinction in the dental fraternity in this part of the state. He has now an office well equipped with modern appliances for the conduct of his business, and he ever keeps in touch with the advancement that is continually being made in the profession, utilizing modern methods and adding to this a superior mechanical skill which is one of the strong elements of success in the dental practitioner.

In June, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Evans and Miss Lucy M. Hutchinson, a daughter of Joseph M. Hutchinson, a prominent miller. They are well known in social circles of Napa and have a large number of friends who extend to them cordial hospitality. Dr. Evans belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the Woodmen of America and to the Eagle Cycling Club, a local order of which he was the founder and the first president. His social qualities have made him popular, and thus he is well known in Napa both professionally and socially.

FLETCHER ARNOLD CUTLER.

Fletcher Arnold Cutler, who is engaged in the practice of law in Eureka, was born in 1864 at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, California, in the pioneer days of that district. His parents were Thomas and Sarah L. (Buck) Cutler, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Maine, while both were representatives of old American families that furnished aid to the patriot army in the Revolutionary war by sending some of their members to fight for the cause of independence. Thomas Cutler came to California in the year 1849 and followed mining in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties for a short time, and afterward he engaged in merchandising in the latter county, and in 1869 removed to Eureka, where he resumed his mercantile operations, becoming a well known business man of this portion of the state. He served as collector of the port of Eureka for a number of years, was a member of the city council and was widely recognized as a man of influence in commercial and political circles. In 1896 he took up his residence in Oakland, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1902 at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Cutler was one of the pioneer school teachers of Humboldt county, becoming identified with educational work within its borders in 1854. She still survives her husband and makes her home in Oakland. In their family were two sons and two daughters: Thomas B., who is cashier of the Del Norte County Bank; Fletcher Arnold;

Maude, who is the wife of H. R. Compton, county surveyor of San Joaquin county; and Mary, who is living with her mother.

In his early youth Fletcher A. Cutler was a student in the public schools of Eureka, afterward attended the boys' high school of San Francisco and then entered the Berkeley gymnasium at Berkeley, California. In 1885 he took up the study of law with his uncle, S. M. Buck, as his preceptor, that gentleman being one of the pioneer practitioners and recognized leaders of the bar of northern California. Mr. Cutler continued his studies for three years, and in 1888 was admitted to practice, after which he formed a partnership with his uncle and was associated with him until 1898. He thus had good advantages at the outset of his career, and yet in no profession or calling in life is advancement so largely dependent upon individual merit and unwearied industry as in the law. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Budd as superior judge of Del Norte county, which position he held until 1902. He then returned to Eureka, where his boyhood days had been passed, and here entered into partnership with J. N. Gillette. He has a remarkable capacity for the swift and orderly dispatch of business, and this was manifest during his career on the bench, for he allowed no disputatious wrangling of lawyers and refused to allow dilatory postponements. In Eureka, his new field of labor, he has displayed the same characteristics that won him confidence and respect while he was upon the bench and have already made him a conspicuous figure in legal circles in central California—solid intellectual ability, thorough knowledge of the law, great fairness and a personal bearing that contains dignity and firmness with unfailing courtesy.

Mr. Cutler was married in 1887 to Miss Eicula M. Warner, a native of Nevada and a daughter of Captain Charles G. Warner. They have one daughter, Lucie, who is attending school at Berkeley, California. Mr. Cutler is a very prominent Mason, having attained to high rank in both the York and Scottish rites, and he is also a grand trustee of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. His political views accord with the principles of Democracy, and in the discharge of the duties of citizenship he manifests a conscientious obligation and fidelity to the welfare of county, state and nation that are most commendable.

JAMES B. LEAMAN.

For a number of years past James B. Leaman has been identified with the business interests of San José, California, and is numbered among the leading and substantial residents of the city. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of February, 1829, but later was taken by his parents to Ohio, where his father was a merchant and mill owner, and in its public schools and the academy at Dayton he received his educational training. Leaving the schoolroom at the age of sixteen years, he entered the employ of Crawford & Company, shoe-last manufacturers of Dayton, where he remained until his twentieth year. In August, 1849, Mr. Leaman left that city for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, on the S. S. Panama, David Bailey, commander, and he arrived in San Francisco in October, 1849.



J. B. Leaman

He first took up his abode at Park's Bar, but in 1853 removed from there to Marysville, where for the following two years he was engaged in the hotel business, and on the expiration of that period, in 1855, was elected to the office of constable of Marysville, continuing therein for one year. In 1856 he was elected by the council as a police officer, in which he remained until 1867, and from 1867 until 1868 he served as the city assessor. In the meantime, in 1862, he had been appointed chief engineer of the fire department, and discharged the duties of that office until 1868.

In that year he returned to Dayton, Ohio, to again visit the scenes of his boyhood and youth, and on his return to San Francisco in the following fall was appointed night inspector in the custom house, where he remained until 1878, in that year resigning to organize the Madera Vineyard Company, purchasing and planting six hundred and forty acres of land, also built a winery and two store houses, forty by eighty feet, and made many other improvements. In 1882, however, Mr. Leaman sold his interest to his partners and returned to San Francisco, and two years later, in 1884, came to San José, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1890. In that year he embarked in the laundry business in the suburbs of the city, at 429-431 West Santa Clara street, which proved the foundation of his present extensive business. The firm was incorporated on the 26th of December, 1894, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the following officers were elected: J. B. Leaman, president; Mrs. Leaman, vice president; and George Leaman, secretary. In September, 1894, the laundry was destroyed by fire, proving a total loss to the owners, but upon its site now stands the present large establishment, containing the most up-to-date and modern machinery, and this company was the first to use oil as fuel in San José. He thoroughly understands the laundry business in every detail, and this is one of the leading institutions in the city.

In 1856 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Leaman and Miss Pamela Humphrey, she being a daughter of Jacob Humphrey, a lumber merchant of New York. Three children were born of this union: Minnie, who died at the age of ten years; Robert H., the director of the laundry; and Grace, now Mrs. Jeff and a resident of Stockton, California. For his second wife Mr. Leaman chose Mary B. Harmon, of Los Angeles, this state, and two children have blessed their union: Lelia May and James B., Jr. Mr. Leaman is a member of Morse Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco, and is a past president of the Santa Clara County Pioneers of California. In political matters he is a stalwart supporter of Republican principles.

WILLIAM H. BRAY.

William H. Bray, mine owner and superintendent of the Posey group of mines near Nevada City, California, was born in New Jersey, October 9, 1865. His father, William H. Bray, was born in England, but was descended from ancestors who lived in the north of Ireland. For many years he was superintendent for the Thomas Iron Company at different mines located in New Jersey and New York and on Lake Champlain. This in-

cluded the iron mines of Essex county, New York. He never sought office, but was always a prominent local leader in Republican circles. His death occurred in the year 1900. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary H. Thomas, was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and belonged to an old American family that was represented in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. Her three brothers were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, one of them, Joseph Thomas, being captain of a company which took part in that struggle. The Thomas family is of English lineage and Mrs. Bray still resides at the old home in New Jersey. By her marriage she had four sons and two daughters. The sons are William H., of this review; E. M., a mining engineer of California; O. S., who is in charge of the Red Cross and Huron Bank mines, of Nevada county; and G. T., an architect of New York city. The daughters are Elizabeth, a teacher of music and elocution in New Jersey; and Effie M., a high school teacher at Dover, New Jersey.

William H. Bray was educated in Trenton, New Jersey, pursuing the high school course there and also in Coleman College at Newark, that state, being graduated from the last-named institution in the year 1886. He then went into the iron mines of Morris county, New Jersey, with the idea of thoroughly mastering the business in both principle and detail. The following year he made his way westward to Austin, Nevada, and worked in the old Manhattan Silver mill and concentrating plant for four years. On the expiration of that period he made his way to Kaslo, British Columbia, and had charge of the Antoine mine on the road between Kaslo and Sandon for six months. During all of that time he had been studying assaying and he conducted an assay shop in Kaslo for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he removed to Juneau, Alaska, where he worked for one summer in the employ of the Noel Gold Mining Company. He then became associated with Charles D. Lane and spent the following year in looking up, examining and reporting on properties for that gentleman in Alaska and in Arizona. He afterward went to the state of Nevada, where he bonded for himself and others the Burlin mine in Nye county, Nevada. He opened it and equipped the mine and after placing it upon a paying basis sold it to the A. G. Phelps, Stokes Company of New York. This mine has continued on a paying basis and a thirty-stamp mill is now operated constantly in connection therewith.

After disposing of his interests there Mr. Bray discovered the now celebrated Copper Flat property in White Pine county, Nevada. Subsequently he disposed of his interests there and came to Nevada City, California, where he has been engaged in the last three years in opening up different properties, including the Posey group in William Valley, which is now well developed and is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, including a ten-stamp mill. He also opened up the Red Cross and Examiner group, adjoining the Red Cross and which is connected by aerial tramway. There is a twenty-stamp mill and full complement of modern machinery, including electric lights, air compressor, etc. He has many interests in the state of Nevada and in Nevada county, California, which he is now arranging to

consolidate into one large company, to be composed of members from the east and San Francisco who are already associated with him in his mining operations. In the Posey group there are eighty acres and in the Red Cross and Huron group about four hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Bray is the principal owner of the property and its manager.

On the 24th of September, 1902, Mr. Bray was married in Madrone, St. Helena, California, to Miss Mary M. Bowers, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of John Brayton Bowers of that state. In both the paternal and maternal line she is descended from old Revolutionary stock, and further back the ancestry can be traced to England. She is also connected with the Bournes of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have one son, William Bowers. Mr. Bray is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Austin, Nevada, and in politics he is an active Republican and has attended the county and state conventions in Nevada, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He owes his success to the fact that he gained a thorough, accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the great department of labor to which he is now devoting his time and energies. He has, moreover, in his work shown close application, unwearied industry and unfaltering purpose, and he stands to-day as a prominent representative of mines and mining in California.

GEORGE W. WITTMAN.

Since 1882 George W. Wittman has been connected with the police force of San Francisco and his appointment to his present position as chief of police was a merited tribute to his ability and a public acknowledgment of the value of his previous service. He was chosen for the office November 21, 1901, and general satisfaction was expressed throughout the city because of this appointment.

Mr. Wittman is a native of Minnesota, his birth having occurred in Hastings on the 28th of June, 1858. His parents were Anthony and Julia Wittman, early settlers of that state. His father was a farmer by occupation and engaged in the tilling of the soil in Minnesota until July, 1857, when he came to California. He located in Amador county, where he began mining and for some time was engaged in a search for the precious metal. He died in the year 1890, while his wife passed away in 1888. They were the parents of four children, a son and three daughters.

George W. Wittman was brought to California during his infancy and pursued his education in the public schools of Amador county, but at the age of thirteen years put aside his text books and came to San Francisco, where he has since made his home. He was apprenticed to the plumbing trade, about that time, and acquired a practical and accurate knowledge of the business. During the four years of his apprenticeship, in order to further enhance his education he attended the Lincoln school on Fifth street in San Francisco at evening sessions. He worked as a journeyman at his trade until the 25th of April, 1883, when he was appointed patrolman on the police force of San Francisco. For five years he patrolled Kearney street from California to Market streets, and on the 27th of August, 1888, following

the death of J. A. Wilson, he was appointed to the rank of sergeant. On the 1st of April, 1895, he was made a lieutenant by brevet and on the 1st of August of the same year became captain to succeed Captain Douglass, who retired. Mr. Wittman was then placed in command of the northern police district, the most important in the city. It embraces all the territory north of Market street and west of Front street. During the labor struggles in San Francisco Captain Wittman was in charge of the police officers detailed by the late Chief Sullivan to maintain order in the business districts and on the water front. He was also an able aid to his chief during the time that President McKinley was a guest in San Francisco and on all occasions he has shown himself fearless and faithful in the execution of his duties. On the 21st of November, 1901, Mr. Wittman became chief of the police force of San Francisco, which now numbers seven hundred men. The growth of this department may be imagined from the fact that in 1883 there were only three hundred and fifty members of the police force. He has done good conscientious work as head of the department and fully understands its needs and the demands of the public, having worked his way upward from a position in the ranks. He is an energetic man of affairs, possessing marked executive ability and fairness of character, and commands the confidence of the rank and file of the department as well as the property owners and law-abiding citizens of San Francisco. He has made a deep study of the affairs of the police department and is keenly alive to the interests of the public. He did not seek the position which came to him in recognition of his worth and is, therefore, a well merited honor. During his incumbency he has put forth every effort in his power to suppress vice and crime, and his course has been such as to awaken confidence in the best citizenship and to inspire fear in the hearts of those who do not hold themselves amenable to law and order.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wittman and Miss Mary L. Long, a native of San Francisco, California, and a daughter of Frederick and Annie L. (Dowling) Long, who were pioneer settlers of this city. Mr. Wittman's name is on the membership rolls of the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Eagles and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His nature is kindly, his temperament jovial and genial and his manner courteous. He is in every way well qualified for the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon him and his course has won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

JUDGE A. B. TREADWELL.

Judge Alfred Benjamin Treadwell, who has spent his entire life in California, is occupying a leading position at the San Francisco bar, to which he has attained through individual merit, close application, and thorough preparation for the profession. In this enlightened age when men of industry and energy are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who, by their individual efforts, have won success may properly claim recognition. In no calling to which man directs his attention does success depend

so largely upon personal labor and enterprise, and that one has gained prominence is at once an evidence of his superior skill and ability.

Mr. Treadwell, to whom is accorded a liberal clientage of an important character, was born in Stockton, San Joaquin county, California, November 29, 1856. His father, William Treadwell, was a native of England and came to California in 1847, ere the gold discovery was attracting the thousands of emigrants from all sections of the world. He engaged in the commission business in Stockton, being one of its enterprising citizens at an early day. He married Miss Susan Walker, a native of California, and his death occurred in 1858, while she passed away in 1862.

Judge Treadwell was but six years of age when left an orphan. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Stockton, and in 1869 he left his native city for Mexico, becoming a student in the Jesuit College at Guadalajara, in which he continued his education for five years. He remained in Mexico until 1878. On leaving the southern republic he made his way to San Francisco and thence to Stockton, where, entering upon the practice of law, he soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the principles of jurisprudence that are involved in general litigated interests. In 1880 he was elected judge of his county and served continuously until 1888, during which time his decisions were regarded largely as models of judicial soundness, being based upon a thorough knowledge of the points presented and the law applicable to them and characterized by the utmost fairness and impartiality. Through the two succeeding years he was prosecuting attorney in Stockton and before the bar he manifested the same fidelity to the public trust that marked his career on the bench. In the latter year he also served as secretary of the judiciary committee during the session of the legislature. In 1888 he had been elected judge of the police court, but held the office for only one year, for the new charter abolished the office. Since 1889 he has continuously engaged in the practice of law. Seeking a broader field of labor he later removed from Stockton to San Francisco. For almost a quarter of a century he has been identified with the legal profession, for which by natural attributes and thorough preparation and research he long ago proved his fitness. Realizing that in this calling, more than in almost any other, success depends upon the efforts of the individual exponent of the law, and that analytical power and a logical summarizing of the chief points in a case are essential, he has spared no labor in the attainment of the supremacy which he now holds as a skilled and able practitioner.

On the 29th of November, 1884, in California, Mr. Treadwell was united in marriage to Miss Hettie E. Fairchild, a native of this state and a daughter of William Fairchild, a supervisor of San Joaquin county. They now have one child, Sophie A., who is a pupil in the University of California. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Foresters, the Druids, the Ladies Circle of the Druids and the Hartnagh Chapter of Druids. He has a wide acquaintance in central California, has kept abreast

with the best thinking men of the age and has won among the leading men of the locality the warm personal friendship which comes only from congeniality of tastes and temperament and equivalent mental ability.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

It is a generally accepted fact that opportunity comes to every individual and that success does not depend upon environment but upon the recognition of possibilities. The successful man is he who recognizes that the present and not the future holds his opportunity and who utilizes his time to the best advantage. There is in the Union no state that is richer in its natural resources than is California, and yet many who sought wealth within its boundaries failed in reaching the goal of their desires. Mr. Anderson, however, is numbered among those who have so directed their labors as to progress steadily and gain a desirable competence. He is now prominently known in horticultural circles throughout the state as the inventor and manufacturer of machines for handling fruit, and his business has reached profitable proportions. He stands at the head of the Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company, controlling one of the most important and extensive enterprises of San Jose.

Mr. Anderson was born in Worthington, Indiana, in January, 1860, a son of John and Elizabeth (Stark) Anderson. In the paternal line he is descended from an old Scotch family, and in the maternal line is of German ancestry, being a direct descendant of Betty Stark, whose husband, leading his heroic little band of Green Mountain boys, uttered the now famous words, "Boys, we conquer to-day, or to-night Betty Stark is a widow." John Anderson was engaged in merchandising in Indiana for a number of years. In 1863, having disposed of his business interests in the Mississippi valley, he crossed the plains in a wagon to California. He traveled on until the days lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months, and when half a year had passed he reached his destination, locating first in the Suisun valley. There he turned his attention to farming. The first house in which he lived was the old and noted Wolfskill place, which is still a landmark in that valley. In 1865 he removed to what was known as Twin Houses on the Sacramento river, where he continued in farming, and in 1867 took up government land in the Montezuma Hills in Solano county. In 1869 he was accidentally killed in a runaway, leaving a widow and seven children, five sons and two daughters. The mother was afterward married, in 1871, to John Kirk, a farmer, and with him removed to San Joaquin county, where she still resides.

Mr. Anderson acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Solano county and afterward continued his studies in San Joaquin county. He completed his education in 1876 and then started out in life for himself, being employed on various ranches—at threshing and in other departments of farm labor. In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Shafer, a daughter of J. N. Shafer, a prominent ranchman of San Joaquin county. Immediately afterward he removed with his bride to San Jose and purchas-



W. C. Anderson

ing a ranch began the cultivation of fruit. The business of fruit culture was then in its infancy in California. Mr. Anderson, realizing the demands for better appliances for handling the fruit crops, began studying and experimenting along these lines, and in 1890 introduced the Anderson prune dipper, which immediately found favor in horticultural circles and brought him in touch with the fruit-growers of the state. To-day about ninety per cent of the fruit grown in California is handled with his machines. Since that time he has kept apace with the demand for labor-saving machinery and has placed upon the market many high-grade and useful machines for handling fruit, including the prune dippers, graders, processors, dipping tanks, trucks, sackholders and other valuable devices, in fact, he manufactures almost every machine needed in handling fruit. About the time that he began business in this line Luther Cunningham, a fruit-grower, also placed on the market a prune dipper. Two years later J. B. Burrell began the manufacture and sale of a machine for perforating prunes, and about the same time H. M. Barngrover invented and placed on the market a perforating machine and engaged in fruit-handling supplies. This made four men in the field in the same kind of business. In the year 1889 Mr. Anderson consolidated his interests with those of Mr. Burrell, the firm of Anderson Prune Dipper Company being formed. Mr. Barngrover consolidated with Mr. Cunningham under the firm name of Barngrover & Cunningham, and at a later date this business was merged into that of the National Foundry & Machine Company of San Jose. On the 4th of February, 1902, the Anderson Prune Dipper Company consolidated with Barngrover, Hull & Company. Mr. Cunningham had retired in the meantime and Mr. Hull was his successor. The new consolidation was effected under the firm name of the Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company, thus joining in one corporation all the manufacturing enterprises engaged in the manufacture of horticultural supplies in this section. The Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company was incorporated on the 4th of February, 1902, with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. It was afterward increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Anderson is the president and manager of the company. The output of the factory is shipped throughout California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the east, as well as to South America, Germany, South Africa and Australia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born eight children: Almer S., Clarence C., Earl R., Marjory E., Charles, Albert, and Evelyn and Gertrude, twins. The family is well known in San Jose, and Mr. Anderson and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles, having many warm friends in this city. Honored and respected by all, Mr. Anderson has won for himself an enviable reputation not only by reason of the success he has achieved, but also because of the honorable, straightforward business methods he has ever followed. Unflinching industry, recognition of possibilities and close adherence to the ethics of commercial life have formed the basis of his prosperity and have gained for him a very desirable position in manufacturing circles.

JOHN BENJAMIN MARTIN.

John Benjamin Martin, captain or chief of the detective force of the San Francisco police department, is a native son of San Francisco. He has been connected with the police department for twenty years, beginning as patrolman, and has been advanced to the different ranks because of his great ability, shrewdness and coolness and courage. His promotion has been more rapid than that of any other man in the history of the San Francisco police, and it is the more praiseworthy because it is strictly the result of merit. Captain Martin is well known throughout the city, and his efforts in ferreting out crime and criminals and in upholding law and order have contributed not a little to this city's high reputation for moral cleanliness and safety.

Captain Martin was born in San Francisco, August 25, 1855, when it was pre-eminently the mining metropolis of the west. His parents were Cornelius and Marguerite (Gallagher) Martin, the former a native of Ireland and came to New York when one year old, and the latter was born in New York. Captain Martin attended the common schools of San Francisco and graduated from the grammar schools. He then worked for four years as a blacksmith, then for two years as bookkeeper, after which he went to the mines about Virginia City, Nevada. He was in charge of the boilers in the mines of the late millionaire, James G. Fair, from 1879 to 1881, and then returned to his native city and did government blacksmithing for two years. He joined the police department on October 22, 1884; was appointed sergeant September 1, 1893; lieutenant June 1, 1899; captain June 1, 1902, and, on the same date, captain or chief of the detective department.

Captain Martin married Miss Jennie Aubrey, also a native of San Francisco. Captain and Mrs. Martin have two sons, Frank A., aged twenty-four, and Charles G., aged twenty-two. Captain Martin belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is an active member of the Police Department Widows and Orphans' Aid Society.

WILLIAM H. DUNLAP.

William H. Dunlap, a mining superintendent and proprietor of "The Antlers" at Nevada City, was born October 28, 1869, in Fredericton, New Brunswick. His father, William Dunlap, a native of the same place, is now living a retired life in San Francisco. He came to California in 1875 and has since been prominently identified with political interests of the state. He is a nephew of the late George Torrens, of San Francisco, the well known California pioneer, whose uncle came around Cape Horn in 1848 in company with Thomas Blythe, the noted millionaire. In early manhood William Dunlap, the father, was a wholesale manufacturer of Canada, but on coming to the west purchased land in this state and is now retired from all business cares, save the supervision of his invested interests. He married Margery Henderson, who was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and was of English descent, while he is of Scotch lineage. Her death occurred Janu-

ary 28, 1896. The only daughter of the family is Mrs. Ada Shannon, the wife of W. W. Shannon, a leading merchant of San Francisco.

William H. Dunlap was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, completing his course there in 1884. He then took up the study of mining there and afterward went to the Tredwell mines in Alaska about February, 1896. In the intervening period he had continued the study of mining and had spent much time in traveling over the United States. At the Tredwell he accepted a position in the chlorination works, with the purpose of gaining a thorough and practical knowledge of mining and assaying. In 1898 he came to Nevada City and took charge of the LeCompton mine as superintendent and part owner, and has since conducted this property. The mine was formerly called the Hearst mine, named in honor of the Hon. George Hearst, of the San Francisco *Examiner*, who located the mine, coming here as a poor boy, but in two years clearing sixty thousand dollars from the property; he then went to Comstock mine, in which he won the rest of his fortune. Since the LeCompton mine has come into Mr. Dunlap's management it has been recognized as one of the best producers in the district. It yields a free milling and smelting ore, and the ore is sorted, the best of it being shipped to the Selby Smelting Works, and is one of the highest grade shipping ores of the county. The ore chute has been continuous for over one thousand feet and ledges run from six inches to three and a half feet in width. The LeCompton claim is three hundred and thirty by five hundred feet, and Mr. Dunlap personally owns the claim lying south of it—the Independence—which is a quartz claim sixteen hundred by fifteen hundred feet. In this is found a very rich ledge parallel to the LeCompton. The mine is well equipped with a ten-stamp mill, large pumping and hoisting plants, large slime plant, and all machinery is operated by water power; in fact, it is equipped with every modern improvement and machine necessary to facilitate the business and render it profitable.

Mr. Dunlap is also a director and stockholder of the Phelps Hill Mining & Development Company, owning a large gravel claim sixteen miles above Nevada City. This has been a big producer, and preparations are now being made to continue the work. On the claim is found some of the best timber in the county and a large sawmill is now in process of construction there. Mr. Dunlap is likewise a member of the Nevada county promotion committee, which has for its object the placing before the world a knowledge of the rich resources of Nevada county, and the securing of the investment of capital here. In 1903, in connection with S. Lee Leiter, he took charge of the Hotel Antlers, of Nevada City, under lease and bond, and is still conducting this. Mr. Dunlap, however, devotes almost his entire attention to his mining properties, while Mr. Leiter conducts the hotel.

On the 3d of February, 1893, Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage, in San Jose, to Miss Elizabeth Donlon, a native of San Francisco, and they now have two sons, Willard Earl and Harold Anthony.

Mr. Dunlap takes an active interest in all matters of public importance relating to progress and the development of both city and county. He was the organizer and manager of the Nevada City Boys' Band, which is con-

ceded to be the finest brass band in the state. It was organized two years ago and has attracted most favorable attention in all parts of California. The ages of the members range from twelve to eighteen years, and the band is now under the leadership of Richard Veale.

In politics Mr. Dunlap is a staunch Republican, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of office. While in San Francisco he served for seven years as a member of Company D, First Regiment of the National Guard of California. He is a past chancellor commander of Milo Lodge No. 48, K. of P., of Nevada City, is a past master workman of Nevada Lodge No. 52, A. O. U. W., and is a member of Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E. He also belongs to the Wyoming Tribe of the Red Men and the Knights of the Royal Arch. In his business career he has made success because he thoroughly equipped himself by practical experience and broad study for the work he has undertaken, and already he has won the prosperity that many a man of twice his years might well envy. His business methods but indicate his reliability as well as his activity, his progressive ideas as well as his perseverance, and he stands to-day as one of the strong and representative young business men of the growing west.

ARTHUR DE WINT FOOTE.

Arthur DeWint Foote, general manager and superintendent and also a stockholder in the North Star Mines Company at Grass Valley, is a mining and civil engineer of wide experience in many parts of the western country. He is not only a practical mining engineer, but has original genius in working out new plans of operation, and is the inventor of machinery for mining. He has been connected with his present company and as a resident of Grass Valley for about ten years, and is held in high esteem throughout the community.

Mr. Foote was born at Guilford, Connecticut, May 24, 1849, a son of George Augustus and Eliza (Spencer) Foote, both of old American families. His father's maternal grandfather, General Andrew Ward, was in the Revolutionary army. The father of George A. Foote was Eli Foote, of Guilford. Mrs. Eliza Foote was born in Guilford, Connecticut, and is now living in New Haven, Connecticut. She has two children in the east, William Todd residing in Guilford, and Mrs. Catherine Coe living in New Haven.

Mr. Arthur Foote, the other member of the family, was reared in Connecticut, and received his education in the Guilford Institute and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. After the conclusion of his studies, in 1868, he went to Florida and remained there two years and in the Bahama Islands for one winter. He was also employed in the iron works at Brooklyn, New York, and in 1873 came out to California. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the famous Sutro tunnel in Nevada for about eight months, and then for a similar period was assistant engineer on the Eldorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company in Eldorado county, California. As assistant engineer he was on the line of the Southern Pacific up the Tehuchapi Pass, and for two years was engineer of the New

Almaden mines in Santa Clara county. He was in San Francisco during the following winter and spring, and in 1878 went to Deadwood, Dakota, where he did some general engineering work, and in December located at Leadville, Colorado, where for three years he was superintendent of various mines; he was mining in Mexico for six months, and then for about the same time had charge of some mines in the Wood river country of Idaho. For ten years from 1883 he was at Boise doing irrigation work, part of the time having charge of the government irrigation operations in that district. From Idaho he went to Lower California and for six months was employed in opening an onyx quarry. He returned to Idaho to engage in general mining for a time, but in January, 1895, accepted the position of engineer of the North Star Mines Company, near Grass Valley, designing and building the hydraulic power plant of some twelve hundred horsepower and afterward taking charge of the entire works of the company.

The North Star Mines Company owns a tract of land three miles long and nearly two miles wide, and the total production up to date has been over twenty million dollars. The principal mine is the old North Star, which has been worked since 1850. Its main incline is opened for a distance of over four thousand feet along the vein, which dips between twenty-five and thirty degrees. The workings extend down about four thousand feet on the slope, and the length of the lower level from east to west is about four thousand feet. The ore is free milling and concentrating, and a cyanide plant has been recently established. The ninety stamps have a daily capacity of two hundred tons, and the full complement of employes is three hundred. The ore has three per cent of sulphides, and the average yield, for a period of forty years, is eighteen dollars per ton. A water power plant has been equipped at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but the twelve hundred horsepower developed thereby is reasonably cheap. Electric power is used in some of the work, but compressed air is more extensively employed. The company is capitalized at five million dollars, under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and the principal office is at 18 Wall street, New York. The president is James D. Hague, and the other directors are George B. Agnew, William L. Bull, Benjamin Strong and Charles G. White.

Mr. Foote designed and put up the present machinery of the company, and much credit is due him for the perfect working of the plant. One of the valuable improvements on mining machinery made within recent years is the Torpedo Baby Drill, which is patented by Mr. Foote. This drill increases the daily efficiency of a man by twenty-five per cent, due to its rapid stroke and increased power, and the valve system which is the especial feature of the machine is the invention of Mr. Foote, who has in this way given to the mining industry a result of his experience worthy to be classed with all labor-saving machinery.

Mr. Foote was married at Milton, New York, February 9, 1876, to Miss Mary Hallock, a native of that state and a daughter of Nathaniel Hallock. Her Quaker ancestors settled on land the original grant of which was from the queen. Their son, Arthur Burlington Foote, is also a civil engineer, is a graduate of the Institute of Technology at Boston, and is now

assistant superintendent of a mine in Korea. The two daughters are Miss Elizabeth Townsend and Miss Agnes. Mrs. Foote is well known in the artistic and literary circles, and has published several works that have met with general favor. Mr. Foote is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the American National Forestry Association, the University Club of San Francisco and the Engineers' Club of New York.

JOHN EVAN RICHARDS.

John Evan Richards, a prominent lawyer of the San Francisco bar, a writer whose literary merit has been manifested in many contributions to various journals and periodicals, and a political worker whose labors have been given to his party for its real good and not for any hope of official reward, is numbered among California's native sons, his birth having occurred in San Jose on the 7th of July, 1856. He is a son of Richard Richards, who was born in Llangollen, Wales, and came to America in 1835, settling in New York. He remained a resident of the Empire state until 1849, when he was among the gold-seekers who came to California, traveling by land and water, braving the dangers of the deep and facing the perils of the long journey around the Horn. Men flocked to this country from all walks of life, and Richard Richards, with a desire to more rapidly accumulate a competence for himself and family, made his way to Santa Clara county, California, arriving in 1851. There he resided continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1868. In the early years of his residence here he engaged in gold mining, and there he invested his earnings in farm lands, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his demise. He took an active part in the up-building and development of the state and was influential in political circles in Santa Clara county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hamilton, and was a member of the well known Hamilton family of Scotland, and of that sturdy stock which fled from Scotland during the time of the Protestant persecutions, was born in county Derry in the north of Ireland. She came to the United States in 1837 when a maiden of seventeen summers and afterward made her way to California, arriving in this city in 1851. Here she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Richards. She survived him for a number of years, passing away in 1881 at the age of sixty-one years.

In the family were but two children. The brother of John Evan Richards died in infancy. As a student in the public schools of San José Mr. Richards acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in the University of the Pacific. He was graduated in that institution with the class of 1877, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. Determining to make the practice of law his life work he then entered the Michigan University and on the completion of a regular course of study, qualifying him for the bar, graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered upon practice in San José, California, in 1881, and has continued as a leading representative of legal practice of this city up to the present time, having now a large and impor-



John E. Richards

tant clientage. His life has been one of untiring industry and has been crowned with a gratifying measure of success. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him in the early years of his practice has never been set aside nor in any degree modified. It has on the contrary been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and clearness as an advocate and the generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries who unite in bearing testimony to his high character and superior mind.

Mr. Richards is a stalwart advocate of Republican principles and has been identified with the party since he became a voter. He has taken an active and influential part in local and state politics, has been a delegate to various county and state conventions and has exercised considerable influence in molding the policy of the party in California, yet he has never sought office as a reward for his fealty, but has put forth his best efforts because of his patriotic citizenship and his devotion to the general good. He has also made for himself a creditable name in literary circles and for twenty years has been connected with local journalism, frequently contributing articles to various newspapers and periodicals. He has also given special attention to the study of economics and was for three years a lecturer upon this subject in the University of the Pacific. He is perhaps more familiar with local history than any man in his county. One of his literary contributions appears in Shuck's History of the Bench and Bar of California, being an article on the Early History of the San José Bar.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Richards and Miss Mary Westphal, a native of California and a daughter of J. T. and Mary (Keenan) Wallace-Westphal. They have two sons, John Percy and Donald Wallace, both of whom are students in the high school of San José. Mr. Richards belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Greek letter fraternity Phi Kappa Psi. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, which have been added to discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human conduct he stands to-day as the peer of the ablest members of the bar of the San José district.

RECTOR BROTHERS.

Modern progress and advancement have been conserved by the efforts and practical business judgment of E. J. and Bayliss S. Rector, who constitute the firm of Rector Brothers. In fact, no history of this portion of the state would be complete without mention of their careers, so active have they been in commercial, industrial, financial and social circles. Earnest purpose and consecutive labor have constituted the foundation upon which they have builded their success and have won for them a prominent position among the leading and influential residents of Nevada county. They are now interested in many enterprises not the least of which is the National Hotel and annex at Nevada City, which is conceded to be the best hostelry of California north of San Francisco.

Their father, Hon. Jesse H. Rector, was also connected with the hotel business, being proprietor of the house at Elk Lick Springs, of Pike county, Missouri. Their paternal grandparents were Vincent and Artemesia (Bowie) Rector. The grandfather, a native of Virginia, was of German lineage and belonged to a family that was represented in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution. In 1836 he removed to Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained for two years, and then established his home in Spencer township, Pike county, Missouri, which was his place of residence until 1850. In that year he removed to Ralls county, Missouri, where he was residing at the time of his death, which occurred in 1855 when he was seventy-four years of age. He served his country in the war of 1812, and during the years he resided in Missouri he gained an enviable reputation as an agriculturist and citizen. In early manhood he married Artemesia Bowie, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1784, gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Rector on Christmas day of 1809, and died in 1849.

Jesse Rector, the father, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, January 21, 1815, and when but twenty-one years of age accompanied his parents on their emigration westward. While residing in Pike county, Missouri, he was not only proprietor of the Elk Lick Springs Hotel, but was also postmaster at that place. In 1840 he married Miss Cynthia Simpson Strother, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and a daughter of French Strother, who was likewise born in the Old Dominion, and who came of Revolutionary stock of Scotch descent. Some of her people were early settlers of California, bringing an emigration train to this state in 1850, during the period of the great gold excitement. Mrs. Cynthia Rector died in 1870 at the age of sixty-two years. Her children were: Elijah John and Bayliss S. Rector; Elizabeth B., the wife of Joseph Merritt, a cattle dealer of California; and Lucinda Jane, the wife of Jefferson G. James, owner of large landed interests in California and the president of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, his landed possessions amounting to more than seventy thousand acres. Three daughters of the family, Martha A., Jennie and Janie, are deceased.

The father, Jesse H. Rector, was entirely a self-made man and deserved all the credit due to one who, starting out in life empty-handed, works his way upward to success through honorable business methods. He began earning his living by splitting rails and later was employed upon a farm. In this way he accumulated a small capital, and in 1840—the year of his marriage—he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Pike county. From 1848 until 1852 he served as justice of the peace in Pike county, Missouri, and in 1873 was appointed postmaster of Elk Lick Springs. Prior to the Civil war he gave his political allegiance to the Whig party and was a great admirer of Henry Clay, but later he became a Democrat. He was widely known in Missouri as an influential citizen, and his business career, honorable and straightforward, won him the respect of his fellow men and at the same time brought to him a handsome reward for his labors. In the family of Jesse and Cynthia Rector were four daughters, but one only is living, Mrs. Betty E. James, the wife of J. G. James, a member of the firm of J. G. James & Company, butchers of San Francisco.

Elijah John Rector, usually called John, was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 4, 1842, while Bayliss S. Rector was born in the same county November 7, 1847. Both attended the public schools in early boyhood, and E. J. Rector afterward pursued his studies in the high school at Spencersburg, Missouri, but left that institution on account of ill health in 1863. Bayliss S. Rector continued his education in McGee College of Macon county, Missouri, and was graduated in the class of 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After putting aside his text books E. J. Rector entered into partnership with his father in the hotel business and in farming and stock-raising, and this connection was continued until 1873, when he came to California, settling first in Stockton. He afterward went to San Francisco, where he was engaged in the stock business with his brother-in-law, J. G. James, of Fresno county, following this pursuit until 1874. In that year he returned to Missouri and was married. With his bride he then came again to California, and once more took up his abode on the ranch of his brother-in-law, Mr. James, but remained there for only a brief period, failing health necessitating a change of occupation. His brother, Bayliss S. Rector, having completed his education, went into business with his father in Missouri on the Elk Lick Springs property and the farm until 1874. In that year he came to California and joined his brother, who in December, 1874, removed to the town of Hollister. They engaged in the hotel business there for eight years, or until the 1st of July, 1882, when they removed to Nevada City and again conducted a hotel, leasing the old Union Hotel, which they opened on the 1st of August. They remained in charge, making it an excellent hostelry, for four years. On the 1st of July, 1886, they leased the National Exchange Hotel, this property being rented for five years, and in 1891 they purchased it, including both the building and the grounds. Since that time they have largely increased the accommodations by the construction of an addition and an annex.

At the time they assumed the control of the hotel it was in rather a dilapidated condition and its patronage was small, but they infused into its conduct the business enterprise and good judgment for which they have ever been notable, and to-day the National Hotel is conceded to be the best in the state north of San Francisco. It contains over one hundred sleeping rooms, postoffice, telegraph office, bank and store, and Wells, Fargo & Company's stage office, all under the same roof. It is one of the most modern, up-to-date and liberally conducted hotels in the west, is equipped with all modern conveniences and has won favor with the traveling public. This hotel represents an expenditure of fully seventy-five thousand dollars, and is not only a monument to the enterprise and ability of the owners, but is also a most creditable institution of the city.

In 1887 the brothers became largely interested in the Nevada County Land and Improvement Association, of which E. J. Rector is vice president and director. For a long time he was also manager of its landed interests in this county, but is now closing out this business. He was likewise a member of the Glenbrook Park Association, controlling the race track near Nevada City, and has been one of the directors since the organization of the

company about 1896. Mining interests have received from him co-operation and substantial support, and he is now financially connected with several companies. He was one of the organizers of the Sierra Queen Mining Company, of which he served as a director for two years, has been a director of several other companies, and is now holding that connection with the Fountainhead mine. He was largely interested in what was known as the Nevada County Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce, as a director and vice president, and was very active in securing the establishment of the water and sewer systems of Nevada City. He was also largely instrumental in securing the grading and paving of the streets. Out of that organization grew the Nevada county promotion committee, of which he is a member. He was a member of the first committee of the board of trade that purchased the old water system for the city, and his efforts largely resulted in the establishment of the water system, which is practically the foundation of the prosperity of the town. The Nevada County Bank was organized in December, 1900, and in April, 1901, E. J. Rector purchased considerable stock therein and was chosen president, which position he has since occupied. This institution does a large proportion of the banking business of Nevada county and is now ranked as one of the most reliable financial concerns in this part of the state. It was at first capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars, but this amount was increased on April 23, 1900, to fifty thousand dollars, and its deposits are now over five hundred thousand dollars. During the past two years the bank has paid liberal dividends on its capital stock and has created a surplus. In all matters pertaining to public progress and improvement Mr. Rector is deeply interested and his co-operation has proved of great value in the promotion of the general good.

On the 20th of September, 1874, E. J. Rector was married in Ralls county, Missouri, to Miss Margaret Alice Griffith, a native of Pike county, Missouri, and a daughter of Noah Griffith. She was also a sister of the wife of B. S. Rector. Her death, which occurred March 4, 1901, was deeply regretted by many friends throughout this part of the state. There were two sons of that marriage, Gilbert James and Edwin Meritt. Both were born in Hollister, San Benito county, California, attended the city schools of Nevada City and after completing the high school course matriculated in the State University. Gilbert James Rector is now the cashier of the agency of the Nevada County Bank, having filled this position since its organization with the exception of a few months. He was married January 7, 1902, to Miss Jessica Stuart Mott, a native of Sacramento, California, and a daughter of George M. Mott, the manager of the H. S. Crooker Company of San Francisco. The younger brother is assistant cashier in the bank.

E. J. Rector gives his political support to the Democracy, has been active in the work of the party and has attended almost every Democratic state convention since 1880. He was a delegate to the national convention which met in Chicago and nominated Bryan for the presidency. He served on the state central, the congressional and county central committees, and was chairman of the last named for many years. His influence and power in political

circles are widely acknowledged, and his efforts in behalf of the Democracy arise from a deep interest in the political situation of the country and a firm belief in the principles which he supports. He has never sought office as a reward for party fealty and has never been a candidate, save once, when he was elected a trustee of the town of Hollister, in which position he served for four years. During his incumbency the board of which he was a member instituted the water system, opened a park and made many other public improvements. In 1875 Mr. Rector became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to both branches and has filled all of the chairs. He is likewise identified with the subordinate lodge and the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, of which he became a member twenty years ago. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has been a member, since its organization, of the Grouse Valley Sportsmen Club, the oldest society of its character in California. It has semi-annual shoots and stews, meeting in the spring of each year to shoot doves and in the fall to shoot quail, and most pleasant times are enjoyed, its meetings being very popular.

Bayliss S. Rector likewise gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, earnestly labors for the success of the party, and while in Hollister was associated with the positions of county clerk, recorder and assessor for a period covering six years. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Nevada City and served for four years, giving the municipality a business-like, practical and progressive administration. While in office the waterworks and sewer systems were installed at an expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars, and a great many other improvements were instituted. Mr. Rector is the vice president and was one of the organizers of the Nevada county promotion committee, the project of which is to advertise the resources of the county and secure the investment of capital here. The committee has done a very important work, and it made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis an exhibit valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. At the time that President Roosevelt made his trip to California this committee presented him with a small mineral cabinet, eight by twelve inches, which was a very handsome piece of work, filled with gold specimens and valued at fifteen thousand dollars. It was presented to the president at Colfax as he was making his westward trip and was greatly appreciated by him as a testimonial from the Nevada county citizens. Mr. Rector, in addition to his other business affairs, is financially interested in many mining enterprises, is one of the directors of the Nevada County Bank and is the president of the Penn Valley Creamery Association.

In October, 1871, in Louisiana, Missouri, was celebrated the marriage of Bayliss S. Rector and Miss Susie Griffith, a native of that city and a daughter of Noah Griffith, a farmer of Missouri. They had two children, but one is deceased. Their living daughter is Vivie, a lady of many accomplishments and a fine musician. She is the wife of I. C. Lindley, a prominent attorney of Nevada City, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Rector holds membership relations with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, and of the second named he is a past chancellor.

This account will show that the Rector Brothers have been closely identified with many interests having important bearing upon the material development, prosperity and enterprise of this portion of the state. Coming to the west with limited capital, they have, through the recognition and utilization of opportunity, won prominence and prosperity and at the same time have had influence in political and social circles, gaining popularity by reason of their many sterling traits of character.

LEWIS AMISS SPITZER.

Lewis Amiss Spitzer, now serving his sixth consecutive term as assessor of Santa Clara county, California, with residence at San Jose, is a man remarkable not only for his genial and worthy character and the part he has taken in the public life of his county and city, but is deserving of especial esteem in the hearts of all Californians because of his pioneer career during the early history of the west, and his record is redolent of all the lights and shades of the early west, with its dangers from the aborigines and their worse companions, the white outcasts of society, with experiences as a traveler, freighter, soldier, miner and stock farmer. The scenes of his life have been cast during most momentous periods, when the Pacific coast empire was in its incipient stages of development, and impressed on his mind are annals whose importance will be more clearly recognized as history assumes its true perspective. Even in such a new country as California an early pioneer is a rarity, and few men know from personal experience the glowing days of the golden Eldorado, with its bustle and confusion, with its brilliance as a scene of daring and adventure and with its romantic colorings and types, such as have received deathless pictures in the tales of a Bret Harte. And how much longer shall we hear from the lips of the living the breathless story of the pilgrimages across the plains, compared to which the crusades to the shrine of the Holy of Holies and the journeys across the deserts of Arabia to Mecca are as a festal excursion? All these things are now a matter of history, shifted off the stage of the present by a twentieth century civilization, and fortunate is one who can hear the oral narrative of a survivor of events and deeds of which he himself was a great part. Mr. Spitzer began his participation in the history of the great west as early as the year 1857, and for ten years he was in constant movement and activity in the varied phases of its life and progress. Since the year 1867 he has been one of the most highly respected and useful citizens of Santa Clara county, and has been repeatedly honored in various ways for his prominence in the affairs of the west.

Lewis Amiss Spitzer was born at New Market, Shenandoah county, Virginia, February 10, 1840. He is of German descent on his father's side and French Huguenot on his mother's. His earliest paternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania during the colonial period, and his grandparents, Henry and Catherine (Wentz) Spitzer, migrated from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, shortly after their marriage, to the Shenandoah valley in Virginia.



Lewis A. Spitzer.

where they reared four sons and four daughters, Sarah, Samuel, Moses A., Charles, Mary, Nancy, William and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased.

Charles Spitzer, the father of L. A. Spitzer, was born in Virginia, and was a gunsmith by trade. He was well known all over the south as a manufacturer of firearms, and many of his products were used in the Civil war. He died in New Market in 1862. He married Elizabeth F. Amiss, who was also born in Virginia and died in 1882, while on her way to California on a visit. Her ancestry is traced to French Huguenots who were driven from their native land by persecution, and thence went to Scotland, where they remained several generations, and then settled in America. Thomas Amiss and his brother Phillip, the former the great-grandfather of Mr. Spitzer, came to America from Scotland during the Revolutionary war, and entered the continental army and served until the close of the war, after which they settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and married and reared families. Thomas married a Miss Hudson, and afterward removed to Rappahanock county, where he laid out the town of Amissville. Gabriel Amiss, the son of Thomas, married Margarette Amiss, the daughter of Phillip Amiss, and of this union was born Elizabeth Amiss, the mother of Mr. Spitzer.

Mr. Spitzer had one brother and two sisters, Mary C., Sarah A. and Henry, but all are now deceased. His brother Robert Henry at the age of sixteen years became a volunteer in the Confederate army, and served under Stonewall Jackson until the death of that great leader, and then was under General A. P. Hill till the end of the struggle, surrendering with General Lee's army at Appomattox. He then came to California, where he engaged in farming in San Benito county, and was accidentally shot and killed by his wife's uncle, while they were hunting.

Lewis A. Spitzer received his schooling at the New Market Academy, but left school before he was sixteen years old. He left home April 26, 1857, and came as far west as St. Louis, where he had a position in a clothing house until the following spring. His restless disposition would not allow him to be content with a humdrum mercantile life, and in the spring of 1858 he started for California. He engaged to drive an ox team across the plains in the employ of Colonel Majors, Russell and Waddell, who were large freight operators, employing upward of forty-four thousand oxen for their trains, and one of their herders being the famous Buffalo Bill. Before starting on this trip each man was furnished with a Colt's revolver and a pocket Bible, with instructions to use each one in due season and as occasion demanded. The route took the party by way of Fort Kearney, Laramie, Fort Bridger, Salt Lake, and they arrived in San Bernardino, California, in the fall. Mr. Spitzer, after a short stay in Los Angeles, went to the Gila river mines in Arizona, but not finding them as reported, returned to the Kern county mines.

Shortly afterward Mr. Spitzer became a member of an enterprise in which he had some of the most exciting experiences of his eventful life, and the main details of which form a part of the general history of the west. S. A. Bishop and General E. F. Beale took a government contract to construct a road across the plains from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Fort Tejon,

California, and in 1858 these partners started from the different terminals with a considerable force of men, purposing to meet in Arizona. General Beale left Fort Smith, and Mr. Bishop, with whose party Mr. Spitzer was connected and with whom he had from then on a warm friendship, started from the west January 25, 1859, with six six-mule teams and twenty pack camels, out of forty-four head that had been imported by the government, and which were a constant source of wonder and amazement to the Indians. Trouble from the redskins threatened Mr. Bishop's party before they started, and they had not proceeded more than a hundred miles on their way when hostile demonstrations were made. There were forty-one men in the party, and at on point on the trail a line was drawn on the sand, and on one side were forty-one marks with an arrow drawn through each:—as a graphic warning of what would happen to the intrepid caravan. They were attacked at the point where Fort Mojave now stands by the Mojave Indians, who were, however, still armed with bows and arrows of their ancestors and were soon driven off by the firearms. In the fight Mr. Spitzer was the only one wounded, and that not seriously. The company soon retreated some twenty-five miles to await the coming of the troops, and while encamped the men became discontented, and Mr. Bishop finally sent back the rebellious ones, and with the remaining twenty men and the mule teams he set out under cover of darkness and had reached and crossed the Colorado river before the Indians got wind of their movements. They soon came into conflict with the Tonto Apache Indians, and had a number of skirmishes with them, the redskins always being worsted. After meeting General Beale's forces in western New Mexico and encamping with their united forces in Arizona for some weeks, the entire expedition set out for California.

One day about noon the Tonto Apaches swooped down on the train and killed three mules, for which depredation some of the white men, Mr. Spitzer among them, planned to get revenge. The dead mules lay in the bottom of a gulch, and after dark Mr. Spitzer and his comrades concealed themselves within thirty yards of the carcasses, while the main body broke camp and moved down on the plains. They lay thus in their ambush all night, and in the morning, according to expectation, a party of Indians came around to get the mules and provide themselves with mule steak for breakfast. They were no sooner engaged with the mules than the whites opened fire and killed four and crippled many more. After scalping the dead bodies they laid them across the mules, and made good their retreat before the Indians came up in force. For this achievement General Beale promised the men a grand banquet at the Belle Union Hotel in Los Angeles, and this promise was kept and made the occasion of a gala night never to be forgotten by its participants.

The expedition then went on to the Colorado river, where it met General Armistead with regulars, and was informed that a treaty had been concluded with the Indians. The partners then started once more to the east for the purpose of doing some work on the Beale road (which was in the end abandoned on account of Indian hostility), but decided to leave a part of their wagons and supplies on the east side of the Colorado moun-

tain. Mr. Spitzer, Ike Renfro and Tom Goshorn were the volunteers selected to guard the station until the return of the train, and they were left in a small stone fort constructed on an ideal location. Eight days after the departure of the main company, signal fires were observed in all directions about, and, notwithstanding the professed peace on the part of the Indians, the men knew something was up. One day a party of Indians dressed as squaws came to the fort and endeavored to gain admittance, and on being refused pulled out their weapons from under their rabbit-skin robes and made an attack. The firearms of the white men soon quenched their ardor, but for two months and a half the gallant defenders were in a condition of siege. They happened to have a fine greyhound with them, and it kept faithful watch while its masters slept. Through a friendly Indian news of their situation reached General Armistead at Fort Mojave (which had been recently established), and he sent sixteen soldiers under cover of darkness to bring the little garrison to the fort, but Mr. Spitzer and his comrades refused to leave without their wagons and stores, and a few days later a detail of soldiers removed the entire equipment to Fort Mojave, where they were afterward joined by the main company, and thence proceeded, encountering more dangers with the Indians on the way, to California. Mr. Spitzer had at first been refused as a member of this expedition because of his youth, but Mr. Bishop finally consented to his going with the understanding that if he did not prove as good in every service demanded as the next man, he was to receive no pay at the end of the expedition. It is needless to state that he received as much as any man in the company, despite his youth of eighteen years.

After returning to California Mr. Spitzer spent the winter of 1859-60 in Visalia, Tulare county, and in the following February, in company with ten others, went to prospect the Owens river country, and took up claims on Mono gulch. In the summer of 1860 he crossed the mountains, he and his companion, Mark Williams, being caught in a three days' snow storm, but in the following winter returned from the mines and was in Fresno county; in the spring of 1861 he was in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, where he lived for several years. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Santa Clara county, where he had been located for a time in the winter of 1859-60, and a short time afterward went to the mines of Nevada, where he was engaged until the fall of 1865. After his marriage in the latter year he returned to San Jose, and a short time later took up his residence in San Luis Obispo county, where he farmed and raised stock until 1867, when he made permanent location in Santa Clara county, where he has resided ever since, following mining, stock-raising and farming until his election to office.

Mr. Spitzer served as deputy assessor of Santa Clara county, under Henry Phelps, from 1875 to 1878, and on November 4, 1882, was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of assessor, which he has held continuously since, being now in his sixth term. As an evidence of his popularity, on one election he was the Democratic, People's party and Republican Good Government League nominee, and was elected by nearly two thousand ma-

majority. On his last election, November 4, 1902, he was elected by 4,268 majority.

July 4, 1865, Mr. Spitzer was married at Austin, Nevada, to Miss Elizabeth F. Easterday, a native of Carroll county, Kentucky, and nine children were born to them. Two boys, Charles H. and Simon H., died when four months old. Mary Ellen is the wife of Elmer B. Leavitt, of Bingham, Utah; Francis E., living in San Jose and his father's chief deputy, married Edith A. Shackelford, and they have two children, Doris and Leona; Maggie L. resides at home; Sarah E., the wife of Ernest A. Pittman, lives in San Francisco; Lewis A., Jr., who married Mary B. Hauswirth and has one son, conducts an undertaking business in San Jose; Florence Virginia, wife of Delos D. Davis, principal of Fresno grammar school, where they reside; and Ethel Loraine, living at home.

Mr. Spitzer is an honorary member of the Santa Clara County Society of California Pioneers and treasurer of the same. His parents were members of the Lutheran church, but he has never united with any religious sect. Fraternally he affiliates with Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine, at San Francisco, and San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S.; Enterprise Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., and Alida Upchurch Lodge No. 6, Degree of Honor; a charter member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E.; Social Member Camp No. 7777, M. W. A.; and charter member of San Jose Council No. 591, National Union.

CHARLES EDWARD CLINCH.

Charles Edward Clinch, ex-mayor of Grass Valley and president of the Clinch Mercantile Company, is a Californian by birth and in the spirit of enterprise which has always animated him in his excellent endeavors, and the worthy part he has performed in connection with his individual business and the public welfare of the community ranks him among the influential and most esteemed citizens of Nevada county, where he has spent nearly all his life.

Mr. Clinch was born in Eldorado county, California, October 31, 1858, a son of Patrick Clinch, a native of Ireland. His father crossed the Atlantic to Baltimore in 1845, and in 1850 went around Cape Horn to California. He engaged in mining in Eldorado county, where he resided until 1866, and then moved to Grass Valley, where he died three months after his arrival. After coming to the Pacific coast he met and married Miss Isabella Eliza Gill, who was born in Sidney, Australia, and came to California in 1852, and is now residing in Grass Valley. There is one other son, Willis A. Clinch, who represents as local agent a number of San Francisco and Sacramento mercantile houses in Grass Valley.

Mr. C. E. Clinch was educated in the public schools of Grass Valley, and after concluding his studies in 1872 was employed as a clerk in several stores of the town, and at the same time completed his education by attending night school until 1883. He then became interested in the firm of McKay

and Company, grocers, and went in as a member of the firm. The business was later changed to Clinch and Company, and in October, 1903, the Clinch Mercantile Company was incorporated, with Mr. Clinch as president. This house does the largest grocery business in the county, and it has been built up to its present successful proportions by the energy and resourceful business methods of its president. He is interested in a number of mining enterprises, and is also a director of the Citizens' Bank of Nevada City.

As a staunch adherent of the Republican party Mr. Clinch has effected much for the good of his party and for the welfare of public administration. He has represented his party in both state and county conventions, and served on the congressional committee in 1898. He was elected a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1904. He was chief engineer of the Grass Valley fire department for two years, and was elected and served as mayor of the city for two terms, during 1899-1902. During his mayoralty the sewer system of the city was installed and other public works undertaken. He is chairman of the Nevada county promotion committee, and has done much as an individual to advance the interests of the county. He was public administrator for the years 1882-3. He is prominent in the several branches of Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is a member of the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Clinch was married in Grass Valley, November 18, 1884, to Miss Emily Jenkins, a native of Grass Valley and a daughter of John Jenkins, a native of England, and who was a pioneer and a prominent farmer of Nevada county. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch have two sons and two daughters, Raymond and Watt, and Mabel and Marian, all in school.

VICTOR PONCELET.

Victor Poncelet, proprietor of the Mountain Home, one of the best summer resorts in Santa Clara county, was born in France in 1852. He pursued his education in the public and normal school and in 1868 he entered the Conservatory of Music in Brussels, Belgium, where he was graduated in 1871. His natural talent was greatly developed by his study of the art, and for many years he devoted his attention to musical instruction. It was in 1872 that he came to the United States, landing at New York city, and in the two succeeding years he engaged in teaching music in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, arriving in the last-named place in 1874. He has given private instructions to many students in music, devoting his energies to the profession until 1888. He has also been musical director of many bands, including the Merced Band at Merced, California; the Turlock Band at Turlock, California; the Modesto Band at Modesto, California; the Victoria Band at Victor, British Columbia; the Redwood City Band at Redwood, California, and the Fifth Regiment Band at San Jose, California. He organized all these bands with the exception of the last named, and he gained the reputation of being one of the best band in-

structors on the Pacific coast. He also was a musician in various theaters of San Francisco, but at length he determined to sever his connection with the musical art as a profession, and established the Mountain Home summer resort. This is one of the finest resorts of central California and affords to its guests excellent sport in hunting, fishing and bathing. The place is supplied with all modern conveniences and equipments, and Mr. Poncelet puts forth every effort in his power to provide for the comfort and pleasure of those whom he entertains.

Mr. Poncelet was married in 1876, to a native of France, and to them were born thirteen children, but only four are now living, Fred, Edward, Victor and William. Mr. Poncelet is serving as postmaster at Llagas in Santa Clara county. He came to America a young man ambitious and hopeful, and the success he has achieved is the outcome of his own persistent effort, energy and well directed labor.

COLONEL COLEMAN YOUNGER.

Among the honorable men who have figured prominently in the public life of California, have aided in shaping its policy and molding its destiny, was numbered Colonel Coleman Younger, now deceased. For many years he was one of the forceful and honored factors in business circles in Santa Clara county and one whose influence was not a minor element among the representative men of the state. He attained to prominence through the inherent force of his character, the exercise of his native talent and the utilization of surrounding opportunities. His business career excited the admiration and won the respect of his contemporaries, yet it was not this alone that entitled him to rank among the foremost men of his day in central California. His connection with the public interests of his city and state was far-reaching and beneficial in shaping the municipal policy and in promoting the legislative development. His patriotic citizenship and his interest in community affairs took tangible form in his zealous labors for the improvement of institutions in San José and Santa Clara county, and he thus inscribed his name indelibly on the annals of the state.

Colonel Younger was born in St. Charles, Missouri, on the 18th of April, 1809, his father being Charles Younger and his mother was born Purcell, both of whom are of German descent. Coming to America they settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and afterward removed to North Carolina, whence they went to Kentucky and subsequently to Missouri, where they were living at the time of the birth of Colonel Younger. The father was a farmer and stock-raiser, making a specialty of the breeding of fine horses, and became a very wealthy man through the exercise of his excellent business and executive ability. He died in Missouri, November 12, 1854. In the family were sixteen children.

Upon the old homestead farm in Missouri Colonel Younger spent the days of his boyhood and youth and acquired his education through attendance at the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he started out upon



COLEMAN YOUNGER

an independent business career, and throughout his entire life strong principles formed the basis of his character and were an integral factor in his advancement. While in Missouri he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, following those pursuits there until 1851, when, attracted by the business opportunities of the great and growing west, he started for California, making the trip by way of New Orleans, Mexico and the coast. After weary weeks of travel he arrived in San José, and purchased what is now known as the Younger homestead, a tract of land comprising two hundred and eleven acres.

Not long afterward he returned to Missouri, by way of the water route and New York city. He was then married to Mrs. Augusta Peters Inskeep, who was a native of Kentucky and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Virginia. She had been previously married to Rev. James McC. Inskeep, a native of Virginia. To them was born one child, Florence, now living with her mother. Mrs. Younger's maiden name was Peters, and a daughter of John R. and Frances Sims Peters. Richard Sims, a grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served at Trenton and Valley Forge. This was Mr. Younger's third marriage. In 1828 he had wedded Miss Ellen Murray, a native of North Carolina and their children were: Ruth, now the widow of J. B. Coffin, of San Francisco; Charles B., of Santa Cruz; Helen, the wife of Rev. Morris Evans, of Texas; Francis, deceased; and Andrew, who has also passed away. Colonel Younger was married, second, at Liberty, Missouri, to Miss Rebecca Smith, a native of that place, and they had one son, Coleman S., who is now in old Mexico.

In 1853 Mr. Younger returned with his bride to California and this time crossed the plains with an ox team. He brought with him five hundred head of cattle and thirty horses for the purpose of stocking his California ranch and also thirty men to assist him in its operation. On reaching his destination he at once became actively engaged in farming and stock-raising and in 1859 gave his attention especially to the breeding and raising of thoroughbred horses, cattle and sheep. This line of business activity engrossed his attention up to the time of his demise. He was earnest and persistent in his labor, capable in his management and discriminating in his judgments, and as the result of these commendable characteristics he won a very desirable measure of success.

To Mr. and Mrs. Younger were born six children: Edward, Alice, John, Harry, Augusta, and Rosalie. At the time of the father's death the son Edward assumed the management of the home farm and has continued in the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and roadster horses.

Colonel Younger's patriotic citizenship and his deep interest in public affairs well fit him for the position of a leader, and again and again he was called upon to serve in a public capacity that indicates the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In 1842 he was called upon to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature of Missouri, and he was commissioned a colonel of Missouri regiment under the administration of Governor Boggs. For eight years he was a member of

the California state board of agriculture and was long recognized as an active and influential factor in Democratic circles in California, serving frequently as a delegate to the county and state conventions. He became a member of the New Constitution party in 1876 and one of its recognized leaders. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the Santa Clara County Agricultural Society, became its president and served almost continuously on the board of directors up to the time of his demise.

He passed away April 11, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was a man of fine personal appearance, tall and erect, with a military bearing. He became one of the best known men of California, honored and respected by all. While he commanded the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated in Santa Clara county, where he was best known, he was given that warm personal regard and friendship which only come through close personal relations and a congeniality of temperament. All who knew him had the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind, and he left behind him the record of a highly honorable and useful career.

SIDNEY JOHN PEARD.

Sidney John Peard, county recorder of Nevada county, California, was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1856, a son of John and Sarah (Smith) Peard, both natives of England. Emigrating to America the father became a miner of Pennsylvania, and in 1856 emigrated westward, becoming a resident of Nevada City. For many years he was engaged in mining. In the early days he was the owner of the Pennsylvania mine, at Nevada City, now known as the Oustomah quartz mine, which has produced and is still producing heavily. He was for many years foreman of the Mountaineer mine and for seven years was foreman of the Oakland quicksilver mine, of Sonoma county. He was one of the first settlers at the gravel mines known as Cement Hills, and in his earlier years was a very active factor in the development of the rich mineral resources of this part of the state. He is now living a retired life in Nevada City, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, but his wife passed away in 1890. In the family were two daughters: Sarah Odgers, the wife of Harry Odgers, a miner of Nevada City, and Mary, the wife of Otto Pelke, a cabinet-maker of Chicago, Illinois.

Sidney J. Peard, the only son, was but fourteen months old when brought by his parents to Nevada City, and has therefore been a witness of the greater part of the development of this portion of California. He entered the public schools at the usual age and was a high school student until he entered upon his business career. Putting aside his text books he went to Marysville, California, where he learned the trade of a machinist and engineer, and subsequently located in San Francisco, where he spent fourteen years as chief engineer at the San Francisco Wool Scouring House, at Fifth and Bluxom streets. On the expiration of that period he returned to Nevada City, where, in 1897, he established a retail liquor house, conducting the business with success for six years, when he was elected to the office of county recorder, in which capacity he is now serving.

Mr. Peard has always been a Democrat in his political affiliation and one of the active workers of the party in its local ranks. In 1900 he was elected city trustee for a term of two years and was appointed city clerk, holding the office from 1900 until 1904 inclusive. In 1902 he was re-elected trustee, his term expiring in May, 1904. In 1902 he was elected county recorder for a term of four years and in the discharge of his official duties he is prompt and public-spirited.

On the 23d of August, 1903, Mr. Peard was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Watson, the wedding being celebrated in Nevada City. She was born in Nevada county, a daughter of Thomas J. Watson, who resides in North Bloomfield, California. He is a miner and one of the old Californians who took an active part in public affairs in pioneer days. He represented an old Michigan family, of Scotch lineage, and he served his country as a soldier of the Civil war, valiantly defending the cause of the Union. Mr. Peard is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Foresters of America and the Sons of St. George. Having spent almost his entire life in this state, he is well known in Nevada county, in fraternal and political circles, and has considerable local influence.

G. R. GEORGESON.

The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition and competition that the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The really deep and great thinkers of the world recognize that there is no element so detrimental to a young man at the outset of his career as an inheritance. It seems to take from him ambition, all desire for activity and therefore the possibility of all great accomplishment. But the man who is forced to meet life's conditions and shape them to yield to him a living and who must rise by his own efforts is he who commands respect and accomplishes that which pushes forward the wheels of universal progress. Such a one has been Mr. Georgeson, now a leading representative of the real estate and insurance business in Eureka.

He was born on the 29th of November, 1865, on the Shetland islands north of Scotland and is the third son of John and Catherine (Watt) Georgeson, who were also natives of Scotland and represented old families of that country. When a young man the father followed the sea and later engaged in operating in the Balarat mines in Australia, but subsequently he returned to Scotland, and at this writing is engaged in merchandising in that country although now seventy-two years of age. In his family were twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

George Robert Georgeson was educated at the Happy Hansel public school of Walls, Scotland, and at sixteen years of age came to America, making his way direct to Humboldt county, California, where for a number

of years he was associated with different leading mercantile enterprises as an employe, thus continuing until 1892. In that year he was married and also started upon an independent business career, being engaged in real estate operations and also became agent for various insurance companies. In 1893 he was appointed agent for Wells Fargo & Company and in 1896 was appointed agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and discharges the duties of this position in conjunction with his real estate business. In 1903 he built the first four-story building in Humboldt county, located at the corner of Fourth and E streets, and known as the Georgeson building. It is the finest building in the county and is a monument to the enterprise, labor, ambition and commendable effort of Mr. Georgeson. He has been largely interested in various important land transactions and is now an extensive owner of timber lands. His real estate operations now represent large sums of money annually, and while he has prospered in his undertaking he has at the same time so directed his labors as a real estate agent as to make his work of direct benefit in the substantial upbuilding of his portion of the state.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Georgeson and Miss Alice W. Randall, a daughter of A. W. Randall, who is one of the pioneers of Humboldt county and a veteran of the Mexican war. They have two sons and two daughters: Lloyd W.; Vira; Gael R., deceased; and Clair Jean. In 1893 Mr. Georgeson purchased one of the finest residences in Eureka and has taken a just pride in laying out and beautifying the grounds, and to-day his is one of the lovely homes of the city. In matters pertaining to Eureka's development his interest has been of a most helpful character, and he co-operates in every measure or movement that tends to advance the welfare of the city. He is a member of the chamber of commerce and one of its trustees, is also one of the trustees of the city library, and is acting on the building committee for the new Carnegie library, which is being erected here. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Mount Zion Encampment. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he manifests a true citizen's interest in the political conditions of the country as affecting the state and national welfare, but has had no aspirations for office himself. Coming to America a youth of but sixteen years with no capital, he has made the best possible use of his time and opportunities, and his life record proves conclusively that with reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the labors of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein.

GEORGE W. FENWICK.

The rapid development of all material resources during the closing years of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century has brought business enterprises up from the day of small things to gigantic proportions, where millions of dollars take the place of hundreds and where men are required to handle fortunes as coolly and carefully and as success-

fully as their grandfathers handled limited capital. All the history of the world shows that to grapple with new conditions, to fill breaches in all great crises men have been developed and have stood ready to assume new and great responsibilities which have been discharged well and profitably. Many youths now taking their first lessons in practical business will work up gradually from one responsibility to a higher one and then to still higher ones, as has Mr. Fenwick, and will be as he has been, the right man for the right place when in the march of advancement the place is ready and they are needed for it. Mr. Fenwick to-day is one of the foremost and distinguished representatives of commercial interests in Humboldt county and central California and stands at the head of a leading productive industry that has been of marked value in promoting the general prosperity and in enhancing the welfare of Eureka and the outlying districts.

Mr. Fenwick is a native of New Brunswick, his birth having occurred in Kings county in that province in 1848. The public school system of Kings county afforded him his early educational privileges, and he later attended the University of New Brunswick, in which he was graduated with the class of 1869, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being then conferred upon him. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of a teacher and was identified with public education in New Brunswick until 1883, when he made his way westward to Montana. There he engaged in lumbering with A. B. Hammond, operating extensive lumber interests, in fact, the largest in the western states. He was so connected until 1898, when the partners disposed of the business to the late Marcus Daly, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, of Butte, Montana. Two years later Mr. Fenwick came to Eureka to assume the duties of manager of the Vance Redwood Lumber Company, a corporation organized through the efforts of Mr. A. B. Hammond, for the purchase of the interests of the John Vance Mill and Lumber Company. The company is capitalized under the laws of the state of New Jersey for two million dollars. Mr. Hammond is president, and in addition to being manager Mr. Fenwick is also treasurer. The Eureka & Klamath River Railroad is owned by the Vance Redwood Lumber Company, in connection with which it operates its own line of steamers on the coast and ferry boat on Humboldt Bay. This is one of the largest institutions of its kind in central California, with a mill capacity of one hundred million feet of lumber per year. At present three complete logging camps are in operation, aggregating an output of seventy-five million feet of logs annually, which are taken from timber lands owned by the company, and shipped to their Samoa mill, where they are manufactured into the various redwood products and shipped to all parts of the world. The Samoa plant is located on the peninsula of Samoa, with a water front of one and a quarter miles, while the company has docks, warehouses and general shipping facilities; and in addition to the sawmill, operate a complete planing mill plant, large sash and door factory, shingle mill and dry kilns. In fact this is one of the most complete business interests in all its departments that have been developed in California. The output has reached mammoth proportions, the trade extending to many parts of the world, and it is a marked

local benefit because of the large number of workmen employed, whereby vast sums of money are annually put into circulation in central California.

In 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fenwick and Miss Mary Hammond, a daughter of A. B. Hammond, Sr., of New Brunswick, and a sister of A. B. Hammond, who is the president of the Vance Redwood Lumber Company. Since becoming a naturalized American citizen Mr. Fenwick has given his political support to the Republican party. Prominent among the business men of Eureka, he has for four years been closely identified with the history of this city as a representative of one of its most important industries. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted of great importance and magnitude. The prosperity of the company is certainly due in a large measure to its treasurer and manager—the gentleman whose name initiates this review.

FREEMAN GATES.

Professor Freeman Gates, a representative of an old New England family of English descent, himself a native and one of several generations resident in the state of Vermont, came out to California, by the Isthmus route, in 1852, and though spending some time in mining in the northern counties of the state he was best known and his fame rests most securely upon his long and able identification with the educational work of Santa Clara county and San Jose city. He established the first public school in San Jose, was also the first county superintendent of schools in Santa Clara county, and afterward planned a higher course of study and built the San Jose Institute, which during the remainder of his life was the leading educational institution of central California, and was attended by pupils from all parts of the state. An indefatigable worker, a man of strong mentality, of scholarly attainments and executive ability, his efforts in behalf of the educational development of the state were of the most beneficial character, but his life work was cut short by a comparatively early death, in 1872, when he was only forty years of age. Later, when the suggestion was made that a San Jose public school should be named in honor of this pioneer educator, there appeared in the local press a very appreciative and reminiscent sketch of his life and work in the city, and from that article the following extracts are herewith given:

"Another story of early days in San Jose has been added to the multitude already clustering around her history. It is one of those dreary little sketches that the old pioneers reminiscently repeat to their children, of life when this city was in its infancy. In those days San Jose was an embryo city, rather inchoate and undefined. What are now our broad streets were then but cow trails leading away to the scattered adobe dwellings, through fields where the mustard spread its twenty-foot depth of golden glory.



FREEMAN GATES

"Through these luxuriant yellow fields two lads, James and Waldo Lowe (the former afterward state senator), were once sent to find the little school building that was to be the scene of their educational start in life. San Jose was school-poor then, and welcomed warmly the arrival of young Freeman Gates, who came well equipped for his work and anxious to impart what he could of his knowledge to the children of this undeveloped city. He had come on what Ernest Rhys would call 'an errand of miracle,' and he began bravely to accomplish the work before him.

"At present our thoroughly efficient schools are sending forth dozens of graduates possessed of the most satisfactory equipment that a superior educational system affords. It is interesting to look back to this small school situated in the midst of acres of brilliant mustard and see in its work the beginning of our present school department of which we are so proud.

"To this man's school two youths were going. Where two paths come together in the mustard field they met two other boys who were on the same mission—two French lads who could hardly make themselves understood in English. To those of us who have listened to the eloquence and noted the comprehensive command of our language that D. M. Delmas possesses it seems incredible that he could have been one of those little un-Americanized French boys. The four children continued along the path until they came to a small building in a great yard, now the corner of Santa Clara and Third streets.

"Here other boys and girls had gathered, and the work of Freeman Gates had begun, in the performance of which he left an indelible imprint upon the city's history or progression. Looking back through the haze of many years, James Lowe recalls his instructor, 'a man kind and firm, gentle yet vigorous, involuntarily drawing us to him by the undefinable spell of his manly character.' He was one of the strong forces in the life of the community, beloved not alone by his pupils, but respected and admired by their parents, in whose homes he was a frequent and ever-welcome visitor.

"He sought to make the school life of his charges a period so pleasant that the remembrance of those days would be one of the brightest spots in their later recollections. He sought to combine opposing elements in their life, work judiciously mixed with pleasure; an unconscious appreciation of the value of a broad understanding of things, theory tempered by application; and the significance of the material and the figurative. Little did his pupils realize that he was so effectually molding their characters, but their later work caused them to look back, to measure his endeavors and estimate the effects. To his students Freeman Gates was a powerful figure, and through them he has undoubtedly imprinted at least a moiety of his vitality upon the succeeding generations of San Jose's citizens."

Freeman Gates married, in 1857, Adeline M. Rhodes, a cousin of Judge A. L. Rhodes, a former well known lawyer of San Jose and for fourteen years chief justice of the state. Professor Gates and wife had four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are the only ones living at the present time.

These three boys—Carroll, Howard and Egbert—are justly proud of

being sons of a man whose connection with the early history of California and San Jose in particular gives his name an established place in the annals of the city and the state.

HAROLD F. CHARTERS.

Harold F. Charters, cashier of the First National Bank of Eureka, California, is one of the enterprising young business men of Humboldt county and throughout his business career has been identified with banking interests. He was born in Sussex, Kings county, New Brunswick, in 1877, and is a son of Edmond A. Charters. He pursued his education in the public schools and at the age of fourteen years entered the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Sussex, which is one of the oldest banks in the province. In that institution he gained his first knowledge of the banking business and laid the foundation for his advancement in financial circles, by reason of close application, unwearied industry and unfaltering fidelity to duty. He was first employed as junior clerk and later was promoted to teller, while subsequently his capability caused him to be stationed at the following different branches of the bank, in charge of important interests: St. John, New Brunswick; Kingston, Jamaica; Boston, Massachusetts; and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Charters left the last-named place in October, 1901, and came to California, in order to accept the position of cashier and manager of the First National Bank of Eureka, in which capacity he has since served in a most capable and acceptable manner. It was on the 4th of November, of that year, that the bank was opened for business with the following officers: A. B. Hammond, president; G. W. Fenwick, vice president; H. F. Charters, cashier; and Guy L. Roberts, assistant cashier. The institution, under the management of Mr. Charters, has had a most prosperous career and has come to be recognized as one of the strong financial concerns of this part of the state. It is the United States government depository, is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, its surplus and profits amount to \$8,487.97, and it has in circulation seventy-five thousand dollars. The success is largely attributable to the efforts of Mr. Charters, who is well versed in the banking business.

DAVID EVANS.

David Evans is numbered among the honored dead of Eureka. He was numbered among the leading men of central California, whose life record forms an integral part of the history of this state, and in his death Eureka and Humboldt county lost one of its most prominent business men and loyal citizens. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, marked by the utmost fidelity to the duties of public and private life, and crowned with honors conferred upon him in recognition of superior merit. His name is inseparably interwoven with the annals of the west, with its best development and

its stable progress, and his memory is cherished as that of one who made the world better for his having lived.

Mr. Evans was born in Carmarthanshire, Wales, in 1838, and was a representative of an old Welsh family. He followed the sea for a number of years, and in 1856 came to California, then a young man of eighteen years, ambitious, energetic and enterprising. He made his way to this state in a sailing vessel and settled in Humboldt county. He first worked in a sawmill in Eureka as a common laborer, but his fidelity and close application won him ready recognition in successive promotions and after several years he was made foreman of one of the mills. Thus he gradually improved his position and, husbanding his resources, he became part owner in a small mill, but that venture did not prove a financial success. Later he became associated with Joseph Russ and C. H. King in the lumbering business and they organized the California Redwood Company. Mr. Evans went to Scotland and interested Scotch capital in the enterprise to the extent of six million dollars and the company was known as the Scotch Syndicate. They began operations on a larger scale than any other company upon the Pacific coast, buying thousands of acres of timber land, operating sawmills, establishing their own shipping facilities and, in fact, making arrangements to carry on the business in every department independent of other industrial concerns, and when the company at last passed out of existence by the dissolution of the partnerships it had made its stockholders handsome returns upon their investment, while the promoters had become rich men.

Mr. Evans afterward organized the Excelsior Redwood Company, and in this was associated with C. and George Hooper, of San Francisco. They engaged in the lumber business for twelve years or until 1894. That was the year of the great financial panic which swept over America, and the company ceased operations temporarily, disposing of their lumber stock and other interests. In 1904, the market value in timber lands having resumed its normal condition, the company decided to sell its vast timber interests instead of operating these, and finally disposed of the major portion of their lands, which have been locally known as the Fresh Water and Ryan slough lands, selling out to the Fresh Water Lumber Company.

The business career of Mr. Evans was a notable one. He had come to California with no capital, but he improved his time and utilized his opportunities to the best advantage. He recognized that the present and not the future was the moment for action, and he so directed his efforts that he made each day count as a factor in the sum total of the labor and business energy that brought to him splendid success. His dealings with his fellow men were always fair, and he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of an individual in a trade transaction, but he improved the great natural resources of the state and through the exercise of marked executive skill and business management made for himself a conspicuous and honorable position in California.

Mr. Evans was always a public spirited man, and his labors were frequently directed in lines that proved of marked benefit to his city. He held the office of mayor of Eureka and his administration was characterized

by the same dispatch and business-like methods that made him successful as a lumber merchant. Whatever tended to promote the welfare of city or county received his endorsement and usually gained his active co-operation. He was one of the organizers and also served as the president of the chamber of commerce. Of the question of economics he was a deep and earnest student, and he applied his knowledge to the practical workings of the business world. He instituted what is known as the Bull Donkey system in the logging camps, thereby doing away with the use of horses and oxen. It was largely through his efforts at the time he was mayor of the city that the local railway contest was brought about in which the larger railway operators became interested.

Mr. Evans was married in 1864 to Miss Katharine Morton, a native of Philadelphia, and the following children were born to them: Esther, wife of C. H. Laboyteaux; Rosetta, the wife of G. K. Coleman; David W.; Annie, deceased; Kate, the wife of I. R. Belcher, of Los Angeles; Mary; Elizabeth. At the time of his death the estate, which was a very large and valuable one, was divided among his wife and children.

Mr. Evans passed away in the year 1901. His entire freedom from ostentation or self-laudation made him one of the popular citizens of Humboldt county, with whose history he was long and prominently identified. While he had the capacity for marked business enterprise and control of mammoth interests, he was at the same time actively associated with the upbuilding and progress of this community, and wide-awake to the best interests of his wife and children. He possessed strongly domestic tastes, and while he accomplished much in the business world and ratified his friendships by kindly sympathy and thoughtful consideration for others, his greatest depth of love was reserved for his family.

GEORGE A. KELLOGG.

George A. Kellogg, secretary and manager of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association, is thus actively identified with one of the great productive industries of central California and in business circles has displayed the qualities which are the sure foundation of success—energy, strong determination and unflinching diligence.

He is a native of Boone county, Illinois, born in 1853, and is a son of Eli D. and Margaret Jane (Passage) Kellogg, both of whom were natives of New York and representatives of old American families. The paternal ancestor came from England in 1635 and established a home in Connecticut, where representatives of the name took part in the Revolutionary war as members of the patriot army. In the maternal line Mr. Kellogg is of Mohawk Dutch descent, the representatives of the Passage family having located in the Mohawk valley of New York in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Eli D. Kellogg was a shoemaker by trade, but through the greater part of his active business career followed farming and trading. In the year 1859 he came to California, settling first in Trinity county, and in 1870 came to Humboldt county. He is now living retired in Eureka,

California, at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife has reached the age of seventy-two years. In their family were three sons and a daughter, Jay A. and Edward L., both of Seattle; George A.; and Olive.

George A. Kellogg was brought to California by his parents in 1859 when but six years of age, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Trinity county, while later he was a student in the academy at Rohnerville, Humboldt county. He ended his student life when nineteen years of age, but continued in school as a teacher and was thus identified with the educational interests of Humboldt county for eight and a half years. He was very successful in his school work, imparting with great clearness and due conciseness to others the knowledge that he had acquired, and at the same time maintaining that discipline without which the work of the schoolroom is of little avail. In 1882 he was elected auditor and recorder of Humboldt county and capably served for eight years. Since 1890 he has been connected with the Vance Redwood Company as auditor and accountant and was for two years bookkeeper. In 1897 he became one of the organizers of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association, and was elected secretary and manager, which position he has filled up to the present time. In 1896 he was chosen secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Eureka and has acted in that capacity to the present day. He is thus closely associated with the industrial and trade interests of Humboldt county, and has made for himself an honored name in business circles, while at the same time he has gained a comfortable competence.

In December, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kellogg and Miss De Ette Felt, a daughter of the late Dr. T. D. Felt, and a sister of Dr. Rae Felt, of Eureka. Her father was one of the pioneer physicians of the county, and took an active part in the development and progress of this section of the state, while at the same time he faithfully discharged the duties of his profession. To Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have been born three children: Georgia D., Adelbert D. and Pearl E. Since 1875 Mr. Kellogg has been a faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his life exemplifies the teachings of that beneficent society. His political views are in accord with the principles of the Republican party, and as a frequent delegate to county conventions he has taken an active part in shaping the policy of the party in this locality. He is now president of the Humboldt Club, and thus in business, political, fraternal and social circles he takes an active part, and has also exerted strong influence in behalf of the intellectual development of his community. Almost his entire life has been passed in California, and he has witnessed remarkable changes as Humboldt county has emerged from pioneer conditions, becoming imbued with all the progressive measures and business activities known to the older east.

CURTIS FALK, M. D.

Dr. Curtis Falk, the junior member of the well known firm of Falk Brothers, physicians and surgeons of Eureka, was born in Findlay, Ohio, in 1876, and is of German lineage. The year 1877 witnessed his arrival in

Eureka, and, therefore he has spent almost his entire life in this state. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools of Eureka, was supplemented by study in an academy and business college, and his preparation for his profession was made in Cooper Medical College, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1897, having therein completed the regular four years' course. Following his graduation he returned to Eureka and located in Loleta and practiced there three years, and coming to Eureka joined his brother Charles C. Falk, who have since practiced conjointly, establishing a business that is of an important character and has now reached paying proportions.

In 1897 Curtis Falk married Miss Annie Hall, a native of New York, and a daughter of John and Mary Hall, both of whom were natives of New York. They have three children, Andrae, Steadman and Curtis Lane. Dr. Falk is a member of various fraternities—the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World, and professionally he is identified with the Humboldt County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Of the first-named, he is now serving as treasurer and he is also secretary and director of the Sequoia Sanitarium Association. He is also county physician in partnership with his brother. His professional success is founded upon both a scientific and humanitarian interest in the calling to which he devotes his time and labors and in which he has made for himself a creditable record.

ABRAHAM K. GRIM.

Abraham K. Grim, recorder of Alameda county, is a man whose active business career in California reaches back over more than half a century to the days of '49, when he crossed the plains from his eastern home, ambitious to make his fortune on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Grim was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, August 26, 1830, son of William and Catherine (Keefer) Grim, both natives of Pennsylvania and representatives of old American families. The Keefers were originally German, the family was planted in America before the Revolutionary period, and their home was for many years in Pennsylvania; while the Grims came to this country from Holland at an early day. Abraham K. Grim is the eldest member and only survivor of a family of three sons and one daughter. The father was a merchant. He moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1840, and there spent the closing years of his life and died, his death occurring in 1852, while on his way to California. From the age of ten to sixteen, Abraham K. attended public school and college in Wayne county. At sixteen he left school to become a clerk, and clerked until he was nearly nineteen. It was then that the California gold fever broke out all over the country. Among its victims was young Grim. His long and tedious journey across plains and over mountains terminated at Sacramento, October 6, 1849. The following spring he mined at "Hangtown," now Placerville. Mining, however, did not then claim his attention long. He turned



A. A. Grim

to merchandising, banking and the real estate business, and thus he was variously occupied, in Sacramento, until 1863. Also, in 1852, he was one of the business managers of the *Sacramento Union*, one of the first daily newspapers in California.

In 1863 Mr. Grim went to Virginia City, Nevada, and established a bank, which he operated until 1867. His next move was to San Francisco, where he was interested in stocks and mining. In 1892 he moved across the bay to Berkeley, and from that year to 1896 was manager of the Consolidated Street Railway Company of Oakland.

Throughout the whole of his busy business career Mr. Grim has had the happy faculty of making friends, and his growing popularity manifested itself when, in 1898, he was elected county recorder of Alameda county, and again, in 1902, when he was honored by re-election to the office, as an independent candidate. His political affiliations, however, have for the most part been with the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks.

Mr. Grim was married, in 1855, to Anna M. Kauffmann, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Rudolph Kauffmann, an early settler of that state. They have had a family of two sons and two daughters, namely: Alonzo M.; Kitty, deceased; Bessie, wife of Judge Carroll Cook, of San Francisco; Alfred R., assistant manager of the Aachen & Munich Insurance Company of San Francisco.

CHARLES CLIFFORD FALK, M. D.

Dr. Charles Clifford Falk, engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Eureka, was born November 17, 1872, at Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, a son of Elijah and Amelia (Dibler) Falk, both of whom were descendants of German parents. After residing in Ohio for a number of years they came to California in 1877, locating in Humboldt county. The father was a millwright by trade and built some of the largest sawmills in the county.

Dr. Falk, but five years of age when brought by his parents to Humboldt county, attended the public schools of Eureka, also pursued an academic course of study, and at the age of twenty-one put aside the text-books which gave him a more specifically literary knowledge in order to prepare for the practice of medicine and surgery. He then matriculated in the Cooper Medical College and was graduated in 1897, at which time the Doctor of Medicine degree was conferred upon him. He then returned to Eureka and established himself in practice. His brother joined him about three years ago and this partnership still continues. They have secured a large patronage, and their thorough preparation and broad reading since leaving college have well qualified them to cope with the intricate problems which the physician is continually called upon to solve as he endeavors to check the ravages of disease and restore to man his most cherished possession—health.

Charles Clifford Falk was united in marriage in 1901 with Miss Tucie

R. Baker, a native of Eureka and a daughter of Rasmus Baker, a pioneer farmer and miner of the county. They have one son, Charles Clifford, Jr. In Eureka they have a large circle of friends, and the Doctor is well known in fraternal interests here, belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his brother have discharged the duties of county physician since 1901. He is also on the physicians' staff of the Sequoia Hospital, and is a director of the institution. He has always taken a deep interest and active part in local and state politics and has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions of the Republican party, the principles of which he strongly endorses. He is also lieutenant with rank of assistant surgeon in the state militia. He is a member of Humboldt County Medical Association, State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

RAE FELT, M. D.

Dr. Rae Felt, who in the medical profession has won a position in accordance with the possession of skill and ability, receiving a patronage that is a public avowal of confidence in him and a recognition of his conscientious obligations to his duties, was born on the 19th of May, 1869. He is a native son of Humboldt county, his birthplace being Hydesville. His parents were Dr. Theodore Dwight and Catharine (Miller) Felt. The father was a native of Massachusetts and belonged to one of the oldest American families, his ancestors having come from England in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock, thus being among the first settlers upon the shore of New England. Dr. Theodore Dwight Felt, after practicing medicine and surgery in the east for some time, came to California in 1849. He crossed the plains after the primitive manner of travel at that period in the country's development and first settled at Sacramento. His early life in this state was devoted to the operating of stage lines. He also engaged in mining in Trinity county, spending a year or two in that way after leaving Sacramento. In 1851 he came to Humboldt county, where he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession, becoming one of the pioneer physicians of this portion of the state. He practiced in the early days when his patients were widely scattered and it necessitated long and arduous rides in order to administer to the sick and suffering, but he never hesitated in response to a call and as the years advanced and population in this district increased he was accorded a very liberal and gratifying patronage. He became the loved family physician in many a household and his memory is yet cherished by those who knew him professionally and socially. He died in the year 1898 at the advanced age of eighty-one years. In the family were four sons and a daughter.

Dr. Rae Felt, the youngest, was a student in the public schools of Humboldt county. He afterward engaged in teaching for six months, and then desiring to become a member of the medical fraternity he entered the medical

department of the University of California, in which he was graduated in November, 1890. He afterward served for one year in the United States Marine Hospital service and later was in the United States revenue marine service as surgeon on the United States cutter Richard Rush, cruising through the Behring sea and Pribloff islands. In the fall of 1892 he entered into partnership relations with his father, and this business association was continued until the death of Dr. Felt, Sr. Since then the son has practiced alone and is now widely acknowledged to be one of the capable and successful physicians of Eureka, manifesting keen interest in the profession from a scientific standpoint, while his labors are always dominated by a broad and deep human sympathy. Dr. Felt is also a lover of fine horses and operates a large ranch, where he raises fine thoroughbred stock.

In December, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Rae Felt and Miss Annie A. Smith, of Alameda county, California, a daughter of William Smith. In Eureka they have a wide acquaintance, and hospitable homes are ever open for their reception. Dr. Felt is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Foresters of America. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he takes a deep and active interest in local and state politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions and in 1903 was chairman of the county convention. He belongs to the California State Medical Society and his standing among his professional brethren is indicated by the fact that he has been chosen president of the Humboldt County Medical Society.

EDWIN GEORGE KRAMER.

Edwin George Kramer, proprietor of the Revere House at Eureka, was born in North San Juan, Nevada county, California, in 1867, his parents being George and Alice (Gries) Kramer. The father was a native of Germany and the mother of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the year 1852 the former came to California. Not long afterward he established his home in North San Juan, becoming one of the early settlers there. He conducted a barber shop at that place for a few years and afterward went to Sierra county, locating at Brandy City, a mining camp, where he engaged in the hotel business for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Eureka, where he again established a hotel, continuing in this business up to the time of his retirement, when he was succeeded by his son Edwin G. In the family were four sons, the brothers of Edwin being Clarence and Ralph, who are engaged in the hotel business at Fortuna, Humboldt county; and Herbert, who is attending school.

Edwin G. Kramer pursued his education in the public schools of North San Juan and of Sierra county, continuing his studies until fifteen years of age, when he joined his father in the conduct of the hotel, and has continued in this line of business up to the present time. In 1892 he became his father's successor as proprietor of the Revere House, under which name the

hotel has always been known. In 1899 he rebuilt and remodeled the property, and now has a first-class hotel conveniently arranged and equipped with modern improvements and accessories. He gives due care and consideration to the comfort and convenience of his patrons, and has gained almost uniformly the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact through business relations.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Kramer and Miss Magdalene Hardewig, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Bernard Hardewig. They have two children, Oliver and Helen, and in Eureka they are well known, and the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city is cordially and freely extended to them. Mr. Kramer has various fraternal relations, being connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the A. O. F. and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his political views he is a Republican, and always takes an active part in political interests of county and state, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, for he believes that its principles are in harmony with the best elements of good government. He is a member of the chamber of commerce and of the Humboldt Club of Eureka, and he has a wide and favorable acquaintance in this part of the state, where he has so directed his energies that success has attended his efforts, making him one of the substantial citizens of Eureka.

JOHN SHACKELFORD TAYLOR.

John Shackelford Taylor, one of the oldest and most prominent of the original California forty-niners, has for many years been identified with the stock-raising and business interests of Sonoma county, and is one of the best known residents of Santa Rosa. His career has been replete with the glorious deeds of the past, during the wonderful days of the Eldorado gold excitement as well as during the period of development and progress of the state into the greatest of western commonwealths. He made the ever to be remembered journey across the plains when he was a boy, and from that active and arduous entrance into western life and ways he has been identified with nearly all the activities and industries for which the Pacific coast is noted. The record of his success is written in the large bulk of landed and commercial property which he owns in Sonoma county and also by the prominent part he has taken in the public life of his community, many of its institutions and worthy enterprises owing much of their welfare to his public-spirited endeavor and material aid. There are none in this section of the state who in a higher degree deserve or receive the esteem and sincere regard of their fellow men than Mr. Taylor, whose life's long and eventful course is briefly indicated in the following paragraphs.

He was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 27, 1828, a son of Mumford Sled and Mildred (Shackelford) Taylor, both natives of the same state. His parents emigrated to Missouri in 1837, and his father was a farmer and justice of the peace in Ray county of that state, and occupied a place of prominence and influence throughout the community. Both



John S Taylor

parents have long since passed away, his father at the age of fifty and his mother aged seventy-eight. They had eight children, and of these a son and a daughter went to California, where they died.

John Shackelford Taylor, the only one of the family now living, was reared on a Missouri farm among the hills of Ray county, and in the winter season had the few school advantages offered in that neighborhood. He thus alternated between the country school and the work of the farm until he was nineteen years old. About that time the news of the Eldorado discoveries of California was the principal topic of conversation among young and old, and offered especial scope to the imagination and ardor of the young men. Mr. Taylor in 1849 left his home in Ray county and went to Independence, Missouri, where he got a position under General Lucas to drive a six-yoke ox team across the plains to El Paso, Texas. Before starting, another Ray county boy, Tom Gordon, put in his appearance, and these two young men allied their fortunes on this trip and with the same train. The company of twelve wagons soon started, and about September 15 reached the Arkansas river. Thence they traveled through the Arkansas valley for eight days, fresh meat being secured each day by the killing of a buffalo. At the Cimarron river they came across the skull bones of ninety-eight mules that had perished in a snow storm of the previous year, and a few weeks later, when within twenty-five miles of the Red river, this company also encountered a severe snowstorm. In due course of time they reached Las Vegas, and on New Year's day, 1850, crossed the Rio Grande and entered the town of Paso del Norte. This was the end of the journey for the train, and Mr. Taylor and his partner had to find other means of reaching the coast. They were fortunate in falling in with a train of Texans, thirty-three in number, who were going to the city of Durango. From this point it would be easy for them to reach the coast and take ship for San Francisco.

On the third night out the company had camped at a spring and put their guards around their stock and were nicely rolled up in their blankets when the blood-curdling yell of the Indian was heard. The redskins dashed in between the wagons and stock, and had run off with every animal in the train before the white men could prevent. Half of the men, including Mr. Taylor, went after the stock, and after traveling some distance heard something coming toward them, which they naturally supposed to be Indians. The object of their alarm soon resolved itself into a single badly frightened white-faced, sorrel mule, which had escaped its captors and was returning to camp. They soon gave up the search for the stolen stock and returned to camp, whence the owners of the mules and half of the company returned to Paso del Norte and bought other teams and continued the journey.

They had now reached the Apache country, where no white man could feel sure of his life, but they continued two hundred miles without mishap. Just before reaching Guyago springs they were attacked by sixty Indians, painted for war and with their bodies decorated in red gauze that they had stolen a few days before from a Mexican pack train. They were well mounted and armed with bows and arrows and some guns and spears. The

attack was a complete surprise, and they had possession of half the wagons before the whites recovered. After a hot fight the latter recovered their property, but in the meantime one man was captured and killed. The Indians cut off his head, stuck it on a spear and galloped around the camp, all the time screaming and taunting the white men at the tops of their voices. Several of the company were wounded, and they were taken to Chihuahua and left at the hospital there.

On arriving at Durango Mr. Taylor and his companion hired pack mules to carry their possessions over the Sierra Madre mountains to Macatlan, whence they embarked on the sailing vessel *Durkason*, and five days later arrived at Cape St. Lucas, and thirty days later, on May 12, 1850, entered the Golden Gate. They were both hard up financially, and young Gordon was sick and despondent. Mr. Taylor got a job in a lumber yard but had to put on two extra shirts in order to appear large enough to handle the lumber. For this work he was paid a dollar an hour, and he thus provided for himself and his partner until the latter got well. They then began mining on Deer creek, where Gordon contracted the fever and died on November 20. With the aid of some miners Mr. Taylor paid the last sad rites to his friend, and also marked his grave with a carved wooden headboard and enclosed it with a young fence.

Mr. Taylor spent the winter there, and in the spring went north into the mountains about Canyon creek, and in October 1, 1851, went to Naches, remaining four months in Robinson's mine, where he found the largest nugget of his mining career, it being worth ninety-eight dollars. In the following April he went to Emmetville, where he had his quarters during the following winter, and also had one other of the hard experiences of mining life. One morning he awoke to find the snow six feet deep about his little cabin, and the storm continued for two weeks. Provisions ran out and could not be bought at any price. The miners drew lots to see who should go over the snow for supplies, and Mr. Taylor was one of those designated. On the following morning twenty-eight men started for Foster's bar, but those men gave out and had to be carried. Night came on, and they found the station only by firing their guns. They set out on the return trip the next morning each man with a sack of flour, reaching their destination about midnight. Mr. Taylor was offered seventy-five dollars for his bag of flour, but refused to sell it.

In the following spring Mr. Taylor bade farewell to Emmetville, and after loading ninety mules to Marysville and going down there by stage to Sacramento, arrived in San Francisco by boat. In the same year, 1853, he came to Santa Rosa, and his principal interests have been identified with Sonoma county ever since, for over fifty years. He settled on the ranch which is a part of his present estate. Times were then hard to secure living to old Spanish grants, so that at first he took only one hundred and sixty acres, but by his careful, good management and business ability he has since been adding to his possessions until he now owns fourteen hundred acres in one piece. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and also

has a vineyard of fifty acres and a big dairy. The white sulphur springs on his ranch is a favorite resort.

A half century ago, when Mr. Taylor cast in his lot with this county, there was no town of Santa Rosa, and settlers were very few. Petaluma was the nearest market, and all goods had to be hauled in by teams. The main business then was cattle-raising. He has thus been a pioneer of this county and foremost in its development into one of the leading agricultural and stock-raising sections of the state. In addition to conducting successfully his extensive ranch, he has also had much to do with the financial and commercial interests of the city. He is vice-president of the Santa Rosa Bank and one of its directors. He has done a large amount of building in the town, being now the owner of one of the best three-story brick buildings in the place. He also built the Masonic temple for the Masons, and so conducted the enterprise that he turned it over to the order without its costing them a dollar. He was also one of the builders of the Methodist college.

Mr. Taylor was married March 7, 1876, to Miss Nannie Clark, a daughter of David Clark, who came from Illinois to California in 1863. Two children have been born to them, Zana Mildred and John S., Jr., the latter of whom is attending school in Santa Rosa. Mr. Taylor affiliates with Santa Rosa Lodge, F. & A. M., and with the Commandery No. 14, K. T. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been offered the nomination for various offices, but has always preferred to devote his time to private interests.

COLONEL RICHARD C. WALRATH.

Colonel Richard C. Walrath has an interesting and eventful history, and his life record will be gladly received by his many friends in Nevada county and other portions of California. He was born in Madison county, New York, November 30, 1828, and his ancestors, coming from Holland, settled in the Empire state at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The family was represented in the patriot army by those who gallantly fought for the independence of the nation. Abraham Walrath, the father, was born in the Empire state and was one of those who built the Raritan & Jersey canal. For many years he carried on business as a contractor and was a very prominent man in local public affairs, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of Madison county, New York, where he served for some time as a county treasurer. He married Miss Catherine Casler, who was likewise descended from old Revolutionary stock. She was a niece of General Bellinger, who figured prominently in connection with the continental army in the Revolutionary war. Her birth occurred at Little Falls on the Mohawk river in New York. Abraham Walrath passed away in 1831 at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine years, while his wife died in 1873. Five sons of the family have also passed away. There is one living daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth French, the wife of Benjamin French, a resident of Syracuse, New York.

Richard C. Walrath was educated in the public schools of Madison

county, New York, and in the Yates Polytechnic Institute, of which he is a graduate.

He then entered mercantile life as a clerk at Chittenango, Madison county, New York, and was employed in that way for a time, after which he became a partner in the enterprise and was thus continued for seventeen years. In 1859 he joined his brother, John H. Walrath, in the establishment of a dry-dock business on the Erie canal. They built a large dry dock at Chittenango and conducted the enterprise for five years. While engaged in merchandising Mr. Walrath had formed a company of the National Guard of New York and was elected its captain. He filled that office for six months, when the company became a part of the One Hundred and Fifth of the New York National Guard. It was in 1856 that he was chosen colonel, filling that position for nine years. His regiment formed a part of the brigade under the command of Brigadier General Petrie, the "war horse of New York." During his term of service Colonel Walrath's regiment was called out on waiting orders three times; once by Governor Seymour in New York city, during the disturbances there; once for Buffalo; and once for Oswego, New York. The members of the regiment were all very anxious to go to the front, but Governor Seymour would not allow this, retaining them in the state to act as home guard. Brigade and division reviews were held every year, the former at Sherburn, New York, and the latter at Richfield Springs, New York.

In 1864, after closing out his dry-dock business, Mr. Walrath gave his attention to settling up his affairs in Chittenango, New York, where he built for himself and family a very fine residence. In 1868, however, accompanied by his wife and two children, he left for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and made his way to San Francisco. There he embarked in the hardwood lumber business, dealing in hardwood lumber for carriages and wagon-finishing materials. He followed that pursuit until December, 1870, when he came to Nevada City and purchased the Providence mine, which had been operated to a limited extent. He paid sixty thousand dollars for the property, and in this deal was associated with his brother Austin Walrath and with John V. Hunter and W. H. Smith. He then began operating the mine and was interested in it for thirty-two years, when, in 1902, he sold out. During that period he erected the best works in the state, with a forty-stamp mill thoroughly equipped. The property is now known as the Champion and Providence group. During the time that Mr. Walrath and his associates owned this property they took out about seven million dollars. Colonel Walrath also owned the Reward mine, situated only a half mile from Nevada City. He put that mine into the hands of a company and worked it for nine years, after which he sold out to the Gold Tunnel Mining Company. The heirs of his brother Austin's estate are associated with Richard C. Walrath in the ownership of the Thomas mine one mile from Nevada City in the Grass Valley road, but it is not being worked at the present time. It was operated by them for five years and was then closed down.

Colonel Walrath, in connection with A. Isorard and W. W. Stowe, one

of the noted men of the state, now deceased, worked what was called the West Harmony gravel mine in the ridge back of the town, and he was also interested in the Cold Spring gravel mine in Washington ridge, two miles from Nevada City. He is likewise interested in the Eldorado quartz mine in the northern part of the state, and also has large holdings at Summit City in the Meadow Lake district, where he built a mill and tried the chlorination process, but the ores would not respond to it. He was one of those who organized the Nevada County Winery Association and manufactured clarets, at one time having seventeen thousand gallons of wine on hand.

He was also interested in a powder company, which manufactured the haffanager powder for use in the mines, the basis of this being chlorate of potash. In this venture he was associated with Robert McMurray, George G. Allen, Austin Walrath and J. V. Hunter. They built extensive works, which they operated for two years, but it was considered too dangerous and explosive and the manufacture was discontinued.

Mr. Walrath opened and started the Gracie quartz mine a mile and a half from Nevada City, and as a member of a company he opened and placed in operation the Old Flag mine in the Browns Valley district in Yuba county. He was one of the eight promoters of what is called the Nevada City and Marysville Water and Power Company, with a plant on the north fork of Yuba river, now engaged in running tunnels and building canals. He was one of a company of eight which owns three hundred and twenty acres of oil land in the McKittrie district in Kern county, the company composed of local residents. He is one of the owners with the heirs of the W. W. Stowe estate and with M. L. Marsh in the Yuba Buena gravel mine in Washington ridge, comprising one hundred and sixty acres three miles from the town. He was interested with others in the purchase and opening of Glenbrook park, one of the best race tracks in the northern part of the state, and still has some financial holdings there. Until the year 1903 the annual agricultural meetings were held there.

On the 14th of June, 1854, Mr. Walrath was married in Chittenango, New York, to Miss Catherine Ehle, who was born in that town, a daughter of Henry Ehle, owner of large farming interests in that portion of New York. Henry Ehle belonged to a family represented in the continental army during the Revolutionary war and was also connected with General Belling's family, these being distant relatives of Mr. Walrath's mother. The name Ehle is of German origin, and the first ancestors of Mrs. Walrath in America came from the fatherland. She died in San Francisco, December 26, 1869. There were two children of that marriage: Austin H., who is engaged in merchandising and mining in Nevada City and in fact has followed mining throughout the United States, having for some time been in the employ of Chalmers & Company, of Chicago; and Grace L., who is now the wife of C. D. Vincent, a contractor of Oakland, California.

In his political views Mr. Walrath has long been an active Republican, taking a helpful interest in the work of the party. He has attended its county conventions, but the demands made by his business affairs have been too great to allow him to take an active part in politics as an official,

even had he so desired. He was one of the first members of the California Miners' Association, and one of its early directors. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at one time held membership in a local organization known as the Sons of Freedom. Its membership was limited to thirty-three and of that number only three are now living.

When Colonel Walrath came to Nevada City the grass was growing in the streets and only one mine was in operation. The starting of the Providence mine was largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the town, for during eleven years one hundred and thirty men were constantly employed in that mine. If a life record of Mr. Walrath was written in detail it would contain many interesting incidents, more wonderful than those which are oftentimes found in fiction. He came to the west with broad business experience, clear and decided ideas and marked enterprise in addition to a goodly capital, and has instituted many enterprises and business concerns which have proved of great value as well as a source of revenue to himself and his associates.

GEORGE HINDLEY.

George Hindley, who is serving as supervisor of Humboldt county and makes his home in Ferndale, was born in Elgin county, Canada West, in the year 1846. His parents were Henry and Betsey (Lauton) Hindley, both of whom were natives of England. The father engaged in stock-raising and in the butchering business, and upon the home farm the son was reared, assisting in its cultivation and also aiding in the conduct of the butcher shop, so that he gained thorough practical training in two pursuits. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native county and of California. In the year 1851 the father came to this state, locating in Weaverville, Trinity county, and engaged in mining on Trinity river for a time. Next he turned his attention to the butchering business, and with the pioneer settlement of the county he was closely identified, becoming one of the early merchants of that part of the state. Determining to make California the place of his permanent abode he sent for his family, who joined him on the Pacific coast in 1854, and in this state he continued to make his home for about thirty years, passing away in 1885.

George Hindley, arriving in the west at the age of nine years, continued his education in the schools of Humboldt county until eighteen years of age. When he had attained his majority he entered a claim in the Mattole country, and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, with which business he had become familiar in his youth. He has prospered in this undertaking and he yet owns the property which he secured from the government.

In 1866 Mr. Hindley was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jane Holman, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Nicholas Holman, who was one of the early settlers of Trinity county. They have thirteen chil-

dren, nine of whom are yet living: George L.; Annie, the wife of Walter Hackett; Ernest; Cora; Verna; Enid; Rebecca; Joseph and Henry.

Mr. Hindley is identified with a number of the leading fraternities. He has attained the Royal Arch degree in Masonry and is also affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is noble grand of his local lodge, and is also identified with the encampment and the Rebekah degree. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and its auxiliary branch, the Rathbone Sisters, and is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in these various organizations he has won the strong regard of his brethren, while in his life he has been most true and faithful to the beneficent teachings of the lodges. His political support is given the Democracy, and from 1885 until 1888 he served as supervisor from the first district of the county, while in 1901 he was re-elected for a term of four years. He was again re-elected on November 8, 1904, to another term, by a majority of two to one, so that he is now the incumbent in the office, the duties of which he discharges with dispatch and fidelity that is above question.

THOMAS J. HOUSTON.

Thomas J. Houston, of Redding, Shasta county, is proprietor of the largest furniture business in the northern part of California, and has built up his business by most honorable methods and on sound and business-like principles, so that he is fully deserving of his reputation as a substantial and representative citizen of his town and county. He is one of Redding's old-time citizens, for when he came here over thirty years ago there was not much in the way of a town, and the surrounding country had hardly begun its development and growth into a solid community. He has been identified with all that is best in the history of the county since that time, and he is to-day a capable, upright and public-spirited man of affairs.

Mr. Houston was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 24, 1847, a son of C. H. and Mary (Johnson) Houston, of old English families long settled in this country. His father was a shipsmith by trade.

Mr. Houston was reared in Maryland and in Missouri, his father having moved out to the latter state and established a blacksmith shop in the town of Brussels. After finishing his common school training he learned the blacksmith trade in his father's shop, and later learned the trade of saddle and harness maker. For a time he had a shop of his own at New Hope, Missouri, and in April, 1872, he came west to the Pacific coast and bought and operated a farm near Redding for several years. He became tired of farming, and then opened a harness shop in Redding. In 1899 he established his furniture and undertaking business on Market street, and has built this up so that it now ranks foremost in its line in this part of the state. He disposed of his harness shops some time after entering his present business.

Mr. Houston has given all the time he could spare from his private interests to the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city. He served

one term as city treasurer, and for a term of four years was sheriff of his county, and at a time when the country was overrun with a lawless element, and in the discharge of his duties he had several close calls with criminals. He had fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias, and is a very popular fraternity man.

In 1874 he married Miss Henrietta Beard, a native of Illinois and a daughter of the late Edward Beard, of Shasta county. They have one son, Thomas A., aged eighteen, who is attending high school and is also managing a dairy farm of his own, being a very bright and energetic young man, and with fine prospects of future success.

HARRY LAWRENCE GUNN.

Harry Lawrence Gunn, the president of the Napa Business College and auditor and recorder of Napa county, was born at Point Douglas, Minnesota, on the 5th of July, 1850. He is a son of S. R. Gunn, who was a native of Indiana, while the grandfather was born in Virginia and became one of the pioneer settlers of the Hoosier state. After arriving at years of maturity S. R. Gunn was married in Indiana in 1849 to Miss Martha J. Innis, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. He carried on the lumber business and general farming, and was not only active in commercial and industrial circles in his community, but was also an influential factor in political affairs, was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin, doing all in his power to support the principles and measures in which he believed.

In the family were three sons and one daughter: Charles E., who is now superintendent of mines and also an attorney at Chihuahua; Frank L., who is engaged in the lumber business near Nehalem, Oregon; and Emma L., the wife of Emery Barris, a lumber merchant at Dinuba near Fresno, California.

Harry Lawrence Gunn acquired his early education in the common schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, then in 1869 entered the University of the Pacific at San Jose, California. His course there, however, was not continuous, for on account of ill health he did not pursue his studies consecutively and in the meantime was graduated from Heald's Business College at San Francisco with the class of 1873. He afterward returned to the university, where he continued his studies until he was graduated with the class of 1877, winning the degree of Master of Arts. In the same year Mr. Gunn began teaching school at West Point, Calaveras county, being identified with public school work there for a year. He then accepted a position in Napa College and for sixteen years was at the head of its commercial department. He was also financial secretary for twelve years during this period and continued his connection with the institution until 1894, when he organized the Napa Business College and has since been at the head of this institution. Such a school is of value to the community because it prepares young men and women for the practical and responsible duties of the business world, and under the guidance of Professor Gunn many have been



H. L. Gunn

qualified who are now filling important business positions. In 1895 he accepted the position of deputy county clerk and acted in that capacity for eight years. In the fall of 1903 he was elected county auditor and county recorder of Napa county. These are two distinct offices with salaries of five hundred and two thousand dollars per year, respectively. In the discharge of his duties he is prompt, faithful and reliable, and the public trust is, therefore, well reposed in him.

On the 16th of June, 1880, in Watsonville, Professor Gunn was united in marriage to Miss Della L. Ercanbrack, a native of Watsonville, California, and a daughter of Caleb B. Ercanbrack. Five children have been born of this union, as follows: Roy C., who is now twenty-two years of age and is a student of the University of California at Berkeley, California; H. Pearl, at home; Elbert E., who at the age of fifteen years is a student in the business college; H. Laverne, thirteen years of age; and Harold, who completes the family at the age of six years.

Professor Gunn is a Republican in his political views and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is first lieutenant of Company H of Napa, Fifth Infantry Regiment, National Guard California. He has been with the company eleven years and has been first lieutenant for seven years. Almost his entire life has been devoted to educational work, and his labor has been of an important character, for he has the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he has acquired. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a typical representative of our high American manhood, and because of his strong intellectuality, his genial manner and his commendable personal traits he has won the good will and respect of all with whom he has been associated.

LUCIAN A. BAUTER, M. D.

Lucian A. Bauter, M. D., is a well known physician and surgeon at Redding, Shasta county, and he has made a reputation in the profession along both scientific and practical lines, for outside of his everyday work as a practitioner he has carried on lines of investigation in his specialty, and as a result has given to the medical fraternity several valuable works. He is a well trained and enthusiastic devotee to the healing and chirurgical arts, and is popular in both professional and social circles in Redding, which has been his field of endeavor for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Bauter was born at Oswego, New York, June 3, 1860. He comes by his profession almost by inheritance, for some member of the family for several generations back has followed the medical career. His great-grandfather, Henry Bauter, was a physician, and belonged to an old French family whose history extended so far as the time of Charles IX. His grandfather, F. Bauter, and his father, F. I. Bauter, were also physicians, and the latter was a native of Louisiana and later lived in Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Bauter's mother was also born in Louisiana, and was a daughter of J. K. Marble, whose line of French ancestors went back two hundred years before the reign of the good King Henry VIII.

Dr. L. A. Bauter gained his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen. When twenty years old he began the study of medicine with his father and with Dr. Ward Green Clark, in Chicago. In 1882 he entered the California Medical College, taking two courses, and then engaged in other pursuits until 1887, in which year he re-entered the California Medical College, where he was graduated May 17, 1889. On May 20, 1889, he located at Redding, Shasta county, and has engaged in practice with steadily increasing patronage and success. In 1894 he published the "Essentials of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children," the data for which work he had obtained while at work among the poorer classes of Chicago and San Francisco, and this work has become a popular volume in many professional libraries. He has recently completed and published a treatise on the venereal diseases which ranks with the authentic books on that subject. He is the official surgeon of the Great Western Gold Mining Company, which owns the following mines in Shasta county: The Liberty group, Scottish Chief, and Afterthought. He is ex-president of the board of health in Redding, and is a member of the State and National Medical Society of the Eclectic School. He is aerial physician of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Democrat in politics.

Dr. Bauter's first wife was Ella (Pitt) Bauter, a descendant of the Pitts of England. Of this marriage there was a son, Lucian F., who is eighteen years old and attending college at Seattle, Washington. Dr. Bauter's present wife was Miss Lorena Mikesell, a daughter of A. J. Mikesell, one of the pioneer educators of California.

FERDINAND STABEL, M. D.

Ferdinand Stabel, M. D., of Redding, Shasta county, is one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in northern California, embarked on a career of usefulness to his fellow men such as is open only to the man of high native ability and talent and with an extremely broad and generous scientific training. During the six or more years that he has been located at Redding he has gained high favor with those needing his services and has taken rank among the foremost of the fraternity. But most of his years up to the present have been spent in preparation for the broad field of work which he contemplates as his future career, and his devotion to his profession and the thoroughness with which he has worked out its initial problems are a manifest index to his ability and worth as a practitioner of medical science.

Dr. Stabel was born at Langheckerhof, Bavaria, Germany, February 23, 1871. His father, Johannes Stabel, was a dignified and distinguished citizen of his community, and was a descendant of an old and very prominent family in that part of the fatherland. He served as mayor of the town of Imbsbach for eighteen years, and was otherwise a leader in the public matters as well as successful in his individual pursuits.

Dr. Stabel was educated after the thorough German fashion, following the common schools with courses at the Latin and then the Real gymnasium, which was all equivalent to an American university education. He graduated at the age of eighteen, and then came to the United States to work out his destiny. In order to learn the language rapidly he enlisted in the United States regular army for a term of five years, but after serving two years purchased his discharge. He was stationed at Alcatraz, California, and during most of the time was in the hospital corps. One of the bright features of his army life was his acquaintance and friendship with Captain W. H. Scott, now living in Alameda. He looks upon the captain as his benefactor, for it was through his advice and encouragement that he mapped out his future career, and from him also obtained financial assistance to secure his medical education.

Immediately after his discharge in 1892 he entered Cooper Medical College, but in the following year took a position in the Hospital for the Insane at Napa, doing this for two reasons—that he might secure money for his further education and also to make a study of insanity from practical observation. In 1895 he returned to Cooper College, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in December, 1896. He then became assistant physician and surgeon in the German Hospital at San Francisco, and in April, 1897, took the position of physician and surgeon for the Alaska Packers' Association, spending the summer in Alaska. In September, 1897, he located in Redding, Shasta county, which has been his permanent center of professional activity ever since. He was constantly alert and eager to improve his attainments, and in March, 1903, began a tour of Europe, studying and making observations at the clinics and medical schools in Heidelberg, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Rome and Paris, and returned better equipped than ever, in January, 1904.

Dr. Stabel affiliates with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. In August, 1898, he married the belle of Redding, in Miss Mabel L. Williams, a daughter of W. H. Williams, who is a prominent mining man of Shasta county. Dr. and Mrs. Stabel are prominent in social circles in Redding, and they are among the upholders of culture and refinement and moral and intellectual progress in this section of the state.

W. J. GILLESPIE.

W. J. Gillespie, the prominent hotel proprietor of Redding, Shasta county, is one of the best known men of the western country, and his genial and wholesome personality and business-like character have figured in hotel enterprises of the west for over thirty years. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the term, gained his education by his own efforts, began fighting the battle of life for himself when fourteen years old, and the highly praiseworthy success that he has gained is the result of self-achievement and a worthy personal character.

Mr. Gillespie began the life which has since been identified with localities far apart and in diverse sections of this country, by his birth in Taun-

ton, Massachusetts, October 30, 1852. Thence at nine years of age he was taken by his parents to Yankee Jim's, Placer county, California, and there during the following five years he was privileged to continue an education which on the whole was very meager. Thrown upon his own resources when fourteen, he was still desirous of **furthering his educational equipment**, and as the result of his varied struggles of boyhood, from a Western Union messenger boy to a clerk in a mercantile house, he was enabled to enter a military academy at Oakland, where he took a business course. When he had finished his schooling at the age of twenty, he began his career in connection with the hotel business. He became a hotel clerk in Reno, Nevada, in the employ of W. R. Chamberlain and H. A. Clawson, and when the latter partner sold his interests in Reno and opened a hotel in Los Angeles, Mr. Gillespie went along and assumed charge of the new house as manager.

He showed his fitness for business of this kind, and gained hosts of friends among all his patrons. He later became manager of the hotel opened by Mr. Clawson at Ogden, Utah, and in 1889 he took the management of the Depot Hotel at Redding for Mr. Clawson. In 1890 death claimed his old friend and employer, and it was then learned that he and H. D. Parker had become joint heirs of Mr. Clawson's hotels at Redding, California, and Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Parker, the one at Redding and the other at Ashland, continued for some time the conduct of these two hotels as partners, and aside from their business relationship they were very warm personal friends. In fact, their thorough unanimity of purpose and high business capacity have throughout operated for their mutual advantage and unvaried success. When they finally dissolved partnership Mr. Gillespie became sole owner of the Redding house, and conducted it until June 1, 1903, at which time he entered into a copartnership with J. H. Hoyle under the name of Gillespie and Hoyle. They then closed the old hotel and moved into capacious and modern quarters on Yuba street about two hundred feet from the depot. Their new hostelry, known as the **Lorenz Hotel**, is a fine four-story brick structure, containing one hundred and fifty-two rooms, and is handsomely furnished and equipped after the most up-to-date fashion, being electric lighted and with Otis elevators for all the floors. It is the largest and finest hotel on the California and Oregon Railroad between Sacramento and Portland, and its patronage is evidence of its great popularity, especially among the knights of the grip, who find its comfortable accommodations and its genial and warm-hearted landlord an oasis in a desert of inferior places.

Mr. Gillespie is a prominent Mason, being affiliated with Weber Lodge, F. & A. M., El Monte Commandery, K. T., and a Shriner of the Islam Temple at San Francisco, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of Lodge No. 286, B. P. O. E., at Sacramento. On April 21, 1892, Mr. Gillespie married Miss Zelinda F. Andrews, one of the charming ladies of Redding and the youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. R. Andrews, of Redding. Her father was a native of Kentucky and a descendant of a very prominent old family. He had been

a soldier in the Mexican war, and for many years was a leading mining man of Shasta county and also an attorney at law. He represented with great credit to himself and his constituents his district in the state legislature.

EDWARD FRISBIE.

Edward Frisbie, president and principal owner of the Bank of Northern California at Redding, has been a prominent character in Shasta county for over twenty-five years, having been one of the first to develop and improve the immense farming and grazing acreage of this part of the state. He has been a resident of the state for forty-five years, and although he had made a substantial start in a business career while still a resident of the east, the most useful and fruitful portion of his life has been passed in the Golden state, where industrial and financial interests of great importance have been awakened and built up through his energy and business judgment. He is now in the shadow of his eightieth year, and since his boyhood days back in the old York state he has won a most honorable success and become an influential man of affairs in several communities, so that he has good reason to be happy and content while his last years are gliding by.

Mr. Frisbie was born in Albany, New York, November 18, 1826, being a son of Eleazer and Cynthia (Cornell) Frisbie, who both descended from families known along the Hudson river since colonial times. Mr. Frisbie had educational advantages in the public schools and academies of New York, but at the age of fourteen he left home and began casting his anchor at strange ports as an individual craft on the career of life. He entered the employ of a dairy farmer, with whom he remained four years and learned the business in all its details. For the following four years he was engaged in the same line of business on his own account, at Albany, and he then moved out to Syracuse, New York, where he had a dairy farm. In 1855 he sold his concern, and went around by the Isthmus of Panama to California, making his arrival in Napa county early in 1856. He bought a farm and resided in that county until 1877, with prosperous results from his activity.

In 1877 he bought what was known as the Redding grant, a tract originally consisting of twenty-six thousand acres, but six thousand had been previously sold. Mr. Frisbie at once took possession of this magnificent domain, and entered upon an extensive series of farming operations. He also had a logging and sawmill enterprise on the Sacramento river for one year, and during that time he put on the market four million feet of fir and pine lumber. In 1885 he sold the major portion of his ranch and retired from his long continued activity as a farmer, and then moved into Redding, where he has since made his home. In 1888, associated with Mr. Dakin and Mr. McCormick, he established the Bank of Northern California, of which he was chosen president, and which was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, fifty-six thousand of which was paid up at that time, and at present the paid-up capital amounts

to seventy-seven thousand and the surplus, \$8,306.00. In 1880 Mr. Frisbie bought Mr. Dakin's interest in the bank, and in 1902 Mr. McCormick's, so that he now owns all but the few shares held by the directors. The officers, all men of financial integrity and ability, are Edward Frisbie, president; E. Firth, vice president; E. L. Bailey, cashier; N. B. Frisbie and C. F. Nourse. The bank is located at the corner of Yuba and Market streets, and by its conservative and sound financial policy has for long years been an important factor in the business circles of Shasta county.

Mr. Frisbie has always been a Republican since the organization of that party, and gives a good citizen's attention to political affairs. He owns his nice home on East street, and his family are honored members of society in this and other centers of the west. Mr. Frisbie was married, in 1845, to Miss Phebe A., daughter of George Klink, a prominent farmer of Albany county, New York. Of this union eleven children were born, and the nine still living are all located in California. Mrs. Frisbie died in 1885, and in 1886 Mr. Frisbie married Laura A., a daughter of Jerome Walden, of Redding, California. Of this marriage two children have been born.

HUGH ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

Hugh Alexander Crawford, a capitalist of Napa, is numbered among the prominent and representative business men of central California, and his success is attributable entirely to his own efforts. A man of great natural ability because of the exercise of his native powers and his unremitting diligence, his prosperity came to him soon. He was born in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in January, 1844, a son of Alexander L. and Mary (List) Crawford. His father bought and operated the Etna blast furnaces of the Crawford Iron & Steel Company at New Castle, Pennsylvania. Few men did more for the substantial improvement of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Missouri, and the development of their natural resources. He owned and operated a blast furnace at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, of which President McKinley's father was manager, and carried his efforts into other states, establishing and controlling blast furnaces at Lowell, Ohio; Terre Haute, Indiana, and at Sligo, Missouri. His quick recognition of business opportunities was one of the salient facts in his success. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsburg & Ashtabula Railroad Company and of the Newcastle & Beaver Valley Railroad, and built and owned the Nashville & Knoxville Railroad. His business activities were ever of a character that promoted not alone his individual success, but also proved of marked value in advancing general prosperity through the promotion of industrial and commercial interests. It was Alexander L. Crawford who made the first shipments of Lake Superior ore, which he transported around the falls of Sault Ste. Marie and then loaded upon another vessel, whereby it finally reached its destination. One-half of this ore was sent to his rolling mills at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and the other to a Mr. Wick at Youngstown, Ohio. The quantity was comparatively small, something between ten and twenty tons, but Mr. Crawford was the pioneer in this enterprise, which has since



Yours truly
H. A. Crawford

developed into splendid proportions. This shipment was made in 1850, and the shipments of to-day amount to twenty million tons annually.

Hugh Alexander Crawford pursued his early education in the public schools at Newcastle, continuing his studies until seventeen years of age. His father desired that he should pursue a college course, but his natural predilection was toward an active business career and he declined to continue his studies longer, not desiring to become a physician, a lawyer or a minister. His tastes and talents were in the line of active business undertaking and he wisely directed his energies into such fields of labor. His first position was that of a weigher of coal and shipping clerk for a Newcastle iron company. Near the closing of the Civil war he was offered a position of bookkeeper by that firm, but declined in order that he might pursue a twelve weeks' course of study in the Iron City College at Pittsburg. He afterward, at the age of twenty-one years, accepted the management of a coal mine in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and also became a fourth owner in the property. By the time that he had been with the company three weeks he persuaded the owners to spend more money in order to take out additional quantities of coal and increase the volume of their business. The figures which he presented to them showed the advantage of increasing their facilities, and Mr. Crawford directed his energies to this work. He quickly noted the opportunities and put his ideas into practical form. He built a railroad from the mine to a main line of railroad in order that excellent shipping facilities might be secured, erected many new houses on the property of the company in order to establish homes for the employes of the mine, and bought adjacent farms. He expended in all upward of thirty thousand dollars in new improvements. The enterprising, progressive and determined young manager, working seventeen hours a day, now began to forge ahead, and in a period of nine years—the term of his connection with the company—he developed a business which had turned all the invested money back into the treasury with profits additional.

In 1874 he became associated with Col. Tom A. Scott, William L. Scott, and J. M. McCullough, famous railroad and mine operators, and was made general manager of the Missouri Iron Company, with a capital of one million dollars. At the same time he was actively engaged in railroad construction in Missouri. In 1880 he became a large owner of the Sligo Furnace Company, with sixty-eight thousand acres of land, which he sold in 1901. He then came to California and settled at Napa, where he has a palatial home at the corner of Pine and Seminary streets. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concerns with which he has been connected a large degree of success. The safe and conservative, yet progressive policy which he always inaugurated commended itself to the judgment of all and secured to the companies a patronage which made the volume of trade transacted of great importance and magnitude. He was always watchful of all the details of his business, and of all indications pointing toward prosperity. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising and executing the

right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man.

Mr. Crawford was married in St. Louis in 1878 to Mrs. Judith Evans, a native of England. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle, and this beautiful residence is supplied with all the adornments that wealth can secure guided by a cultured taste. Mr. Crawford has not only been an active business man, but has been a student of the times and has ever kept in touch with the best thinking men of the age in relation to those subjects which largely affect the national welfare. He is the author of a pamphlet on the tariff, which was written just before President Harrison's election and which has attracted national attention, showing deep research and investigation and a thorough knowledge of the trade relations and conditions of America.

CHARLES E. MILLER.

Charles E. Miller, a retired business man of Grass Valley, Nevada county, is to be classed among the old-timers of California, where he has wrought out a career of unusual success during the past half century and found ample scope for his great energy, constancy of purpose and high-minded endeavor.

He was born in Germany about seventy-seven years ago, on October 27, 1827, being a son of Frederick and Margaret (Schliker) Miller. His father, who was the only surviving member of that particular branch of the family, followed the profession of teaching, and was a prominent and talented man. He was a musician and a brilliant performer on the piano. He had contested before royalty and had carried off many medals. He died in 1847. His wife, who died in Wisconsin in 1852, was of an old German family, and her father held the office of government forester. She had two brothers who served under Napoleon in the memorable campaign into Russia, and one of them was frozen to death in Russia and the other disappeared.

Mr. Charles E. Miller was reared and educated in Germany, where he remained until he was seventeen years old, and in 1845 embarked for America. He learned the trade of wagon and carriage making, and followed it in Illinois for a time. He came out to California in the summer of 1853, and was located in Sacramento and different places for several years. In 1856 he came to Nevada county, and until 1859 engaged in placer mining. One June 1 of the latter year he settled in Grass Valley, which has been his settled place of residence for forty-five years. He started a wagon and blacksmithing business, and continued it with excellent success until 1889, since which time he has been retired from active work. He has been interested in various mining propositions.

Mr. Miller has been a staunch Republican from the formation of the party to the present time. While living at Rough and Ready in 1856 he voted for Fremont, and on account of the strong Democratic element was almost afraid to show his ballot. He has never desired or accepted nomination for office of any kind. In 1862 a company known as the Union Guards

was formed in Grass Valley, and there was considerable feeling between the southern and northern sympathizers there, they being about equally divided. The company never left Grass Valley, but was always ready for a call. Mr. Miller was elected second lieutenant of this company, and during Governor Stanford's administration the officers were called to the camp at Oakland and drilled steadily for ten days. Mr. Miller was afterward re-elected second lieutenant, and had several interesting experiences during his service.

Mr. Miller was married in Grass Valley, February 22, 1872, to Miss Mary H. Dunbar, who was born in Maine of an old American family of Scotch descent, their residence antedating the Revolution. Her father, Manning Dunbar, was a prominent man of Washington county, Maine, and occupied public office for thirty years, being under sheriff for a long period. He died in 1890 at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Miller was a school teacher in Maine for ten years, and was engaged in the same line of work for two years in Grass Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Fred Manning, city engineer of Grass Valley, whose history is given below.

FRED MANNING MILLER.

Fred Manning Miller, city engineer of Grass Valley, and son of one of the oldest and best known citizens of the town, has himself made a fine record in business affairs and in his chosen profession, and has been connected with the installation and operation of some of the most important public utilities of Grass Valley.

He was born in this city March 2, 1873, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1889, and then entered the University of California, where he was graduated in 1894. In July, 1894, he returned to Grass Valley and designed the local sewer system. From 1896 to 1898 he was engaged in placing the water works in Nevada City, and from 1899 to 1900 had charge of the sewer system of Nevada City. He was consulting engineer for the Grass Valley system, and since that time has been doing work for the local mines, being also an able mining engineer. In 1894 he was elected to the office of county surveyor of Nevada county for a term of four years, his period of office expiring while he was in the army. In January, 1903, he was appointed city engineer, and is still serving in that office. He has acted as consulting engineer for the Mojave Gold Mining Company in Arizona, but with offices in Philadelphia; and also for the Empire Mines and Investment Company.

Mr. Miller joined Company H, Second Regiment of the California National Guard, in 1895, and when it was reorganized in 1897 as Company I he was elected second lieutenant. At the commencement of the Spanish war the entire company volunteered for service and was attached to the Eighth California Volunteers, Mr. Miller being retained as second lieutenant. The company was in Camp Barrett at Oakland, and afterward at Vancouver Barracks in Washington, where it was mustered out, January 31, 1899. On his return he was elected captain of Company I, of the

Second Regiment, which was reorganized in August, 1899, and he served one term of two years.

Mr. Miller affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masons and the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a member of the local volunteer fire department. He was married in Nevada City, in July, 1900, to Miss Gertrude L. Adair, a native of Nevada City and a daughter of Isaac Adair, deceased. They have one son, Manning Adair Miller.

FREDERICK RUSS.

Frederick Russ, of San Francisco, is a prominent member of the family perhaps best known in the annals of San Francisco. There are few living to-day who sought home and fortune in this state during the golden days of forty-eight or forty-nine, which are the years known to the world at large as defining the early limits of California history, but it is the distinction of the Russ family that their settlement dates from the early part of the year 1847, almost a year before the discovery of gold in the Sacramento valley set a monumental epoch in the world's history and in a few months transformed the quiet Spanish village of San Francisco into a city of tents and then into a substantial city of many thousand souls. But a distinction greater than priority of settlement belongs to the men of the Russ name, and their prominence in connection with the history of the city and state is the result of great public works undertaken by them, large business enterprises successfully managed, and personal careers of several men who will be known and honored as long as California has annals and annalists.

Immanuel Christian Charles Russ was born March 10, 1795, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, Germany. He learned the jeweler, or gold and silversmith's trade, becoming very proficient, especially in the making of filigree work. He married in 1823, and in 1833 came to the United States. He was in the jewelry business in New York city for some years, having a profitable trade, as things went in those days, and earning a good living. A wholesale robbery, by which his store was looted of nearly all its valuable stock, almost discouraged him and turned his career in the direction where the greatest results of his endeavor were to be apparent.

During the Mexican war he joined what has been in California history the famous Stevenson regiment, and, with his three sons, who had likewise joined the same regiment, and with his wife and other children, embarked on the sailing vessel Loo Choo, which bore them round the Horn to San Francisco, where they made landing March 26, 1847. The place which a year later was to be a scene of bustling confusion and business activity was then composed mostly of Mexican and Spanish hidalgos, who followed the easy manners of old Castilian days, and at that time the Old Mission was the principal center of the settlement.

Mr. Russ bought from the alcalde, or the chief magistrate of the town, three fifty-vara lots of land; part of which is now covered by the Russ



Henry B. Ruff.

House. He also opened a jewelry and assay office, and in the early days of mining he was an important authority for the miners, who brought their nuggets or prospects to him. But his rare foresight and prudence as an investor suggested that the best thing to do after the gold emigration set in was to buy land, and this policy made him a fortune. In 1850 he bought nineteen fifty-vara lots, and during the remainder of his lifetime his real estate interests in the city occupied most of his time and attention.

Mr. Russ loved music with true Teutonic fondness, and the Russ Gardens which he established in the first years of San Francisco were famed through all the west and gave him a popularity that never died during the life of anyone who ever partook of his hospitality. He built the Pavilion, one hundred feet in diameter, which was used as a dancing hall, and for which he procured the best musicians obtainable, and many were the joyous hours passed there by men who still live in the city. In many other ways was he identified with the growing and thriving city, and his faith was unwavering that it would some day rank among the great cities of the world. The famous Russ House, which was built in 1862, has been a lasting memorial to his life and deeds, and it seems that a kind providence cares for this structure, for during the more than forty years of its existence it has escaped all the conflagrations that have devastated the surrounding districts.

Mr. Russ died June 4, 1857, honored and beloved among the thousands with whom his career had been associated and who had received benefit from his worthy deeds. He was a great reader, and in religion and politics was liberal in thought and generous of pocket book. His children were as follows: Adolphus G., deceased, who was in Company C of Stevenson's regiment, with his father; Charles E., deceased, of Company F of the same regiment; Caroline, deceased; Augustus P., deceased, of Company F; Miss Elizabeth, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Frederick; Henry B., mentioned also below; Mrs. Emeline Gutzkow, wife of the famous author; and Louisa, Mrs. F. O. Wagner.

Mr. Frederick Russ was born at Bergen Hill, New Jersey, in 1837, so that he was ten years old when he landed in San Francisco. He received his education in the local schools and then at Pacific College, after which he began to travel. He has been around the world about a dozen times, and was in India and Asia before any railroads were there. He also traveled twelve thousand miles through Russia, and he is a local authority on the physical features and the resources and people of that great country. He has not been a mere globe trotter, for he has traveled with definite objects in view, and his broad general culture and devotion to art and literature have found ample scope for expansion in his career. He is one of the managers of the Russ estate, and is now retired and confines his business interests almost entirely to this property. His wife is Mrs. Marie (Cole) Russ, and they have two boys, Fred G. and Ralph A. They have one of the most beautiful homes in California, situated at Berkeley, the residence being surrounded by large, well kept grounds, and with a flora of plants and flowers hardly to be surpassed in the state.

Mr. Henry B. Russ, another son of the California pioneer and a brother of Frederick, is also one of the prominent men of San Francisco. He was reared and educated in this city, and has also traveled extensively, but outside of his real estate interests he has entered into no business enterprise. He is especially well known for his connection with the famous Olympic Club, being its treasurer and having been one of its most active members for many years. In politics he is a Republican, but really independent as concerns local affairs. He was elected supervisor for the tenth district in 1881, and gave a capable administration of his office, and both he and his brother have always been dependable citizens who might always be relied upon for co-operation and assistance in every public enterprise, thus following in the footsteps of their revered father.

Mr. Henry B. Russ has been married twice. His first wife was Josephine Hammersmith, and their three children were: Florence, wife of John L. Hoffman; Alice Mary, wife of George Hounch; and Henry S. His present wife was Annie Stevens, daughter of F. C. Stevens, and their three children are E. F., Linda B. and Inyo A.

WILLIAM FRANK ALEXANDER.

William Frank Alexander was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 10th of December, 1853. His father, M. C. Alexander, is a native of North Carolina, and throughout his entire business career he followed the occupation of farming. He removed from his native state to Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Loretta Wallace, whose birth occurred in Tennessee. About the year 1871 they came to California, and are now making their home in Napa, the father having reached the age of eighty-three years, while his wife is eighty-four years of age.

William F. Alexander spent his early boyhood days under the parental roof near Nashville, Tennessee, and in that locality acquired his early education as a pupil in what was known as the Split Tree School. Better educational facilities were later afforded him, and he was graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, in November, 1869. Soon afterward Mr. Alexander started out upon an independent business career and went to Missouri, where he became engaged in the cattle industry. During the period of the Civil war he had largely spent his time in Texas. In 1870 he came to California, making his way to Napa county, and the following year was joined by his parents. In this state Mr. Alexander turned his attention to farming, and also engaged in teaming for a year. He was the first man to introduce a cooking house in the field in connection with threshing operations in Napa county. For three years he engaged in teaming and farming, and then became general manager for the famous Napa Soda Springs, acting in that capacity for five years, from 1881 to 1886. He then resumed farming, and was engaged in threshing the grain for nearly all the agriculturists of Napa county, doing an extensive business in that direction. His attention is now devoted to agricultural pursuits with excellent results.

Mr. Alexander is the father of ten children, seven of whom are still living, four by his first wife and six by his present (second) wife.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Alexander is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge, encampment and Patriarchs Militant. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and with the Order of Druids. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy. He has recently been elected supervisor on the Democratic ticket. He is still farming but sold his own farm and built a charming home in the heart of Napa City, where he and his family live. All that he possesses has been acquired through his own energies and labors, for he came to Napa county in limited financial circumstances, and has gradually worked his way upward.

CHRISTOPHER J. MILLER.

Christopher J. Miller, a prominent business man of Grass Valley and chairman of the board of supervisors of Nevada county, was born, reared and has gained a notable degree of success in this county, and along with his individual preferment and benefit has come great advancement in the welfare and material upbuilding of his community. Public utilities have found in him an especially progressive agent, and his work in this direction is at the present time one of the principal factors in making Nevada county of high repute in public improvements.

Mr. Miller was born in Grass Valley, California, February 9, 1862. His father, James Miller, was born in Massachusetts, of German stock, and came to California in 1860, via Cape Horn. He was by occupation a stationary engineer and miner, and followed those pursuits in Grass Valley, but about 1865 left this place and went to Idaho, where he died in 1869. He was married while still a resident of the east to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, whence she came to America in girlhood. She had three sisters, two of whom died in Massachusetts, and one is living with her at the present time.

Mr. C. J. Miller was educated in the public schools of Grass Valley, and after graduating from high school in 1877 took a four years' apprenticeship in the machine shops. He is an expert mechanical engineer, and was engaged along various lines of that occupation for some years. In 1899 he was appointed deputy county assessor of Nevada county under H. C. Schroeder. In 1900 he was appointed superintendent of the new twelve-mile sewer system of Grass Valley, and continued as the efficient director of the affairs of that important work until the following November. His election at that time to the office of county supervisor, from the second district, necessitated his resignation from the superintendency, and he has since devoted his entire attention to county affairs. He was elected chairman of the board in January, 1902, and still holds that position. One of the most important services that he has performed in this office has been to procure the purchase of a rock crusher, in 1902, this machine being used to make material for the construction of macadam roads. The good roads movement has found a very ardent advocate, yet eminently practical withal,

in Mr. Miller, and under his direction a few miles of high-grade pike have already been built, with such manifest benefit to the county that Nevada county can in the course of a few years boast of roads the equal of any in the west. Mr. Miller has devised the entire system of manufacturing the material, and has reduced the cost to sixty-five cents per ton. The mine dumps supply the material in the rough, and the various mine owners have given the privilege of using all the rock about the mines and are also assisting heartily in the work. In March, 1901, Mr. Miller became a partner in a furniture and undertaking business with A. L. Gill, the firm being the Gill-Miller Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Miller has taken an active part in local Democratic politics since becoming a voter, and is nearly always a delegate to the county conventions, although he has no time for state convention work. He served for three years in Company H of the National Guard of California, under command of Captain P. T. Riley. He is a member of Quartz Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Court Pride, F. O. A., and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Miller was married in Nevada City in July, 1884, to Miss Mollie F. McCarthy, who was born in Nevada county and was a daughter of the late Dan McCarthy, one of the prominent early pioneers of the county. He was in the hotel business during most of his career here. He was of Irish descent.

BISHOP WILLIAM I. KIP.

Bishop William Ingraham Kip, much of whose distinguished and noble career was spent as bishop of the Episcopal church in California, was the first one of that high official position in the church to be sent out to the diocese of California, and his labors here for forty years formed a conspicuous monument to his own noble spiritual character and were a factor of greatest value in the promotion and advancement of the cause of the church along the Pacific coast. His beautiful, sincere and high-minded life was an inspiration to the zeal of all his co-workers, and the impression he made on the religious progress of California is one of the important elements of the history of the church in this state. Besides his own enduring life work, he also left children and grandchildren who have made for themselves honorable places in the world's activity, and a son and a grandson are among the prominent citizens of San Francisco and are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Bishop Kip was born at Albany, New York, October 3, 1811, a son of Henry and Mrs. (Ingraham) Kip. The name, originally De Kype, belonged to an old Dutch family of the Knickerbocker stock who made settlement in New York in the seventeenth century. Henry Kip was a prominent banker of New York. Bishop Kip married a Miss Lawrence, who was a descendent of Sir Henry Lawrence, president of Oliver Cromwell's council and of one of the oldest English families, some of whose members had also come to New York early in the seventeenth century.

In 1852 Bishop Kip came around the Horn to San Francisco, having



Wm. Ingdon Esq
Barber of California

been sent out as the first Episcopal bishop of the state, and his first diocese contained what are now the dioceses of Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He was retained in his honorable post until his death, in 1893, when he was over eighty years old. He left two sons, Colonel Lawrence Kip, an army officer of New York, and William Ingraham Kip.

The latter son, now an esteemed resident of San Francisco, was born in New York in 1840. He married Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, whose father, the Hon. William B. Kinney, was proprietor of the Newark Daily *Advertiser* and was United States ambassador to Italy. She was a half-sister of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the noted author. Four children were born of this marriage. The son William Ingraham was for a number of years rector of the Good Samaritan missions in San Francisco, and died in 1902.

Lawrence Kip, another son of William I. and Elizabeth C. (Kinney) Kip, was born in San Francisco, October 2, 1869, and is now a well known attorney of this city. He was educated at Trinity school and at the University of California, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. In 1895 he was admitted to the supreme court of Hawaii, and engaged in practice there for about a year, after which he returned to San Francisco. Much of his law reading was done under D. M. Delmas, and in his early practice he devoted much of his time to criminal work, but of late has taken up corporation practice quite extensively.

Mr. Kip is a Republican in politics, and fraternally affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. He married, in 1893, Miss Willa Dick, whose father, James Dick, was prominent in public life in Indiana, where she was born, and was state auditor of that commonwealth. She is also the niece of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati.

JOHN SAMUEL BEARD.

John Samuel Beard, judge of the superior court of Siskiyou county, active and successful at the bar or on the bench in California for over forty years, is a man of eminent ability, of great erudition in the general fields of knowledge as well as the law, and of breadth and wholeness of character such that he appeals to the favor and regard of all men without diminishing any of the dignity and force which characterize his position in county and state.

Judge Beard was born October 30, 1836, at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Of excellent parentage and ancestry, he traces his descent, on his father's side, back to three brothers who came from the north of Ireland and in the early years of the nineteenth century settled in Ohio. These brothers were of the old-school Presbyterian stock, originally from Scotland. On the maternal side Judge Beard comes from the old Eckert and Gehrig families of Pennsylvania. James Beard, the father, who was born at Enon, Clark county, Ohio, March 25, 1813, and who died at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1879, was successively a merchant, a school teacher, drover and butcher, and in 1851 was elected pro-

thoritary of Northumberland county, which position he held six years, the remaining years of his life being devoted to the practice of law. Judge Beard's mother was Susan Margarette Gehrig, born near Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1808, and died at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, in 1892. She married James Beard February 13, 1834, and the issue of their marriage was eight children, five boys and three girls. Two of the latter died in childhood. The eldest, Esther Ann Beard, married John W. Bucher, of Sunbury. Judge Beard and two brothers, George Eckert Beard, of Sunbury, and William Gehrig Beard, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, are still living.

Educated in the common schools of Milton and Sunbury, and in the once noted seat of learning, Rhodes Academy, where were taught the higher English branches and the Greek and Latin classics, in the spring of 1853, primarily on account of ill health, Judge Beard left school and accepted a position with a corps of civil engineers under Kimber Cleaver, engaged in making a survey of the Shamokin Valley, now the Reading Railroad. Kimber Cleaver was the first Republican candidate nominated in Pennsylvania for governor, in 1854. In July, 1854, young Beard quit the engineer corps to accept service under his father in the prothonotary's office. While there he studied law under Hon. S. Richard Peele, now of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar, April 7, 1857, before he had reached his majority, and thereafter until 1859 he practiced law in Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Continued ill health and a keen desire for travel were the principal reasons which induced Mr. Beard to leave the east and seek a home in the west. Crossing the plains in 1859, he arrived in Oregon in the late autumn of that year, and after drifting about in the Placer-mining counties of southern Oregon and northern California he resumed the practice of law, first at Fort Jones and then at Yreka, Siskiyou county, where has been his home and center of professional activity ever since. In May, 1864, he formed a partnership with L. N. Ketcham, since deceased. The incidents of the war of the rebellion, however, drove most lawyers out of business for a time, and hence for several years Mr. Beard was engaged in teaching school. He did not resume the practice of law until 1872, opening his office at Etna, Siskiyou county.

Judge Beard's public career has been no less successful and honorable than his private practice. In 1878 he was appointed chairman of the first board of education in Siskiyou county. In 1882 he was elected district attorney for the county, an office which he held until his election, in 1890, to the position of superior judge. He is now serving upon his third term as superior judge, his present term expiring in January, 1909. In view of this record it is needless to speak of the successful manner in which Judge Beard has discharged the responsible duties of his office. Of an eminently judicial character and bent of mind, a jurist by nature as well as by training, he has exercised his powers for the welfare of the entire county and state and has devoted his energies with that freedom from self

interest and personal bias which has rendered his administration of law and justice untainted and above cavil and doubt.

A staunch Democrat up to the time of Lincoln's second election, in the campaign preceding that election Mr. Beard took the stump as an advocate for the great emancipator, and ever since that time, both in national and state politics, has taken an active interest as an unswerving Republican. While on the bench, however, he has regarded the high interests of his office and prudently kept out of county politics, in consequence of which fact he has had the support of both the great parties. In his last two elections he has had no real opposition from any quarter.

On October 31, 1857, just a day after reaching his majority, Judge Beard was initiated a member of the Sunbury Lodge, I. O. O. F., and still holds membership with the order in Yreka Lodge No. 19. He is also a member of Howard Lodge No. 96, F. & A. M., of Yreka; Cyrus Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., Yreka; Shasta Council No. 6, at Shasta; is past commander of Mt. Shasta Commandery, K. T., at Yreka; and is master of the Royal Secret of the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in San Francisco Consistory of the southern jurisdiction. Also a Knight of Pythias, he is past chancellor of Yreka Lodge No. 168. In 1851 Judge Beard united with the Lutheran church of Milton, Pennsylvania, to which church his parents then belonged. He is now a member of the Methodist church at Yreka.

Judge Beard's domestic life has been particularly felicitous, and of all the interests which attract him his home and its associations are dearest. He has been twice married. First, on July 12, 1874, at Etna, Siskiyou county, to Miss Annie Webster Ackley, who was a daughter of Hosea B. and Nancy Ackley, of Maine. She died March 12, 1882, having been the mother of four children, namely: Annie Ackley Beard, born April 19, 1875, now the wife of S. H. Hill and residing at Napa; John Augustus Beard, born June 22, 1878; James Gehrig Beard, born December 30, 1879; and Webster Beard, now deceased, born February 20, 1882.

On March 4, 1883, Judge Beard married Emma Jane Bigelow, at Edgewood, Siskiyou county. Of this union there are two girls, Emily Grace, born April 12, 1884, and Susan Margarette, born May 27, 1894. The present Mrs. Beard was a daughter of Ralph P. and Emily R. Bigelow, originally of New York state, who moved thence to Illinois and to California in 1859. Her parents formerly owned and conducted the famous Bigelow dairy ranch, on the McCloud river and under the shadow of the great Mt. Shasta. This was a favorite summer resort, and some of the most distinguished people of the state and from abroad made annual pilgrimages to this inviting mountain farmstead. Mrs. Beard, and the same could be said of her mother, is a woman of superior mental endowment and of great goodness of heart. It is well said of her that according to such strict principles of conscientious conduct has she ordered her life that she never compromises with wrong or excuses wrong-doing; her kindness of heart is co-ordinated with her firmness of will, so that with her, yes means yes, and no means no, in the full sense of the words.

To speak as a final word of some of the characteristics which have had much to do with the successful and very happy career of Judge Beard. Of a modest and retiring nature, at the same time he has been quietly assertive in all the essential affairs of life, and without display or bluster has pushed forward to the front and acquired the best of every situation. He has taken life as he found it, and, while accomplishing more than the ordinary man in a life of circumstance and free will, he has at the same time accommodated himself to those conditions which are unalterable. Thus we find him, at the age of sixty-eight, as fond of fun as a boy, attending, whenever convenient and always excepting Sundays, ball games and other diversions. He has always taken an earnest and active interest in everything of a public character that was promotive of the best interests of the people of the community. Beside his personal affections and interests at home, he is very fond of flowers and domestic animals, and, above all, of good music, especially sacred music and old-fashioned melodies.

ROBERT CORLETT.

Robert Corlett occupies a position of distinction in business and political circles in Napa county, few men being more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Napa than is the subject of this review. His popularity is well deserved, for in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of his community and of the state, and in behalf of the commonwealth he has done important public service.

Mr. Corlett was born on the Isle of Man, off the coast of England, December 31, 1858. For many generations his ancestors had lived in England, and there occurred the birth of his parents, William P. and Jane (Calister) Corlett. The mother died in England prior to 1873 and the father afterward came to America and is now living in Napa at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He came to America with his sons, William H. and Robert Corlett, in the year 1873, making his way to Chicago, where he remained for about two years, and then continued his westward journey to California, settling in Napa in 1875. Here he became engaged in the lumber-milling business, with which he was identified for a number of years, and was then succeeded by his sons. William H. Corlett, the brother of Robert, is an architect of prominence as well as a partner in the lumber-milling enterprise. He occupies a foremost position in industrial and professional circles in this part of the state, and is likewise a citizen whose activity in behalf of community affairs has been far-reaching and beneficial. He has served for two terms as a member of the city council of Napa, and for two terms has been a member of the county school board, acting as its chairman at the present writing in 1904.

Robert Corlett was reared in the land of his nativity and is indebted to its public school system for the early educational advantages he enjoyed. He was connected with his father in the manufacture of lumber for some



Robert Corlett.

time as an employe and gained an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the business in its various departments. Upon the father's retirement he and his brother, William H. Corlett, entered into partnership relations as owners of the milling enterprise, which they have since conducted. Honored and respected by all, there are none who occupy a more enviable position in industrial and financial circles than do the Corlett brothers. It is true that they entered upon a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an industry many a man of less resolute purpose would have utterly failed. They have succeeded in building up a lumber milling business which is the largest concern of the kind in Napa county. Their output is very extensive and the magnitude of their sales returns to them an excellent financial income. Mr. Corlett is thoroughly familiar with the business in every principle and detail, and his intimate knowledge of the trade conditions has also been a factor in the success which has attended him.

On the 19th of August, 1885, in Napa was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Corlett and Miss Elizabeth Frances Derry, a daughter of Thomas Derry, of the Fifth Wisconsin Cavalry. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Robert Derry, Benjamin C. and Frances E., aged respectively seventeen, fifteen and eleven years.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Corlett is a Mason and is also identified with the Odd Fellows society and the Elks lodge. He has been very prominent in political circles in California, and for twelve years was secretary of the Republican county central committee of Napa county, filling that position until 1901. He is now a member from Napa county of the Republican state committee. He resigned his position with the county committee, however, when elected to represent the county in the senate of California, where he served in the two sessions, 1901 and 1903. While a member of the upper house he did much toward securing the appropriations for the Napa State Asylum for the Insane and also for the Veterans' Home at Yountville. Mr. Corlett was instrumental in securing the last appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the new hospital at the home. He was also identified with many other legislative measures which have proved of marked value to certain communities or to the state at large. Honored and respected in every class of society, he has for some time been a leader in thought and action in the public life of the state, and his name is inscribed high on the roll of its leading men, his honorable career adding lustre to the history of Napa county. In whatever relation of life we find him, in the government service, in political circles or in business or social affairs, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

WILLIAM HENRY WALLACE, M. D.

Dr. William Henry Wallace, president of the Siquia Hospital Association and one of its visiting physicians, as well as a general medical practitioner of Eureka, was born in Hillsboro, New Brunswick, on the 2d of May, 1852, and his parents, William and Jane (Steeves) Wallace, were

also natives of that country. The father was for forty-four years in the customs department of the Canadian government service and a most trusted and loyal official. Both he and his wife passed away at an advanced age, he reaching his eighty-eighth year. In the family were two sons and four daughters.

Dr. Wallace, the youngest, was educated in the grammar schools of Hillsboro and of St. John's, New Brunswick, and when his literary course was completed at the age of nineteen years he entered the medical department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Later he matriculated in the University of New York, in which he was graduated with the class of 1878 on the 19th of February of that year. He then practiced medicine in New Brunswick for two years, after which he returned to the United States and for three years was a successful practitioner of Boston. In 1883 he made his way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, establishing his home in Eureka, California, in July of that year. Here he has practiced up to the present time, and he was one of the early physicians of Humboldt county. He served as county physician in 1893-4. In his private practice he has shown comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the science of medicine and surgery and correct application in applying his learning to the needs of suffering humanity. He has discharged all of his professional duties with conscientious obligation and due regard to the highest ethics of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Wallace was married in October, 1879, to Miss Marietta C. Tufts, a native of Arlington, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Ephraim Tufts, who was also born in the old Bay state and represents a family that has been connected with American interests from an early period in the colonization of the new world. To Dr. Wallace and his wife have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Carl Tufts, who is now a medical student in the McGill Medical College of Montreal, Canada; Muriel S., who is a student in the State University at Berkeley, California; Lloyd, who is attending the Eureka high school; and Romaine, who completes the family. Dr. Wallace socially is connected with the Masonic and Elks fraternities, and in his political views he is a Republican.

JUDGE CHARLES PROWSE.

In the development of a community one of its most important factors is the real estate dealer, who places its lands upon the market and whose efforts are largely the means of bringing into a community a desirable class of citizenship and the industrial concerns which prove so important a factor in the progress and prosperity of every locality. Charles Prowse, well known in Haywards as a business man of reliability and enterprise, has made for himself a most enviable record, and has gained recognition as one of the leading men of the town.

Born in Galena, Illinois, on the 28th of May, 1852, Mr. Prowse is a son of Thomas and Elvina (Bradshaw) Prowse. In the paternal line he is of English descent, although the family was established in America at an

early epoch in the colonization of the new world and was represented in the patriot army in the war of the Revolution. His direct ancestor was Captain Prowse, who served under Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar. Representatives of the name went south to Tennessee and Kentucky and were slaveholders of that state. The father was born in Kentucky and was a farmer and breeder of fine horses. His wife, a native of Hancock county, Illinois, was a representative of a prominent American family of English descent. Her youngest brother, A. J. Bradshaw, was a member of the Illinois legislature. In the year 1850 Thomas Prowse came westward with his family and established his home in California, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1869. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1901. In 1865 he had gone to Montana in company with three United States judges, N. P. Langford, H. L. Hosmer and Mr. Williston, who were sent there to administer the law. At that time the vigilantes committee was organized, and Mr. Prowse and his three eldest sons were members of it. He named one of his sons, the youngest of the family, in honor of the famous Montanan, Granville Stuart. One of his sons, Colonel Godfrey Prowse, well known in Montana, made an attempt while in Salt Lake City in 1900 to capture the notorious Pat Lynch, who was hanged in January, 1904. Colonel Prowse succeeded in shooting and wounding the desperado, but was in turn shot and killed by him. It was not long after this, however, that Lynch was captured. Colonel Prowse was a general favorite throughout the west, and his death was the occasion of sincere and general sorrow among his very large circle of friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Prowse were born thirteen sons, the living brothers of Charles being: James F., a representative of mining interests at Butte, California; George O. and Granville, who are merchants of Oakdale, California; and Henry S., who for fifteen years was a member of the San Francisco police force. There were also eight other brothers, but these are all deceased.

To the public school system of Illinois Charles Prowse is indebted for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed. He afterward continued his studies in Montana, having gone to that state in 1865, driving cattle across the plains. In 1868 he took up his abode in Haywards, California, and began farming upon a tract of two hundred and seventy acres which he operated for nineteen years. Later he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, to which he now devotes his time and attention. He was one of a company of three to build the Anspacher addition to Haywards, consisting of ten acres with a frontage of two thousand feet on Castro street. During the period from 1880 until 1882, inclusive, he had charge of lumber yards and a warehouse owned by Anspacher Brothers. He was active in securing the construction of the Lake Chabot boulevard at a cost of many thousand dollars. This was originally a private road, but now belongs to the county and is one of the best in the United States. It will thus be seen that Mr. Prowse has been very active in promoting the material interests of the county and in advancing many movements that have resulted greatly to the improvement of this section of the state.

A Republican in his political views, he has been very active in support of his party, which he has represented as a delegate in county and state conventions. He was appointed a justice of the peace in Eden township in 1901, and in 1902 was elected to that office, being the first Republican justice in many years. His election was certainly an indication of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In 1887 and 1888 he served as license collector for the townships of Brooklyn and Eden, and he was marshal of Haywards in 1885-6. He served for one term as road master, and in 1897 was town treasurer, while in 1901 he was appointed town recorder, and is still filling that position. He has also been identified with educational interests, was one of the principal organizers of the Castro Valley district and served as school trustee there. Any movement for the benefit of his community never fails to receive his endorsement, and many times his active co-operation is given to measures for the general welfare and public improvement. He is the secretary of the Lone Tree Cemetery Association, which had been in debt from 1874 until the time that he accepted his present position. Within one year, owing to his capable management, this indebtedness was discharged and there is now money in the treasury.

On the 3d of March, 1879, Mr. Prowse was united in marriage, in Haywards, to Miss Lucinda F. Luce, a native of that city and a daughter of Daniel Luce, of California, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. Two sons and three daughters have been born to them: Joseph B., who is employed by the firm of Miller, Sloss & Scott, hardware merchants, of San Francisco; Arthur, who is attending school; Emma, Mary and Gertrude, all at home. Mr. Prowse is prominent in Odd Fellowship, is past grand of his local lodge and has been its treasurer for twenty years. He is also a Mason, was the first member initiated in the local lodge of Haywards and has also been its treasurer for twenty years. He likewise belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and his brethren of these different fraternities entertain for him high and sincere regard because his life record has ever been such as to warrant their trust and confidence. He has been honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, faithful in friendship and true to the duties of home life.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Thomas H. Hicks, who at the early age of eleven years was left an orphan and started out to make his own way in the world, is to-day a mine owner and joint manager of the LeCompton mine near Nevada City. His life history illustrates the power of unfaltering industry and strong determination in the active affairs of the business world. He was born in Shannonsville, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1855. His father, Henry Hicks, was a native of England and when a young man came to America, settling in the Keystone state. He, too, was a miner, and attracted by mining possibilities in California he came to this state in 1855 by way of the isthmus route. He then engaged in the operation of a gravel mine in Nevada county and was very successful on Cement Hill and Wet Hill. With others he did hydraulic

work on Wet Hill and a part of the mining property there is now within the corporate limits of Nevada City. He was also interested in the Badger Hill and Relief Hill mines, and a few years prior to his death he retired from active business, having accumulated a handsome competency that supplied him with all of the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life. He passed away in 1861, while his wife died in 1867. In her maidenhood she was Miss Jane White and her birth occurred in England. In the family were three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Thomas, now of Nevada City; Mrs. John Christol, of Douglas Island, Alaska; and Mrs. Lavinia Thomas, of Nevada City.

Thomas H. Hicks, the only son of the family, came to Nevada City with his mother in 1860, arriving on the first of May. He was educated in the public and high schools here. When eleven years of age he was left an orphan, and, it being necessary that he earn his own living, during the winter time he worked at a mine at Scaddon flat near Grass Valley. He followed that pursuit for about two years, and from there went to the Star Spangled Banner quartz mine just east of Nevada City, where he worked for four years. He afterward made his way to Washington, Nevada county, where he secured employment in the mills of the Orleans Mining Company, having charge of a five-stamp mill there, although he was only fifteen years of age at that time. He continued in the position for a year and a half and afterward came to Nevada City, where he secured employment at the Pittsburg mine as a tool boy under ground. He thus worked for a year and on the expiration of that period took charge of the cradles in the Providence Mill, occupying the latter position for six or seven months. His next position was that of manager of the mill ore shift daily for eleven years. In September, 1879, he turned his attention to the butchering business in Nevada City, but sold out in May, 1881, on account of ill health. He then returned to the Providence Company and afterward was given charge of the mill for the New England, now the Thomas mine. He worked there for about two years and then purchased a grocery store in Nevada City, which he conducted for a year and a half. In 1884 he went to Santa Rosa, California, where he engaged in farming and the cultivation of grapes, his time being thus occupied for two years, when he disposed of his agricultural and horticultural interests there and removed to Healdsburg. At that place he purchased a vineyard, which he conducted for six years. In 1892 he located in San Francisco and for a year and a half was employed in the San Francisco Tool Works, after which he went to Douglas Island, Alaska, and worked for the Tredwell Company for nine months. He was next at Berners Bay, Alaska, having charge of the mill there for about eighteen months.

In 1894 Mr. Hicks returned to Nevada City, but subsequently went to Hedges, San Diego county, where he continued for six months, during which time he was engaged in the erection of a one hundred stamp mill. He then made his way to San Francisco, after which he again came to Nevada City and worked in the assay office of J. J. Ott for about six months. His next business connection was with the Plumbago mines in Sierra county, having

charge of the operation of the mill, and later he went to Shasta county, where he took charge of and remodeled a ten-stamp mill during the year spent at that place. Again coming to Nevada City he was associated with Mr. Ott for one year, after which he bought out the assay office on Broad street and entered into partnership with W. H. Dunlap. He still conducts that office, but has extended the field of his labors, having in 1900 purchased an interest in the LeCompton mine, in which he still owns stock. Mr. Hicks and Mr. Dunlap jointly have control of the mine, and he was one of the organizers of the company by which it is now owned.

On the 16th of September, 1883, in Nevada City, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Eda Ann Ott, a native of Nevada City and a daughter of J. J. Ott, one of the old California pioneers and one of the earliest settlers of Nevada county. He was the first assayer of the county and his office has been open continuously for forty-eight years. He is of Swiss descent and he and his two brothers came from Switzerland in 1848 and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whence he afterward came to the Pacific coast. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have two children, Carl E. and Annie Margaret.

Mr. Hicks belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. For nine years he was a member of a regiment of the National Guard of California. In politics he has always been a Republican, taking a deep interest in the success and growth of his party. His career has been marked by a steady advance since he started out as a poor boy to earn his own living at the age of eleven years. He has been a close and practical student of mining in all of its various departments and his knowledge is now broad and accurate, thus enabling him to fill responsible positions in connection with this great and important industry of the Pacific coast.

CHARLES WILLIAM HEYER.

That Charles William Hoyer is one of the most prominent and popular citizens of Haywards is indicated by the fact that for twelve consecutive years he has served as its mayor, and his election has been conceded at each time by the opposition before the returns from the polls have been received. All recognize his devoted fidelity to the welfare of the city, its improvement and substantial advancement and none question his sincerity regarding the best interests of the municipality.

A native son of California, he was born in Alvarado, Alameda county, on the 22d of April, 1866. His father, Julius Hoyer, was a native of Germany, and at an early age came to America. In 1857 he made his way to California by way of the isthmus route and for a number of years was engaged in the successful conduct of a brewery in Haywards, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1873. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Ubhoff, was also born in the fatherland and is still residing in Haywards. Since the death of her first husband she has become the wife of Leo Palmtag, also a brewer of Haywards. She was the mother of four children: Flora, the wife of Vincent Strovel, a butcher



Chas H. Heyer

of Haywards, and Lena, who is with her mother, these being children of the second marriage; and William also of this city, of the first marriage.

The fourth member of the family is Charles W., whose name introduces this review. The public schools of Haywards afforded him his educational privileges, and he continued his studies until he had mastered the curriculum of the high school. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon his business career in connection with a brewery, in which he continued until 1889, when he entered into partnership with his step-father, Mr. Palmtag. This company owns and controls one of the largest steam beer breweries in the state outside of Oakland and San Francisco, the capacity being thirty thousand barrels. Their field is Alameda county outside of Oakland, although to some extent they make shipments to other portions of the country. The brewery is equipped with the latest improved machinery, the plant being a modern one, and the product of the house finds a ready sale on the market because of its excellent quality and because of the known business reliability of the man who stands at its head.

On the 25th of June, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Heyer and Miss Wilhelmina S. Wehr, the wedding being celebrated in San Francisco. Mrs. Heyer is a native of Germany and came to the United States in her maidenhood. The hospitality of the best homes of Haywards is extended to them, and their own household is noted for its pleasing social functions. Mr. Heyer belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Foresters of America, the Hermann Sohns and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His influence has been a potent element in shaping political interests of his city, and he is known as a stalwart defender of Democratic principles. He takes a very active part in local politics and has also been a representative of his party in county and state conventions. For fourteen years he has served as a trustee of Haywards and for three terms of four years each has been elected mayor, being re-elected in April, 1904. His administration has been characterized by all that is business-like and progressive and practical. He conducts the affairs of the municipality with the same system and fairness that he does his trade interests, bringing to bear upon the questions which affect the welfare of the city wise counsel, sound judgment and keen discrimination. Therefore, in a record of those who have been prominently identified with the development and progress of the west it is imperative that definite consideration be granted to Mr. Heyer, for not only is he a prominent representative of business and political interests of this favored section, but has the distinction of being a native son of the Golden West, with whose fortunes he has been identified during his entire lifetime, concerned with various industrial pursuits, and so ordering his life as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

BUCKNER K. COLLIER.

Buckner K. Collier, a well known attorney at law of Yreka, Siskiyou county, has been prominent in the legal circles of California for the past ten years, and throughout his career has been a leader in public and professional

affairs. He entered upon the legal profession before he had attained years of maturity, and for a number of years before coming to the west carried on a large practice and was the holder of offices of great trust and responsibility in his native state of Alabama. He comes of an old and prominent southern family, the ancestors going back to early American history, and the Confederacy found in them staunch and loyal supporters throughout the great rebellion.

Mr. Collier was born at Opelika, Alabama, March 29, 1857, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Killigrew) Collier. His father was born in North Carolina, and belonged to a family which came from England in 1670, and his grandfather served as a captain of a Virginia company during the Revolutionary war. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit during many years of his residence in Alabama. He was a member of the Georgia legislature, was a supervisor for Lee county and held other offices. He was an ardent secessionist, and served through the war, leaving with the rank of major. He was a well known and representative citizen of Lee county, where his death occurred in 1883. His wife was born in Tennessee and died in 1872. Her family was of Scotch descent and came to America in 1797. Her uncle, General Williams, was a general in the war of 1812. Mr. Buckner K. Collier had five brothers in the Confederate army, and though some were wounded, none were killed. The eldest, Thomas, was a physician at Atlanta, Georgia, and served as city physician for years, and died in 1902; John and George are farmers, one in Oklahoma and the other in Alabama; Andrew is United States marshal in the middle district of Alabama. The one sister living is the widow of S. M. Moore, of New Orleans.

Buckner K. Collier was reared and educated in Alabama, finishing his literary education in the Alabama Agricultural College at Auburn. He had already before leaving college taken up the study of law, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar by the superior court of Lee county, and in 1878 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He was engaged in a successful practice in Alabama until 1893, when he moved to San Francisco, where he practiced five years, and has since had his office at Yreka and has built up a large business. In May, 1903, he formed an abstract and title company in partnership with L. F. Coburn, and does an extensive business in that line.

Mr. Collier, though a born and bred southerner, is a Republican in politics, and was especially active in party work during his residence in the south. He was elected district attorney for Lee county for 1878-79, and was chosen commissioner for the settlement of the public debt of Lee county, for the years 1880-81. In 1885 he was appointed United States commissioner for the middle district of Alabama, and held that office till his resignation in 1890. In the latter year he was nominated by the Republican and People's parties for attorney general of the state, but was defeated, although he ran nineteen thousand votes ahead of his ticket. Under Governor O'Neal of Alabama he held the rank of major of the cavalry of the state troops, and was also assistant adjutant general of the state. While a

resident of San Francisco he was nominated for congress, but was defeated by James G. Maguire.

Mr. Collier was married at San Rafael, California, August 8, 1896, to Miss Tamahine Hecht, who was born at Tahiti, in the Society Islands, and her parents were natives of Vienna, Austria. They have three children, Randolph, Virginia and Miriam.

DAVID B. FIELDS, M. D.

David B. Fields, M. D., physician and surgeon of Weaverville, California, has been a recognized leader in the professional, social and political circles of this city ever since locating here five years ago. He is a physician of broad experience and generous training and equipment, and at the age of thirty-five has only fairly entered upon the career of great usefulness which lies before him. Besides attending to the large demands upon his professional services, he has proved himself one of the public-spirited citizens of Weaverville, and is also one of the influential Democrats of this part of the state.

Dr. Fields comes of a prominent old southern family, of Irish and English lineage on his father's side, and among his ancestors was the famous Lord Baltimore. He was born at Manor, Texas, August 22, 1869, being a son of Dr. J. D. and Frances Mary (Raney) Fields. His mother was the daughter of the late Colonel J. E. Raney, a very prominent planter of Manor, Texas. His father was born in Virginia, and is one of the influential and wealthy citizens of Texas. He is a leading Democrat of the state, although not desiring political eminence, and in 1888 refused the nomination for governor. He is president of the National Association of Red-pollled Cattle Raisers, and is the owner and active manager of large cattle ranches at Manor and Sonoma, Texas. He is also still practicing medicine. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, being chief scout under General J. H. Morgan, and after the latter's death he was transferred to General Williams' command.

Dr. D. B. Fields was reared in Texas, and received his education in the public schools of that state and in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, which he attended four years and of which he is a graduate. He then entered the Tulane Medical College at New Orleans, taking the three years' course, and was graduated in 1893 with the degree of M. D. He then returned to his old home and practiced with his father for five years. During that time he was local surgeon for the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. In 1898 he retired from his practice in his native place, and for several months traveled about California. On April 19, 1899, he located permanently at Weaverville, Trinity county, and has built up and carried on a very profitable practice during the subsequent time. Within a month after locating there he was appointed county physician and superintendent of the county hospital, which positions he still holds. In 1904 he was appointed county health officer. He is also surgeon for the Fairview Mining Company at Minersville, Trinity county, and is chief examiner for all the

old-line life insurance companies in the county. He owns a fine home on Main street of Weaverville.

Dr. Fields is an ardent and hard-working Democrat, and a member of the Democratic state central committee. He is active in fraternal work, being a member of the following: Trinity Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 19, R. A. M., and Red Bluff Commandery No. 17, K. T., and is a life member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at San Francisco. He is past chancellor of Manor Lodge No. 210, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Texas grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM JAMES RAMAGE.

William James Ramage, of Haywards, who continuously filled the position of city marshal from 1889, up to April, 1904, when he was elected to a four years term of city trustee, was born in New York, January 14, 1852. His father, James Ramage, was born in Scotland and was a representative of a prominent family of that country. He was a machinist by trade, but his brothers were sea-faring men. In the year 1848 James Ramage came to California, where for more than half a century he made his home, his death occurring in Haywards in 1899. He established a copper-smith business in San Francisco, being the pioneer in that industry in the city and the only one in that line of business for a number of years. In the early days he engaged in the manufacture of copper plates, bolts, sheets and sides of vessels, and also did a general business in the manufacture of copper utensils. He continued in that line until 1854, when he sold out to Jim Mackey, his place of business being located on Fremont street about a half block from the water front. He married Miss Ellen Clementina, who was born in Scotland and died in 1868. They were the parents of five sons: Charles, a fireman residing in Newman, California; George A., a horse-developer, who had the honor of training Lou Dillon, the famous trotting mare; Andrew, a hardware merchant of Haywards; and E. R., who is conducting a dairy business at San Leandro.

William J. Ramage pursued his education in the public schools of Alameda county, continuing his studies until sixteen years of age. In 1864-5 he was working on the Sothers farm as a vacquero, being thus employed for eighteen months. He afterward engaged in farming in Livermore for two years, and on the expiration of that period went south, where he was engaged in the freight business for ten years, but when the railroads were built through this part of the state he discontinued his efforts in that line. During that period he made Anaheim his home.

Mr. Ramage was married while there and then returned to his old home in Haywards in 1879. After his return he spent three years in charge of the Daniel Luce ranch, and in 1883 he purchased a farm of five hundred and seventy acres, constituting the old Brophy place, which he continued to cultivate and improve for about four years. He then sold out to James Spier, a member of the shipbuilding firm of Hinckley, Spier & Hayes. Mr. Ramage next engaged in the express business in Haywards



W. J. Russell

from 1887 until 1889, and in the spring of the latter year he was elected marshal. At the close of his term his incumbency had continued for fifteen years and five months. During the two years he was engaged in the express business he also dealt in real estate. During all the time that he has been city marshal he has also served in other local offices. He has been township constable all of the time that he was city marshal, and has been ex-officio sanitary inspector and superintendent of streets, and for the past ten years has been ex-officio tax and license collector. As an officer he has made many important captures, and has between thirty-five and forty long and short-termed men in the penitentiary. In the discharge of his duties he had several narrow escapes from death, the desperadoes having attempted at different times to take his life with knives or bullets, but he fortunately escaped these ruffianly attacks, and continued in the discharge of his duties in a most brave and fearless manner and entirely without partiality.

In his political views Mr. Ramage is a stalwart Republican, having supported the party which has ever been the promoter of progress, reform and improvement. He is recognized as one of its active representatives in Haywards, and his efforts in its behalf have been effective and far-reaching. During his residence in Palamores he served for two terms as a trustee of the schools there, and he was also road overseer for five years. He has been a trustee of the Haywards schools for two terms, from 1890 until 1896, and was a member of the board of high school trustees for one year, during which time the Union high school of Haywards was erected. The cause of education finds in him a warm and loyal advocate, as he regards it as the basis upon which rests loyal American citizenship. Mr. Ramage has also done much to encourage the establishment of industries in Haywards, and, in fact, has given tangible support to many business enterprises which have contributed to the welfare and prosperity of this locality.

On the 24th of October, 1874, in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Ramage was married to Miss Isabella Hunter, who was born in Canada, and is a daughter of J. J. Hunter, a lumber merchant and millman, who conducted a gristmill for several years. He also carried on a large mercantile enterprise and owned several thousand acres of timber. In public affairs he was prominent and served as magistrate in his adopted city for several years. The family was of Scotch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Ramage have been born eight children, two of whom are now deceased. The living are William Arthur, who is in the employ of C. J. Eastman, a merchant of East Oakland; Walter Henry, who is yet in school, but has also become well known in business circles in Haywards, having been employed in different mercantile establishments here; Mary Hunter, who is a nurse in the Women's Hospital in San Francisco and who for four years was in the Haywards postoffice; Nellie, who is a graduate of the State Normal School in San Francisco; Myrtle, at home; and Lorain, who is in school. Mr. Ramage is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has served as its chief officer. He is also a past master of the Woodmen of the World and holds membership relations with the Foresters of America. As a citi-

zen he has manifested a public-spirited interest in municipal progress and improvement, and as an official he has rendered service to his fellow townsmen that has been indeed valuable and indicates his loyalty to the general good.

PROFESSOR EDWARD MÜLLER.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Professor Müller is a worthy scion of his race. He is a representative of a family noted for strong intellectuality and for certain artistic powers, especially in the musical line. He was born in the city of Friedberg, in the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, on the 3d of June, 1823. His father, Peter Müller, was a native of Harmau, Germany, and was a professor in the theological seminary at Friedberg. He represented an old German family of prominence, and was connected with educational and musical circles up to the time of his death, which occurred in Staaden, when he was in his eighty-seventh year. He was the author of a number of works written in Greek, was the composer of considerable music, including church music, also operas and quintettes for instruments. After his death a monument was erected to his memory by the citizens of Friedberg. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jeanette Braubach, was also born in Harmau and belonged to an old and distinguished German family. Her grandfather was the postmaster of Frankfort-on-the-Main for many years. Professor Müller of this review had two brothers. Adolph is now a pensioner of the German government. For a long time he had charge of the forests and game for the government, and both he and his brother Carl have published many illustrated works in natural history. In recognition of their scientific labors they received decorations from the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and were complimented by Bismarck upon their literary productions, one of which was dedicated to the Iron Chancellor. Adolph Müller is a painter of more than local note, and although now eighty-four years of age is engaged in painting Aquarell. He began painting when seventeen years of age, and his works have been exhibited in Berlin, Darmstadt, London and Paris, where he commands excellent prices upon the work of his brush. Carl Müller, the brother, is now bishop of Alsfeld. He possesses superior poetical talent and is the author of a volume entitled "Religious and Worldly Poems." There was one sister in the family, Marie Müller, who died in 1903. She was also the author of a number of poems and of children's stories which were published. Her husband held an office equivalent to that of superior judge in this country.

Professor Edward Müller acquired his early education in the gymnasium at Friedberg, and afterward studied English and French under private instruction as well as music. Subsequently he attended the University of Gies-sen, and afterward went upon a farm in order to learn practical agriculture. A year later he accepted the position as foreman of a farm, and served in that capacity at different places for several years, thus meeting some old friends from the university. He concluded to take charge of a number of

emigrants on their journey to the state of Texas. A company was organized in Germany called the Aristocratic Company, with the King of Prussia at its head, and its object was the betterment of the conditions of the poor representatives of aristocratic families. Professor Müller made a contract with the company to bring twelve hundred families of Germany to a grant of land in Texas, the company agreeing to give alternate sections of land to settlers. They left Hamburg in 1847, and on reaching their destination they had to make a treaty with the Comanche Indians in order to be left in peaceable possession of the lands lying between the Llano and Sansaba rivers. Professor Müller and his friends took the emigrants to the land and established four little cities. They remained there for a year and a half or until the Comanche Indians drove them all away. About this time the gold excitement of 1849 was attracting universal attention, and Professor Müller, upon a mule and with one hundred dollars in his pocket, left Texas accompanied by Major, afterward General, Howard. They went to Paso del Norte and joined a company of sixteen men traveling to California through Chihuahua, Sonora, Arizona, to San Diego, making the trip on his mule. There were many hardships and dangers to be borne during the journey, and it was surprising to all that the party reached their destination in safety. They arrived at San Diego, however, without money, clothing or provisions and went to the United States quartermaster, to whom they applied for work. He put the newcomers at work upon the building of a two-story barracks for the soldiers, but Mr. Müller had no experience or adaptability for carpentering, and in two weeks he lost his position. He did not have money enough to pay his fare to San Francisco, so he hauled the balast upon a boat. The captain, however, seeing how he was cut up by the rock, kindly took him to San Francisco without forcing him to work his way in this manner, and he arrived in the Golden Gate in April, 1850. He afterward worked at the north end of Montgomery street at blasting rock for five and a half days, during which time he earned money enough to take him to Marysville by steamer. He afterward went to different mining camps, and subsequently accepted a clerkship in a general mercantile store at Marysville, and later was employed as a salesman in a grocery store at Downieville. He likewise interested himself in mining in Sierra county, and, in fact, improved every opportunity that he believed would advance his business interests. At one time he was proprietor of a store at Downieville, but it was destroyed by fire in 1853. The following year he returned to Marysville and thence went to Nevada City. He was engaged then in mining and teaching music and foreign languages.

In 1860 Professor Müller went to Virginia City in Nevada, leaving his family in Nevada City, California. There he took part in the campaign against the Piutes and afterward returned to Nevada City. In 1862, however, he went to Austin, Nevada, where he was engaged in mining silver ore until 1864. He then again came to Nevada City, where he has made his home continuously since, largely devoting his time and attention to the teaching of music, French and German. He has likewise carried on mining

to some extent and has had marked influence over the intellectual development and musical culture of the city.

In 1857 Professor Müller was married in Nevada City, by Judge Caswell, to Miss Ismeri C. Talcot, a native of France, who came to California by way of Cape Horn in 1851. They have two sons and two daughters: Dr. Carl Müller, a physician of Nevada City; Adolph J., who is a mining engineer in West Africa, now mining the mines for the Ashantee Gold Fields Corporation; Marie and Fernande, both at home.

Professor Müller belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was formerly identified with the Red Men and with the Legion of Honor. Long a resident of Nevada City, he has a wide and favorable acquaintance here, and has had marked influence in promoting advanced education and the musical culture among his fellow townsmen.

FRANK H. SHORT.

Frank H. Short, a successful lawyer of nearly twenty years' active practice in Fresno, has followed a career since coming to this section of the state which is entirely worthy of the high esteem in which he is uniformly held. He has achieved his own success, having made his beginnings in this city when a young man and with only his own talents and energies for a capital on which to build. He has been engaged in much important litigation, has a large clientage among the corporate interests of this vicinity, and has also been concerned to a considerable extent in public affairs and in politics.

Mr. Short was born in Shelby county, Missouri, September 12, 1862, a son of Hamilton and Emily (Wharton) Short, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Ohio, and both of old American families. His father was a farmer by occupation, and his early death resulted from injuries received during the Civil war, in which he had served as a non-commissioned officer.

The family moved out to Nebraska when Frank H. was nine years old, and his limited early education was received in the public schools of Nebraska. At the age of nineteen he came out to California with the rest of the family, and settled at Fresno, where during the first year he taught school and read law. In 1884 he began his public career by being elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving for two years. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in a successful practice during the subsequent period to the present. He early gained considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and is also the attorney for most of the canal companies in the central San Joaquin valley and the following corporate interests, amongst others: Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company; Miller and Lux estate; San Joaquin Canal Company; Fresno National Bank; Fresno County Abstract Company; Fresno Street Railway Company and Fresno Traction Company; the Fresno Water Company and San Joaquin Power Company; and in several important suits has been employed as attorney by the railroad commissioner on behalf of the state. He was a member of the state board of trustees for the San



Frank L. Smith

José Normal School from 1899 to 1903, and has been a member of the Yosemite Commission since 1899.

He affiliates with the Masonic order, having reached the Knight Templar degree, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For a number of years he has taken an active part in local and state Republican politics, being sent as delegate to county and state conventions, and in 1896 served as a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, and was also a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1904 and served on the committee on platform and resolutions, acting as a member of the sub-committee by which the platform was drafted. In the state convention of 1896 he introduced a resolution opposing the funding bill then before Congress, and succeeded in getting it carried against the adverse report of the committee on platform resolutions.

Mr. Short was married in 1885 to Miss Emma Packard, a native of California and a daughter of Cyrus Packard. Mrs. Short died in 1896, leaving one son, Frank H., Jr. In 1897 Mr. Short married Mrs. Nellie C. Rorick, who was born in Iowa.

WILLIAM W. PARKS.

William W. Parks, deceased, a representative of agricultural interests in Santa Clara county, residing in Milpitas, was a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Troy, New York, on the 10th of August, 1852. He was a son of Daniel and Oraphine (Hatch) Parks, both of whom were natives of England. The father came to America in 1829, settling in Washington county, New York.

William W. Parks was educated in the public schools of Troy, New York, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years, becoming an expert workman. The year 1876 witnessed his arrival in California. Making his way westward he took up his abode in Newark, this state, in the month of November, and was given charge of the blacksmithing department in connection with Carter Brothers' car shops, located in that town. There he remained until the completion of the South Pacific Coast line, a narrow-gauge road extending from Santa Cruz to San Francisco. On the completion of that work he went to Los Gatos, where he remained for four years, occupying a similar position. On the expiration of that period he came to Calaveras valley in August, 1881, and took up a claim, the place being generally known as Parks' Ranch. Here he was quite extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and other stock and in general farming. In 1896 he accepted a position as foreman on the P. A. Hurst ranch at Chihuahua, Mexico, and continued to occupy that position up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1901.

William W. Parks was married on the 1st of January, 1871, to Miss Clara Sweet, a native of Saratoga county, New York, and a daughter of S. Matt Sweet, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of the country. He was of Dutch lineage, his ancestors having come to America prior to the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Parks were born six sons and

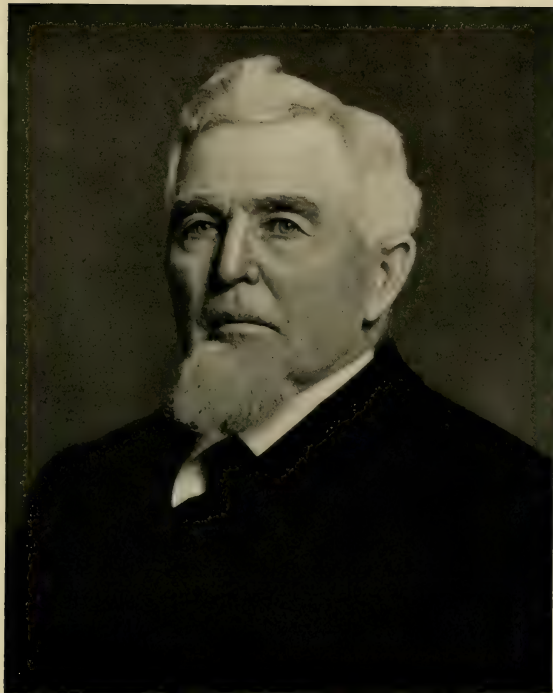
three daughters: Samuel, who is now proprietor of the Milpitas Hotel; Martha, the wife of Robert F. Ingleson; William W.; Archie F.; John B.; Bertha, the wife of H. N. Willis; Thomas; Nellie; and Mark.

Mr. Parks was a member of the Odd Fellows Society for many years, and was a charter member of Los Gatos Lodge No. 76, A. O. U. W. He was widely and favorably known in this part of California and a large circle of friends accorded to him their high regard and confidence. His wife passed away December 26, 1892.

Samuel Parks and his brother William now operate the home ranch, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of rich land, on which they carry on general farming and are also engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle. They are both young men of good business ability and enterprise and are successfully conducting the ranch. In June, 1903, Samuel Parks was united in marriage to Miss Grace Goodwin, a daughter of H. J. Goodwin, who is one of the early pioneers of Pajaro valley and Santa Cruz county, California.

JEROME CHURCHILL.

Jerome Churchill is the premier citizen and man of affairs of Yreka and Siskiyou county. He is one of California's famous forty-niners, and is a contented and happy survivor from the thousands who fought against many odds in journeying to the golden shores of Eldorado and contended with countless difficulties and disappointments in their fortune seeking, leaving records of hundreds of failures to one who was lucky and permanently prosperous. Mr. Churchill was rather the far-sighted and enterprising business man than the adventurous argonaut, and saw the future greatness of the Pacific coast country more in its commercial and permanent industrial aspects than as a producer of gold. Therefore it is that he has been such a powerful factor in the upbuilding and development of enduring enterprises for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes, especially in the northern portion of California. He has been identified as no other man has with Yreka and Siskiyou county from almost the first years of his residence in the Golden state, for a period of more than a half century. As he himself has succeeded, so has his community prospered; the county's wealth and resources have increased in like degree with his own; his adopted city's and his own interests have always been identified and have flourished together; in the institutions that he has built up his fellow citizens have partaken, and the fruits of his industry, wise management and broad business capacity have been showered upon himself and his community in common. He has had faith in and been devoted to his own home district, and has never diverted his wealth to other sections of the state, but has made it of permanent value in increasing and developing the material advantages of Siskiyou county. He is still recognized as one of the dominant spirits in the affairs of his county, but for the past few years has retired somewhat from the heat and strenuous activity of business, leaving the responsibilities of immense enterprises to his two able and progressive sons, who are men of like calibre to himself and are



J Churchill

certain to continue the management of the vast interests for the benefit and lasting welfare of Yreka and Siskiyou county.

Jerome Churchill, the veteran banker, capitalist, ranchman and promoter, was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, February 11, 1826, so that he is now in the shadow of the eightieth year of a most successful career. His family history and genealogy is one of the very oldest in English history, and members of the various generations have performed deeds of high emprise and made themselves name and fame in varied activities of the world.

The Churchill lineage goes back before the Norman conquest of England. Toward the close of the tenth century, there were born to Gitto de Leon, the patriarch of the family, two sons, Richard and Mandril. Richard, Lord of Montleban, married Yoland, Countess of Luxemburg. Mandril, Lord of Courcelle, espoused Isabella de Teoza, and their eldest son, Rowland, served under William of Normandy, and for his gallantry on the field of Hastings received goodly estates in four English counties, one of them, in Somersetshire, named the Lord of Churchill. Rowland, Lord of Churchill, who married Gertrude, daughter of Sir Guy de Forbay, was the ancestor of all the Churchills. The first of the family to come to America was Josias, who in 1636 settled in Wethersfield, one of the oldest towns of Connecticut. From him in direct descent comes Jerome Churchill, but between were many ancestors of note, distinguished for their sterling worth, their accomplishments in many departments of endeavor and their broad-minded character, many eminent lawyers, scholars and soldiers being among them. John Charles Churchill was a judge of the supreme court of New York; there were Professors John W. Churchill, of Andover, and Henry Churchill, of Oberlin College; and General Sylvester Churchill was the peer in military renown of Harrison, Scott and Taylor. Nathaniel Churchill, the grandfather of Jerome, was a Revolutionary soldier and fought in some of the fiercest struggles of that war.

Mather Jesse Churchill, the father of Jerome Churchill, was born at Cornwall, Vermont, November 18, 1796, and in infancy was taken with the family to Elizabethtown, New York. During the war of 1812 he joined the Elizabethtown regiment of state militia and served throughout the Plattsburg campaign, continuing in the militia until 1830, when he resigned his commission as captain of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Fortieth Brigade and Eleventh Division of the Militia of New York State. His discharge, which is signed by Brigadier General Joseph S. Weed, under date of August 25, 1830, is still in the possession of the family. After leaving military service he engaged in farming, coming out to Chicago, Illinois, in the early days, and died in that city at the age of ninety-one years. His wife was Martha McAuley, a native of Vermont, and like her husband of an old American family of Revolutionary stock, originally from Ireland. Of their family, besides Jerome, there are two daughters still living: Mrs. Jane Wisencraft, a resident of Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. Eliza Patterson, residing in Yreka.

Mr. Jerome Churchill was educated in Cananadaigua, New York, and at the age of eighteen concluded his studies in Chicago. He then purchased a team and soon entered the contracting business in Chicago. During the construction of the first railroad in that city he was one of the contractors and employed several teams in the construction work. He continued the contracting and teaming business in Chicago until 1849, which marks the year of his entrance into the affairs of the Pacific coast. In May of that year he joined a train organized at St. Joseph, Missouri, and on the following September 1st arrived in the Sacramento valley.

He was located in the city of Sacramento for a short time, and in the winter of 1849 went to Auburn, Placer county, where he followed mining until the next spring. For a few months after that he was engaged in the same vocation at Weaverville, Trinity county. He then embarked in the packing business, of which he made a great success for some years. He had pack trains running from Redding, Red Bluff and Colusa to Weaverville. In 1852 he made Yreka his headquarters, and this has been the central point of his activity ever since. He continued the teaming operations between Shasta, Redding, Red Bluff, Crescent City, Yreka and other points, making one trip as far north as Portland, Oregon. After moving to Yreka he opened a general merchandise store in the town, and also one at Humbug Creek and Scotts River, packing his own goods.

In 1858 he sold out his mercantile interests, leaving the loaning of money and real estate affairs to the management of a financial agent, and returned to his old home, where he renewed former acquaintances and enjoyed the leisure of the east for three years. He was married in the fall of 1861. The call of the frontier wild then became too strong to be longer resisted, and he and his wife made a bridal tour back to the scene of his former operations. They sailed from New York, December 20, 1861, and had many interesting experiences on this journey. They went via the isthmus of Panama and made the trip up the coast in one of the old-time steamers, arriving in San Francisco, January 15, 1862. The Sacramento valley was flooded at the time, and they were compelled to reach the capital city and thence the journey to Red Bluff by river steamer; from there by stage coach, horseback, muleback, sleighs and mud wagons, they crossed Trinity, Scott and Fort Jones mountains, reaching Yreka, February 7th.

Once more in Yreka, Mr. Churchill engaged in the loan business, which was somewhat of a relaxation from his former strenuous activity, and he became one of the successful financiers of the place. With other well known and prominent men of Yreka at that time—Messrs. Henry and Elisha Wadsworth and L. Houseman—he incorporated the Siskiyou County Bank, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. He was elected its first president, and has been the incumbent of that office to the present time. This is one of the solid banking institutions of the state and the only one in Yreka, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of all its patrons.

The Siskiyou Electric Power Company is another of the enterprises

in which Mr. Churchill has taken prominent part, being one of the stockholders and incorporators. Its capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars. Prior to its organization one of Mr. Churchill's sons, Jesse W., took a course in electrical engineering, having this project in view. They took up water rights on Fall creek and Klamath river, and a four thousand horsepower plant for electric development was completed in 1904 at a cost of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It will furnish light and power throughout Siskiyou county and in Jackson county, Oregon. The company has recently purchased and is now operating the electric light and power company's plant at Ashland, Oregon. The officers of the Siskiyou Electric Power Company are: J. Churchill, president; Jesse W. Churchill, vice president; Jerome P. Churchill, treasurer; Alexander J. Rosborough, secretary; and E. H. Steele, general manager.

Mr. Churchill has also figured as one of the most extensive ranchers in northern California. He owns six large ranches on Butte creek, altogether over thirty-five thousand acres, devoted principally to stock-raising, and which at times have supported as many as two thousand head of horses and eight thousand head of cattle. The son, Jerome P., has the active management of these vast tracts.

The Churchill Company is a comparatively recent incorporation, embracing all the interests of Mr. Churchill and his sons with the exception of the Siskiyou County Bank and the Siskiyou Electric Power Company. Of its five hundred thousand dollars' capital stock three hundred thousand has been paid in. Among the other enterprises controlled and owned by this company is the magnificent drug store in Yreka, which was established in 1859 and was formerly known under the name of the J. Churchill and Son. The officers of the Churchill Company are: Jerome Churchill, president; Jerome P. Churchill, vice president and treasurer; and Jesse W. Churchill, secretary.

In 1889 Mr. Churchill was one of the originators of the Yreka broad-gauge railroad running between Montague and Yreka and connecting with the main line of the Southern Pacific at Montague. It was capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Churchill has been its president from the first. At present it is proposed to extend the line to Scott Valley and Trinity Center. Mr. Churchill was also one of the founders of the Yreka water works, which he afterward sold to the city.

Of all these large enterprises above mentioned Mr. Churchill is at present really the nominal head, having turned over most of his heavy responsibilities to his sons, although he still watches carefully over his interests and is a vigorous and skilful business man considering his long and strenuous years.

Mr. Churchill has always been a Republican since the organization of the party, but has never sought public position or been able to turn aside from his private work to serve in elective offices. His greatest service to the public and his lasting memorial will be in the many semi-public enterprises and institutions which he has been most instrumental in founding and conducting. During the Civil war he served as provost marshal.

From the record of continuous prosperity in material affairs and the building and conduct of important financial and commercial enterprises, the biography turns to the bright history of over forty years of beautiful domestic life, during which as man and wife they have been mutually strengthened in their high-minded endeavors and have co-operated in carrying out plans for their own and their children's welfare and in performing their duties to mankind and society.

The lady whom Mr. Churchill gained as a wife was Miss Julia Patterson, a native of New York state. Her ancestors were among the heroes of the war of independence. Her great-uncle, Joseph Patterson, was commissioned lieutenant for his gallantry at Ticonderoga. Her grandfather, Moses Patterson, married the daughter of Ethan Allen. Her father, Warren Patterson, wedded Parnelia Pierce, a descendant of Thomas Pierce, an Englishman, who came to America in 1683 and was the progenitor of such distinguished men as General Pierce, of Revolutionary fame, and of the latter's son, President Franklin Pierce. Another descendant, George Franklin Pierce, was a grand-nephew of the famous scientist, Count Rumford, and was also an eminent lawyer, statesman, scholar and writer. Warren Patterson, Mrs. Churchill's father, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and in 1846 moved to the vicinity of Littlefort, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for awhile, and then established himself in business in Chicago. He afterwards settled at Waukegan, Illinois. His wife, Parnelia Pierce, was of purely English origin, a woman of strong mentality and of deep religious convictions.

Mrs. Churchill inherited many powers of intellect and noble qualities of character from her parents, and throughout her life she has been distinguished for her own talent and ability in many lines of work. She was well educated, spending her last school years at Rockford Seminary, in Illinois. She has been a constant reader, especially of ideal and metaphysical subjects, and she herself has made a reputation as a writer of both prose and verse. She claims, however, only the rank of an amateur in art, but has made many splendid specimens of her talent and originality in the use of the brush and pencil, having been a pupil at one time of the now famous artist, William Keith; her accomplishments in this line are far above the commonplace, especially for one who has been absorbed in so many other departments of activity. She also possesses much dramatic and elocutionary ability. Her many strong mental and moral attributes have found their field of usefulness in all philanthropic and reform movements, besides all local projects of charity and benevolence, and from the seclusion of her mountain home her kindly spirit has pervaded many worthy enterprises and become a power for good in the world about her.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have only two surviving children, the sons mentioned above. Jerome Percy and Jesse Warren Churchill were both born and reared in Siskiyou county, and the former is a graduate of the Berkeley Gymnasium and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Jerome P. Churchill was married in Oakland, California, June 10, 1891, to Miss Josephine Wheeler, a native of Calaveras county, California. Her father, the late Thomas Wheeler, was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of

Stanislaus county, and was a pioneer of the state, having crossed the plains in 1849; and his wife came from one of the first families of Virginia, Thompson county in that state deriving its name from the family. Mr. Thomas Wheeler was of an old Tennessee family, of English and Revolutionary stock. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Churchill have two sons, Percy Wheeler Churchill and Jerome Churchill, Jr.

Mr. Jesse W. Churchill was a student in the California State College, and, as before stated, took a course in electrical engineering, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Worcester. He has always been a deep student and a seeker after knowledge in fields outside of his regular profession. He was married in Oakland, California, February 24, 1892, to Miss May Visa Wheeler, who is a sister of his brother's wife. They have one child, Dorothy May Churchill.

AUGUST HURST.

August Hurst has been numbered among the representative and progressive citizens of Redding, Shasta county, for nearly two decades, and, although foreign born and coming to this country unacquainted with its language and institutions, he has proved himself as successful in mining and business enterprises in the west as have most of the native sons of the west. The interests of Redding are very much promoted by the presence and activity of such men as Mr. Hurst, and his business worth and public spirit are reliable factors that can always be counted upon when matters pertaining to the general welfare are at stake.

Mr. Hurst was born August 14, 1867, at Renchen, Baden, Germany, being a son of Leopold and Caroline (Spuler) Hurst, both of old and prominent families in the fatherland. His father was an eminent citizen in his town, serving twenty-eight years as a member of its ruling body, and gave much of his time and attention to municipal affairs. Mr. August Hurst is a brother of Ferdinand Hurst, who is also a well known and influential citizen of Redding, and the two brothers have been closely identified in nearly all their business enterprises since coming to America.

August received his education in Germany and remained there until April, 1884, when he emigrated to America, following several years after his brother Ferdinand. He was in Cincinnati, Ohio, for about a year and a half, and then came out to Redding, California. He and his brother did much prospecting work, and became experts at the business and found much profit in its prosecution. In 1895 they located the Midas mine, which has since developed into one of the richest mining properties in the state, and from which, during their period of ownership and operation, they received large returns. Mr. August Hurst has also followed mining in several South American countries and in Mexico. He has an interest in the Golden Eagle Hotel in Redding, which is under the management of his brother, and he also owns much other property and is actively engaged in mining and business affairs of Shasta county.

Mr. Hurst is prominent in fraternal matters, having membership with

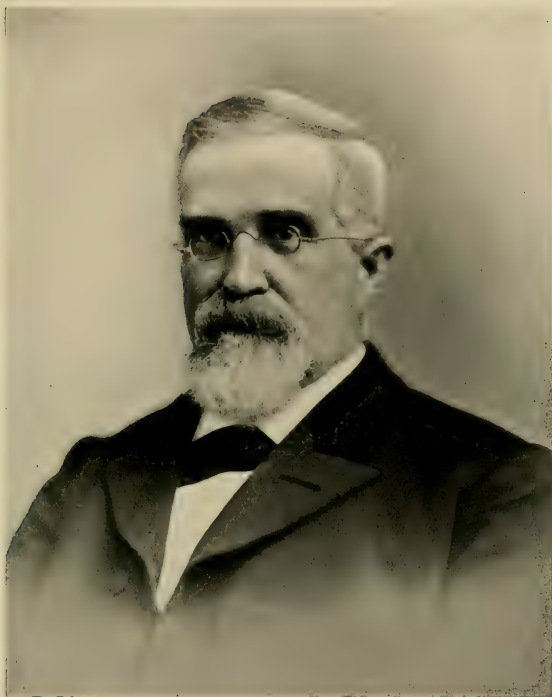
the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the former order he belongs to the blue lodge, the Royal Arch chapter, the Knight Templar commandery and the Mystic Shrine. In December, 1893, he married Miss Amelia F. Knol, the ceremony being performed in Brooklyn, New York. She was born in Stassen, Saxony, Germany, a daughter of Friedrich W. and Henrietta (Patschke) Knol, of old and respected lineage in Germany.

ELIJAH WADSWORTH.

Elijah Wadsworth is a name connoting much history of commercial and social institutions in northern California and especially in Yreka and Siskiyou county. He is in the list of notable pioneers whose magnificent enterprise and public-spirited endeavors pushed into flourishing growth and development the settlement of Yreka during the central years of the last century, and whose continued connection with her business activity is the cardinal ground for her prosperity. Wadsworth, Churchill and Husman are names denoting substantiality, integrity, reliability and business worth in Yreka, and Mr. Elijah Wadsworth and his no less successful and enterprising son, Frederick E., have been pillars of strength in all the affairs of Siskiyou county from the early year of 1852 to the present time. *

Elijah Wadsworth belonged to the famous old family who gave some of the most interesting and conspicuous personalities to Connecticut colonial history, being a descendant of William Wadsworth, who came in the ship *Lion* from London, arriving in America, September 16, 1632, and also from Captain Joseph Wadsworth, of Charter Oak fame. William Wadsworth moved to Hartford, Connecticut, in June, 1636, and no other man was more often chosen representative, for between October, 1656, and May, 1675, hardly a single year missed his service. He was repeatedly selectman in Hartford, and in 1662 was one of a committee of three to procure "corn or provisions as they can agree with persons indebted to ye country." In 1665 he was member of the important military committee mentioned under Matthew Allyn. In 1670 he was chairman of a committee to equalize the value of several towns. On August 7, 1673, when there was danger from the approach of the Dutch, he was appointed a member of the grand committee of the colony to commission military officers and impress men into service for defense. He was representative in 1652 and 1653 when they sent Captain Mason one barrel of powder. In 1672 he was one of a committee of three to "hear the Indian complaints and to draw the same to an issue as near as they can, and to present the same for confirmation."

Captain Joseph Wadsworth, the son of the immigrant, was born in 1648 in Hartford, Connecticut, and became a noted and courageous man. He was a lieutenant and served in King Philip's war. He is best known to every schoolboy reader of American history as the man who, at imminent risk, extinguished the lights in the council chamber, seized the precious charter whose existence was imperiled, and, hurrying from the room, secreted the priceless document in the tree which has ever since been known as the Charter Oak. Mr. Frederick E. Wadsworth has in his possession a



ELIJAH WADSWORTH

cherished memento of this occasion, left him by his revered father. It is a handsome case containing a twig with several adhering leaves and a little slab sawed from a two-inch branch of the historic Charter Oak, which was felled on August 21, 1856. This tree was of the variety known as the "Quercus Finus," and the memento was presented to Elijah Wadsworth by his father, Frederick, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, March 7, 1786. To return to Captain Joseph, it was he who prevented the royal governor Fletcher from getting possession of the militia in 1693. In May, 1715, he was liberally rewarded for his many brave and useful services to the colony by a grant from the general court. He was a deputy in the general court in 1685, 1694, 1695, 1699, 1703, 1705, 1706 and 1715. His death occurred in 1730.

In Burke's General Armory appears the following arms: "Wadsworth (Yorkshire). Gules, three fleur-de-lis stalked and slipped argent." "Same arms: Crest on a globe of the world, winged proper; an eagle rising, or."

Elijah Wadsworth was born in Edinburg, Portage county, Ohio, January 5, 1822, and died in San Francisco, May 17, 1886. Unfortunately the record of most of his career has been mislaid or lost, and especially the early years of his eventful history cannot be traced with accuracy. He had always been prominent in every community in which he has lived, and with Siskiyou county in particular his energy and enterprise were connected for material progress and prosperity. He established his home in Yreka in 1852, and opened a banking house, also acting as agent for Rhode and Lusk's Express and afterward as agent for Wells, Fargo and Company. He continued his business alone for a time, and then entered into partnership with his brother Henry. On September 11, 1882, the brothers entered into a copartnership with Jerome Churchill, L. Husman and N. D. Julian, the new company buying the private bank and opening a state bank under the name of the Siskiyou County Bank, capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Wadsworth was one of the directors, and the officers were: President, Jerome Churchill; vice-president, L. Husman, and cashier, F. E. Wadsworth. On the death of Mr. Husman, Mr. H. V. Gillis became vice-president. All these men find further mention on other pages of this work. Mr. Elijah Wadsworth was a thorough business man, and his honest methods were rewarded with the greatest success. He was active and public-spirited as a citizen, and took a leading part in all movements originated for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the county.

Church and educational affairs found in him a strong support, and he made possible many enterprises of this kind in northern California. He was one of the founders of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Yreka, having been a faithful and active member of Yreka Lodge No. 19 and Siskiyou Encampment No. 15 until the time of his death. His political record is also a credit to his memory. He was an active Republican, and frequently represented his party in state conventions, and was also a delegate to the national convention. He was elected state senator in 1865

from the twenty-eighth district. He spent his declining years in Oakland, free from business cares, and his life of enterprise and usefulness has been continued in Yreka by his son.

He was married in Sacramento, California, December 25, 1857, to Mary J. Kelly, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. There were three children: Frederick E., cashier of the Siskiyou County Bank; Mary Eliza, wife of Dr. John W. Robertson, a physician of Livermore; and James H., in the lumber business at Willits, California.

Frederick E. Wadsworth was born in Yreka, February 20, 1859, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Oakland high school in the class of 1879. He then was in the employ of the Wells, Fargo and Company at Belleville, Nevada, for a year before coming to Yreka to take the position of cashier in the newly organized Siskiyou County Bank, with which solid financial institution he has been connected as cashier to the present time. He is one of the brightest and most popular young business men of the county, and has placed himself in the lead in many important business undertakings.

He is a Republican and influential in local and county politics, having attended the county conventions. He has been through all the chairs of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married, June 21, 1883, to Miss Carrie May Patterson, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Dr. George W. Patterson, a hotel man of Michigan City, Indiana. She is a niece of Jerome Churchill, whose biography adorns other pages of this volume, and is more remotely connected with Mrs. Jerome Churchill, who was a Patterson before her marriage. The one child born of this marriage is deceased.

JAMES PHELAN.

James Phelan, merchant prince and financier of San Francisco, was so intimately connected with the commercial history of this city from the inception of its great development until his death that his life and deeds form an essential and enduring part of San Francisco's integrity as a commercial center. His name is also honored as that of one of the pioneer fortune-hunters, and he was led by his keen foresight and business sense to become one of the founders of trade and commerce in the Pacific coast metropolis.

He was born in Queen's county, Ireland, and in 1827, when six years old, was brought by his parents to New York city, where he received his education in the public schools. He was largely a self-made man, achieving his own success from the time he left the parental home. His instincts led him to the commercial life, and he was in business in Philadelphia and New Orleans for several years, and got a fair start on the career which he afterward adorned. The gold fever of 1849 attracted him to the Pacific coast, but with other ideas than those that brought most men hither. He saw that the influx of civilization would mean the building up of a great commercial center with vast opportunities for trade. With his characteristic energy and quickness of carrying out his purposes, therefore, he shipped

large cargoes of general merchandise in three vessels from New York to San Francisco, and he himself went by way of the isthmus route. While crossing at Panama he was seized with the Panama fever, and at the same time learned of the loss of one of his ships. He was a man who never slacked energy because of discouragements, and he went on and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1849, and there established the firm of J. and M. Phelan.

The conflagration of 1851, which inflicted heavy losses on the young city, burned his store, but he persevered, and his name throughout his long commercial career in this city was associated with success and was a guarantee of good faith in all enterprises. He was among the first merchants to ship California wheat to England. He established the First National Bank of San Francisco, with two million dollars' capital, and served as its first president. He founded the Mutual Savings Bank, and organized and became vice-president of the American Contracting and Dredging Company, for the purpose of dredging the Panama canal, and this enterprise netted over one thousand per cent in four years. He also became a large owner of real estate in several states, built the Phelan Building in San Francisco and was owner of the Stevens House on lower Broadway, New York.

Mr. Phelan's career of wonderful commercial success on the Pacific coast lasted over forty years, and he was seventy-one years old at the time of his death, December 23, 1892. He left a fortune of many millions, which descended to his widow, two daughters and one son. He had throughout his life been a man of generous impulses and of broad humanitarian purposes, and in his will many bequests were made to charity. His years had been filled with activity, and while he made his success by intense energy and application to the details of his business, his broad mind grasped the larger principles of life as well as of commerce, and his noble and beneficent character was a power for good wherever he went.

JAMES D. PHELAN.

James Duval Phelan, the only son of James Phelan, whose successful career is sketched above, has inherited the ability and character of his father, and has become one of the most prominent men in western politics, finance and society.

He is a San Franciscan by birth and early training, and his most important successes have been wrought out within call of his birthplace. He graduated from St. Ignatius College with the degree of A. B., and afterward studied law in the University of California. He then took an extended tour through Europe, returning to San Francisco to become the junior member of the firm of James Phelan. He has devoted himself more particularly to banking enterprises, although he has a host of other pursuits and interests. He is president of the Mutual Savings Bank and a director in the First National Bank of San Francisco, of which his father was the first president; is also a director in the First National Bank of San Jose, and other financial institutions.

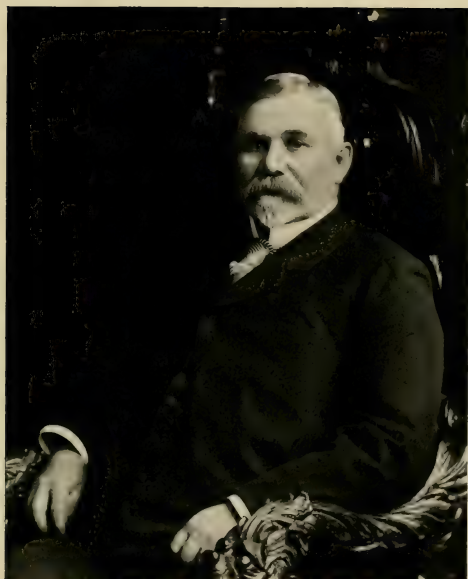
He is identified with many clubs and organizations, for social, business and public purposes. He is president of the Bohemian Club, of the Hall Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco, which was recently formed for beautifying this city. He has membership with the Pacific Union, Olympic, University and Commercial clubs and the Art Association of San Francisco and the Society of California Pioneers. He served in the National Guard on the staff of Governor Bartlett and on the staff of the Second Brigade, and represented the Fifth Congressional District on the World's Fair Commission at Chicago, being vice president of the body.

Mr. Phelan is perhaps best known to the public of San Francisco for his efficient administration as mayor of the city. After one of the hottest fights in the history of San Francisco politics he was elected to the mayoralty in 1896, and two years later his administration was stamped with popular approval by his re-election. With the famous new charter of the city, which was adopted by the people and the legislature in 1900, his name will forever be connected, and under that charter he was chosen mayor for the third time, his term expiring in January, 1902, after five years of service which set a high mark in the history of executive administration in this city. In 1900 he received the Democratic complimentary vote of the legislature for United States senator. In 1902 he was commissioned by the governor to visit Washington to promote the passage of the Chinese exclusion law, and during the following year he was traveling in Europe.

JAMES C. CAMPBELL.

The history of the industrial development of California for many years was practically the record of its mining interests, and even yet this work stands as the most important line of activity in the state. It has contributed millions to the wealth of the country and furnished a field of labor to thousands of employes. James C. Campbell, representing this line of activity, is now superintendent and part owner of the Mountaineer mine near Nevada City.

He was born in East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 5th of December, 1850. His father, Archibald Campbell, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and was a representative of the old and prominent Campbell clan. He followed the sea for many years, becoming captain of a vessel, and about 1845 he settled in Saginaw, Michigan, where he loaned money on property. Those who were indebted to him failing to pay, he had to take the property, and thus he became the owner of nearly all of the real estate on which East Saginaw stands to-day. He married Miss Elizabeth Cockburn, who was born in Berwick, Scotland, and was a descendant of the Cockburn family, well known in the land of the hills and heather. His death occurred in the year 1894, while his wife passed away in 1896. Their children were James C.; John B., who is now a practicing physician in the state of Nevada; David C., an attorney of Montgomery; and Mrs. Margaret Newman, who is residing in Howell, Michigan.



J. C. Saurpore.

James C. Campbell began his education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended the University of Michigan. On completing his education he turned his attention to the lumber trade and lumber supply business in Saginaw, where he continued until 1873, when he came to California. He spent the first year in San Francisco and then went to the mines at White Pine, Nevada, where he continued for seven years. Later he visited New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, spending five years in the last-named state. In January, 1887, he returned to California and operated in mining in Shasta county for a year. He was subsequently at Browns-ville, Yuba county, in Browns Valley for eight years and opened up the Browns Valley mines. On the 1st of October, 1899, he arrived in Nevada City, where he accepted the superintendency of the Mountaineer gold mines. For six months he was connected with that company, and then turned his attention to other ventures, taking hold of Stiles property, now known as the Sierra Queen mine. This he placed upon a paying basis and then sold. He afterward took charge of the Murchie property, but resigned the position of superintendent on the 1st of December, 1903, in order to again become superintendent of the Mountaineer gold mines.

The Mountaineer group and Summit group embrace fifteen different claims and constitute a continuous piece of property three miles in length. The business was incorporated with a capital stock of one million two hundred thousand dollars, but is not listed. Mr. Campbell has a financial interest in this as he has had in all other properties which he has ever handled. It is a free-milling property, which has paid nearly one million dollars in dividends. It is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill, a hoisting and compressing plant, and in fact is fully supplied with everything needed for the development of the mines and the preparation of the ore for the market. Under the management of Mr. Campbell the Mountaineer mines have again become a paying property, yielding a good dividend. This is due to his excellent powers of management, his practical knowledge of mining interests and of ores, and his utilization of every means at hand to make this a paying industry. When he opened up the Browns Valley mines he took up the water rights that in course of time were developed and resulted in the establishment of the Bay County Electric & Power Company. His work in that district also resulted in the investment of about two million five hundred thousand dollars, and dividends are being paid on every dollar.

In 1871, in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Benarda O'Sullivan, a native of London, Canada. They have one daughter, Mrs. Barker, the wife of Curtis N. Barker, of San José, California. Mr. Campbell is a Republican in his political views and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has found in the great and growing western country the business opportunities he sought, and through the careful husbanding of his resources, through intelligent and well directed energy and practical management has gained a full measure of success and has become a factor in the development of California's rich mineral resources.

EDWARD POWER COLGAN.

Edward Power Colgan, deceased, was for many years one of the leading citizens of Santa Rosa, and as proprietor of the Santa Rosa House became known throughout the state and built up a deservedly high reputation for his hotel. He was likewise numbered among the very oldest citizens of Santa Rosa, if not one of its fathers, for at the time of his advent into this present beautiful vicinity no such place had been laid out or acquired an existence and a name. He had consequently much to do with the development and progress of the town, in addition to nurturing his own private enterprise into a steady growth and career of prosperity. He is remembered as a public-spirited man, faithful to his obligations and responsibilities, devoted to friends and family, thoroughly upright and honorable in all the relations of life, and at his taking off from the living it was felt that the place he had so long filled in the community could not soon find so noble an occupant.

Mr. Colgan was born in the city of New York, July 30, 1823, and was reared and educated there. He also got his start and training in the restaurant business in that city. He came to California in 1849, by way of Cape Horn, and on his arrival in San Francisco started a restaurant near the wharf, where he remained until the floods drove him out. He was then engaged in the liquor business for a short time, and on October 12, 1853, arrived in Santa Rosa. Although the town had not yet been laid out, he started what for years was known as the Santa Rosa House, and conducted the business until his death. The hotel was small and primitive at first, but its management and facilities kept pace with the progress of the times, and he made additions until it was the largest public house in the county.

Mr. Colgan was a member of the United Americans. He was married on July 28, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Staib, a native of Baden, Germany. Her father, Jacob Staib, was also a native of Baden, and in 1848 his wife brought her family to the United States, and in the following year Mrs. Colgan and her sister came to California. Mr. and Mrs. Colgan had six children: Elizabeth Ann married Henry Baker, of Santa Rosa; Edward P. is the state controller of California; and Charles, Abraham L., George W. and Henry Newton.

ALBERT MALTMAN.

Albert Maltman, superintendent and owner in the Murchie mines near Nevada City, was born in that city January 19, 1860. The family ancestry can be traced back to German officers who settled in Scotland at the time of the invasion of that country by the sons of the fatherland. Representatives of the name came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. As German officers they were prominent in Scotland, and there the genealogical tree branched out for several centuries. In America the Maltman family was represented in the war of 1812, while Edward Miller, a half-brother of Oscar Maltman, the father of Mr. Maltman, was a soldier of the Civil war, defending the Union cause.

Oscar Maltman was related to the Van Cortlands of New York, one of



O. Matteson.

the prominent old Knickerbocker families. He came to California in 1850, making the journey around Cape Horn. Here he began business as a real estate dealer in San Francisco, but, becoming imbued with the gold fever, he went to the mining districts along the Feather and American rivers on prospecting trips and finally in the same year arrived in Nevada City. He and his brother William were the original locators of the Manzinita gravel mine within a mile of Nevada City, one of the first discovered gold-bearing districts. Mr. Oscar Maltman then turned his attention to the chlorination of gold sulphurets—refractory ores—taking up Platner's experiments. At that time he was in partnership with Fred Deetkin. At first failure attended their efforts to use the chlorination process, and both gentlemen went from California to Virginia City, Nevada, at the time of the gold excitement there, but the Indians drove them out. About that time Mr. Oscar Maltman purchased Mr. Deetkin's interest in the chlorination work and success soon attended his experiments in this direction. The present state of perfection that has been attained in the chlorination process is due to Oscar Maltman, he having carried on the business successfully for over forty years, and what is now known as the Pioneer Reduction Works of Nevada county grew from the original experiments of forty-seven years ago. The text books on metallurgy from time to time have given others credit for the development of this process in so far as it relates to its practical application in mining, but the records disclose the fact that the first practical application was made by Oscar Maltman at the present site of the Nevada City Reduction Works in 1857. He was always interested in mines of Nevada and surrounding counties until his death, which occurred in 1891. Mr. Maltman was very well known and popular, and was regarded as an authority on metallurgy and mining operations. He possessed the greatest intelligence and integrity that was so characteristic of people of that period when a man was estimated by his true worth without regard to his position. It is said that had he devoted himself entirely to literature he would have gained distinction as a scholar and humorist, and he was quoted all over the country for his native wit and humor. Like the majority of the California pioneers he was a man of most liberal impulses and great generosity, and as long as he had a dollar in his purse no friend need ever go hungry, for he was willing to share with all.

Oscar Maltman was united in marriage to Miss Hanna Newman, who was born in New Jersey and was a representative of an old family that furnished members to the patriot army in the Revolutionary war. The ancestry is traced far back to France, and the first of the name settling in New Jersey engaged in the tilling of the soil there. There is also a strong religious strain in the family, such as characterized the early Puritans. Mrs. Maltman came to California soon after her husband located here, and endured all of the hardships incident to the establishment of civilization upon the frontier. She died in 1863, leaving three sons and one daughter. The latter is Annie, the wife of Albert M. Allen, who is engaged in business in Los Angeles, California.

Albert Maltman, the only son now living, was a student in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and in the high schools of Nevada City, Cali-

fornia, where he completed a course with the class of 1879. He also pursued a short course in the Mound College at San Francisco and put aside his text books at the age of nineteen years, at which time he entered his father's employ in the chlorination works in Nevada City. For two years he was a student in the laboratory and afterward assumed the management of the works. In 1881 he accepted a position in connection with some gold and silver mines as assistant superintendent at Guadalupe Y Calvo in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. He remained there two years and then returned to Nevada City, where he assumed the management of his father's chlorination works and also took control of his business in connection with the interests he had in different mines. In 1885 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Sierra Buttes mine in Sierra county and remained for two years, after which he removed to West Point, Calaveras county, California, and established reduction works for the purpose of reducing rebellious ores. He was very successful there and eventually sold out. He then took up his abode in Tuolumne county and established reduction works in Sonora, conducting the enterprise there for two years, when he accepted a position as manager of a mine in Shasta county, having control at that point for about a year.

When Albert Maltman returned to Nevada City he established general reduction works at Grass Valley and conducted the enterprise for about five years, at the end of which time his plant was destroyed by fire. In the meantime he had become interested in several mines in Grass Valley and assumed the management of the Inkerman and La Marque. After his reduction plant was destroyed he was appointed metallurgist and constructing engineer of the mines of the London Exploration Company of New Zealand. He remained in New Zealand for about four years and then returned to Nevada City to resume the management of the Murchie gold mines, consolidated (1903), and has since been in control here. The Murchie mines consolidated, consist of a mineral patent covering four hundred and thirty-two acres of ground and embrace fourteen distinct gold-bearing veins. At present there is a well equipped hoisting apparatus in the main vein with a shaft of seven hundred and fifty feet in depth, also a modern mill with a crushing capacity of fifty tons per day and free water power. There are at present about forty-five men employed and the property is paying dividends on its stock. It yields free milling and concentrating ore, the value being mostly in the concentrates, running in gold and silver. The works and all of the machinery are of most modern construction, and of a character that produce the best results. The installation of the mill was of recent date, and in this work Mr. Maltman has not followed the old stereotyped methods, but has planned all with a view to economizing labor and minimizing the cost of production and reduction of ore. He was also the promoter of the Empire Gold Mining Company of Gold Valley, Sierra county; was one of the promoters of the Osborn Hill Gold Mining Company of Grass Valley; the Inkerman and La Marque Mining Company, of Grass Valley, of which he was formerly superintendent; is one of the promoters and one of the superintendents of the Gaston Ridge gold mines, consolidated; and also of several other mining interests.

On the 13th of May, 1885, in Sacramento, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Maltman and Miss Mary Galt, a native of Nevada City and a daughter of Alexander Galt, one of the California pioneers, who was mayor of Nevada City for fifteen years and was a most influential, prominent and highly esteemed citizen. He was descended from a Protestant Irish family, influential in Belfast, Ireland, representing the aristocracy there. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maltman: Annie M. and Clara A., who are now attending school. In his political views Mr. Maltman is an earnest Republican, but has never been an active worker in the party or sought political preferment. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Union League Club, of San Francisco. In his business career he has wrought along modern lines of mining, keeping in touch with the progress which has characterized this great department of labor, and his efforts have resulted beneficially to himself and to those with whom he has been associated in his mining operations.

WILLIAM H. BICKFORD.

William H. Bickford, of Redding, is numbered among the old forty-niners, and he was one who tempted death and all the dangers and privations which were part and parcel of a journey, in that and in several succeeding years, across the great western plains. The argonauts who thus sought the route to the golden Eldorado of the Pacific coast comprise what is perhaps the most interesting and romantic class of American pioneers, and through the golden haze that envelops that period the gold-seekers seem truly of a fanciful and far-off race of men, endowed with extraordinary powers of endurance, wondrous generosity, and whose well steeled might was put to the test as no men have been before or since. All which things Mr. Bickford saw and was a great part therein, and nearly all the subsequent years of his life have likewise been spent in the Golden state, where in mining or in business enterprise he has gained a substantial place in material affairs and at the same time enjoyed the esteem and regard of his fellow men.

Mr. Bickford was born in Massachusetts, but his early life and training were in the state of Ohio, whose public schools afforded him his education for the practical affairs of life. In 1849 he started from St. Joseph, Missouri, with an ox team, and six months later arrived in California. His first location was at the mouth of Deer Creek, on the Lawson route, now known as the Stanford ranch, and there he commenced prospecting for gold, and later on the Feather river where Oroville now stands. He also located and worked claims on Bidwell bar. From the spring of 1850 to 1853 he was engaged in mining in Butte and Nevada counties. He then returned to his old Buckeye home, but in the spring of 1855 once more came out to the coast and to the haunts which had become so attractive to him. In the fall of that year he located at the Buckeye diggings in Shasta county, and was mining there, off and on, until 1870. One year of that time he spent in Idaho and another along the Fraser river in British Columbia, but neither trip proved financially profitable.

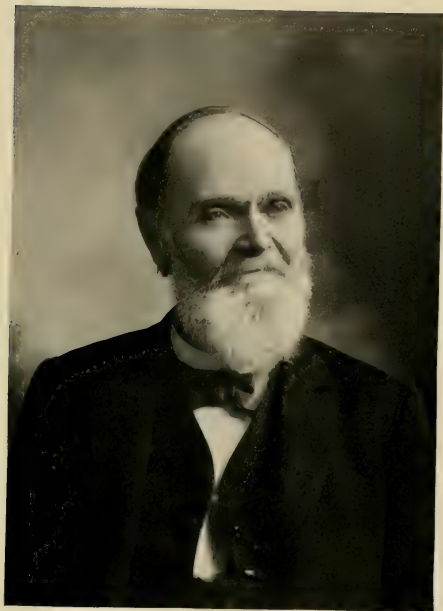
In 1871 Mr. Bickford was elected clerk of Shasta county, and re-elected in 1873 and 1875. In 1878 he once more took up mining and also the mercantile business, which he continued until his appointment, in 1885, by President Cleveland, receiver of the land office of the Redding district, located at Shasta. He served in that capacity until 1890, when he moved to Redding and established an office as a land and mining attorney, in which line of practice he has since engaged. He is also a notary public. His office is in the McCormick and Saeltzer building, corner of Market and Yuba streets. Mr. Bickford is one of the oldest of California Masons, having joined the Shasta Lodge, F. & A. M., in the year 1856.

HENRY C. McCCLURE.

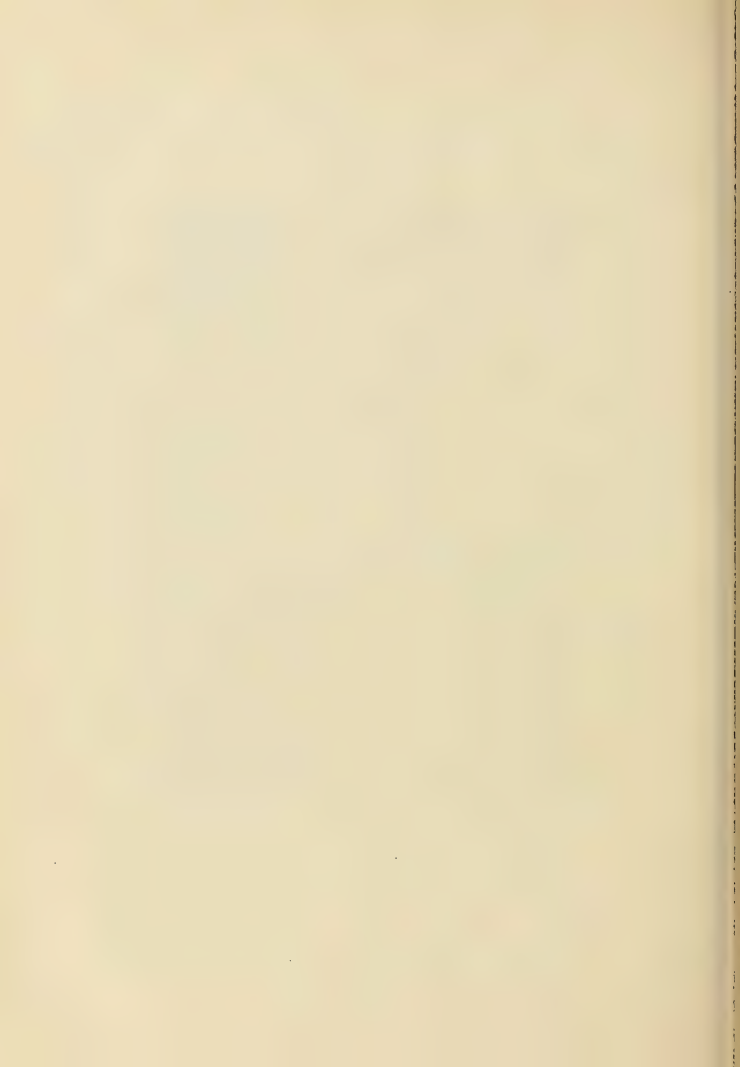
Henry C. McClure, of Redding and Los Angeles, is a typical California mining man, with the graces and freedom of manner of the true westerner, and likewise, as it is needless to say, endowed with the grit and force of character which are the mainstays and the springs of success for the one who makes gold-seeking his quest in life. The world-famous gold discovery of California was made in January, 1848, and a year later found young McClure embarked on his truly argonautic journey across untold miles of waste and wilderness in search of the modern Golden Fleece, which to many forty-niners proved as elusive as that of which we read in ancient lore. But time and perseverance and well managed work have brought their rewards to this honored gold hunter, and the eighties of Mr. McClure's long life find him well situated in all that tends to make living comfortable, with "troops of friends," and honor and esteem from all the associates of his long years.

Mr. McClure was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, August 26, 1823. His father was General George McClure, who was a descendant of an old and long established Irish family, and who won his title of general by gallant service during the war of 1812. He was likewise one of the founders of the town of Bath, New York.

Mr. Henry C. McClure received his early training in the schools of New York and Illinois. The family had moved west to the Prairie state in 1835, and located in the immediate vicinity of the present city of Elgin. Mr. McClure therefore had some pioneer experiences in this country during his boyhood, and one which required hardihood and endurance was the carrying of the mail between Dundee and Janesville. He continued working on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one, and then his father gave him a farm, which he operated until 1849. He caught the gold fever about as soon as any one in the neighborhood, and on March 8, 1849, he started with an ox team to drive to the golden west. He arrived in Sacramento in the following November. He assisted Major Rooker in the government relief corps sent out to assist emigrants. At Sacramento he and his partners built a flatboat, stocked it with provisions and all the implements and supplies needed for a winter's work, and then headed for Feather river. They went as far as Long's Bar, near Oroville, and spent the winter in mining. Mr. McClure during that season was taken with typhoid fever, and recovered only after a



H. C. McClure.



long and dangerous struggle with the disease. In the spring of 1850 he went to Yuba, where he furnished hay to the miners and packers, receiving almost fabulous prices for that product. In 1851 he moved to Nevada City and engaged in the hotel business, and in 1852 introduced the first sluice mining done in Placer county. The following year found him mining on Smith's flat, on Middle Yuba river, and in 1855 he went to the Buckeye placer mines in Shasta county. In 1861 he was at Pittsburg (now Delmar), and in 1865 went to Nevada and did quartz mining near Elko. In 1876 he returned to Shasta county, where he secured several mining properties, and since then has been engaged in the operation of these mines and is also owner of large interests in several mining companies.

In 1903 Mr. McClure established a residence in Los Angeles, but he is in Redding about half the time, employed in the supervision and management of his mining interests. But at this writing, after an active career of over half a century, Mr. McClure has closed out his holdings and is living a life of retirement. On April 12, 1902, he married Mrs. Myra Thompson, of Los Angeles, and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN L. CANNON.

John L. Cannon, of French Gulch, Shasta county, although a young man, has a long and varied mining experience to his credit. He has followed the leads of golden fortune ever since he was a boy of ten years, and with pick and shovel has traversed all the country between Mexico and British Columbia, now meeting with prosperity and again with adversity. He is a typical California miner, expert in his business, generous and hearty of manner, and, withal, has been generally successful and is now a substantial and representative citizen of Shasta county, where he has been located for the past ten years.

Mr. Cannon was born in Nevada county, California, April 17, 1864. His father, John L. Cannon, Sr., was a native of Burlington, Vermont. He served in the United States navy during the Mexican war and directly thereafter went to California, in 1849. He was one of the pioneer locators at Placerville, and in 1852 moved to Murphy's Camp, and in 1854 to Nevada county, where he was engaged in the operation of mines until 1869. He then mined in various counties in the state, and finally, in 1878, located in Copper City, where he remained until his death, in 1884. He was married in San Francisco, in 1858, to Miss Julia McMartin, a native of Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Cannon received his education in the public schools of California, but at the age of ten years began working in the mines with his father. At the age of sixteen he began work for himself, and has since been busily engaged in prospecting and operating mines throughout the western country. He settled in French Gulch in Shasta county, in 1894, where he has been interested in various mining ventures, and is now operating the Three Sisters mine. He is considered an expert mine operator, which reputation is fully substantiated by his long and successful experience.

In 1897 Mr. Cannon married Miss Anna E. Morgan, a daughter of John William and Mary (Stockel) Morgan, the former a well known farmer of Shasta county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cannon: Harold, John L., George, Henry and Alvin.

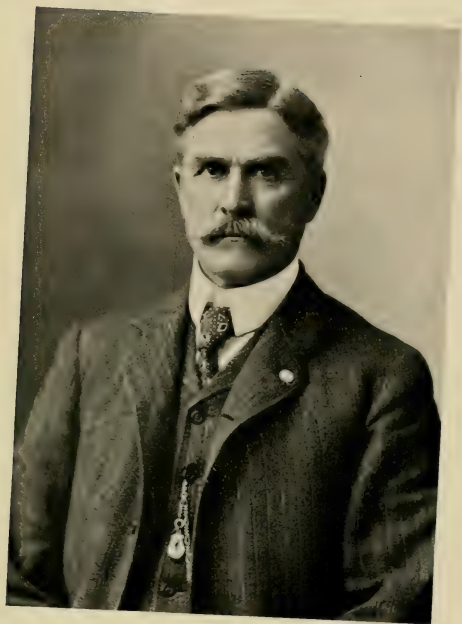
HON. JOHN W. MOORE.

No history of San Joaquin county would be complete without mention of Hon. John W. Moore, one of its best known and most popular citizens. He is conducting extensive agricultural interests on Union Island, and, moreover, is representing his district in the general assembly, to which position he was called by his fellow townsmen, who, recognizing his worth and ability, have made him their leader in matters of legislation. His public career shows that the trust reposed in him has not been misplaced, for his official service has been characterized by unfaltering loyalty to the welfare and best interests of his district.

One of California's native sons, John W. Moore was born in Butte county on the 15th of June, 1855. His parents are Lucian B. and Matilda (Spalding) Moore, the former a native of Penobscot county, Maine, and the latter of Kentucky. The family history has it that one of the ancestors in the paternal line came to America in the Mayflower, and the progenitor of the Spalding family arrived about thirty-two years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Henry A. Moore, the great-grandfather of John W. Moore, was a valiant soldier of the Revolutionary war, and one of the maternal ancestors, familiarly called Jack Spalding by his many friends, was also a member of the Continental army. He was connected with the Spalding who, with two other soldiers of the Revolutionary war, challenged Major Andre at Tarrytown and found concealed upon him the papers which had been given him by Benedict Arnold, and which were to betray the American forces into the hands of the British.

Lucian B. Moore, the father, came to California from Maine in 1849, making his way around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel, which dropped anchor in the harbor of San Francisco on the 15th of December. For several years he engaged in mining for gold and was quite successful in his search for the precious metal. During the '50s he served as Chinese tax collector in Marysville, Yuba county, California. He was very prominent in local political circles in that county, and was also a recognized leader in state politics. He gave his political allegiance to the Republican party, strongly championed its measures, and did effective service in its behalf. In his business career he likewise displayed qualities of leadership, and his marked enterprise, keen sagacity and unfaltering diligence made him a prosperous citizen. He died in the year 1882, and the state thereby lost one of its honored and valuable pioneer citizens.

John W. Moore was reared in Yuba county, California, living with his maternal grandparents until fourteen years of age, at which time he began earning his own living at the old Jefferson mine in that county. He followed mining there for a short time, and subsequently went to Gold Run in Placer



John M. Moore
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county, California, where he continued his search for gold. Subsequently, however, he engaged in silver mining for a number of years at Virginia City, Nevada, and later turned his attention to mining and contracting at Bodie in Mono county, California, where he resided for some time. On the expiration of that period he came to Stockton and was connected with the *Stockton Independent*, a local newspaper, for three years. At the present writing, in 1904, he is engaged in general agricultural pursuits on Union Island, having located here in 1888, and through the intervening period he has successfully carried on general farming. He is most progressive in his methods of agriculture, using the latest improved machinery and putting to the practical test the most modern ideas concerning farm methods. In all that he does he is eminently practical, and his efforts have resulted in winning for him a position of prominence among the leading representatives of this great department of business activity in San Joaquin county.

On the 9th of May, 1877, occurred the marriage of Hon. John W. Moore and Miss Susanna Hooper, of Bodie, California, and to them have been born four children, but only two are living: John W. and Hazel. Fraternally Mr. Moore is connected with the Native Sons of the Golden West, being one of the oldest members of the lodge in Stockton. He also affiliates with Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and with the Elks Lodge in Stockton. In politics he is an unfaltering Republican, and for years has taken an active and helpful part in promoting the interests of the Republican party in San Joaquin county. His name is associated with important legislative measures. On the 6th of November, 1902, he was elected to represent the twenty-fourth district of California in the general assembly for a term of two years. He introduced a bill for increasing the salaries of the attendants in the various asylums of the state, and for state institutions, but withdrew same, having compromised the matter with the governor and the president of the board of the Lunacy Commission, whereby an increase of twenty percent was guaranteed them, which was satisfactory to all concerned. Conjointly with Hon. August E. Muentner he prepared and secured the passage of a bill for the purpose of securing the right of way for a canal to carry off the flood waters of the Mormon slough in San Joaquin county. Great benefit has resulted to the community through this measure, which passed both houses and became a law.

Mr. Moore is widely and favorably known throughout the community, his abilities well fitting him for leadership in political, business and social life. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynotes of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

JAMES W. WARD.

Dr. James W. Ward, a distinguished surgeon and author who is accorded the position of leadership among the practitioners of medicine in San Francisco of the homeopathic school, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 14th of March, 1863. His father, William E. Ward, was a contractor

and builder, who on coming to California located in San Jose, where he was closely associated with building operations for a number of years. His religious faith was that of the Society of Friends.

Reared in San Jose, California, Dr. Ward acquired his early education in the public schools of that city and afterward continued his studies under the instruction of private tutors in New York city. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work he matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in New York, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1883, taking the faculty prize for scholarship. His theoretical training was supplemented by the practical experience that came to him through appointment to a position on Ward's Island, New York. For two and a half years he was also connected with Hahnemann Hospital of New York as resident physician, and in 1885 he returned to California.

Opening an office in San Francisco, Dr. Ward entered upon a very large and successful practice, his success being immediate and most gratifying. His broad and thorough experience and his close study have made him one of the distinguished representatives of his chosen calling on the Pacific coast. At least two-thirds of his time is occupied by surgical work, and he has most comprehensive and intimate knowledge of the component parts of the human body, of their relation to each other and the onslaughts made upon them by disease and their inherent tendencies. Seldom at fault in the slightest degree in the diagnosis of a case, his clear brain and steady hand make his services of the utmost value in the operating room and his profession accords him prominence in the great field of surgical practice. Dr. Ward is now the dean and a trustee of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and also professor of abdominal surgery and of medical and surgical diseases of women in that institution. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the day. He belongs to the American Institute of Homœopathy, to the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, and is its ex-president, to the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society and the San Francisco County Medical Society. He is also president of the health commission of the city and county of San Francisco, and is identified with many clubs and social organizations here.

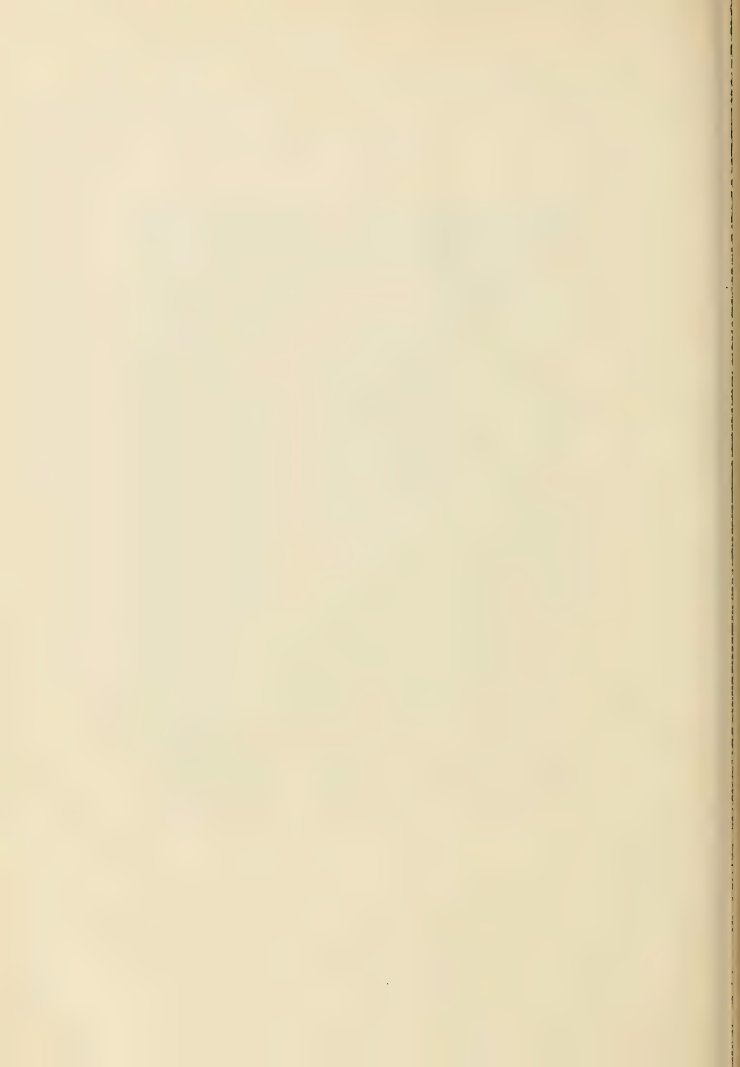
Dr. Ward was united in marriage to Florence N. Ferguson, a daughter of P. P. Ferguson, and like her husband Mrs. Ward is a capable physician and surgeon, her aid and advice having been of great value to him in his professional duties. He has four daughters, Ruth, Aila, Dorothy and Jean.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Alexander Gordon, California pioneer and prominent business man of Redwood City, is one of the most widely experienced and broadly successful men in this portion of the state. He has enjoyed a most interesting and busy career since he landed in San Francisco nearly fifty-five years ago, and has been connected with many important interests of the state, business, agricultural, industrial and political. Mr. Gordon is already in the shadow of



ALEXANDER GORDON



the eightieth year of his life, but although the period of his strenuous activity is over he follows his business interests as closely as ever and still ranks among the foremost spirits in commercial affairs in Redwood City.

Mr. Gordon is the next to the youngest member of the sixth generation of the Gordons who found a home on American soil, and it is an interesting contrast that the first Gordon was among the early colonists of the Atlantic coast as Mr. Gordon was among the pioneers of the Pacific country. This first American Gordon was also named Alexander, and was a member of a Scotch Highlander family that, in the days of the English revolution, remained true to the Stuart cause. He was a soldier in the royalist army of Charles II., and the fortunes of the war threw him into the hands of Cromwell, by whom he was confined in Tuthill-fields at London, and in 1651 sent as a prisoner to America, being confined at Watertown, Massachusetts, until 1653. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Lysson. In 1663 he moved to Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1664 the town gave him a grant of twenty acres of land and he became a permanent resident. He followed the occupation of lumberman on the river at Exeter for some time. He died in 1697, leaving a family of eight children, six boys and two girls.

Daniel, the son of Alexander and of the second generation of the family in America, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1708 married Margaret, daughter of Mathew Harriman, of Haverhill, and a granddaughter of Leonard Harriman, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1640. Daniel Gordon was a blacksmith, and lived at Kingston, New Hampshire. He had three children, two of whom were daughters.

Alexander, the only son, was born January 26, 1716, and followed farming pursuits. He settled at Salem, New Hampshire. June 22, 1742, he married Susanna Pattee, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Daniel Gordon, the eldest son of Alexander and Susanna Gordon, was born March 15, 1743. He lived in Salem, Massachusetts, until 1790, when he moved to Windham, New Hampshire, and settled on a farm. He married Mehitabel Clark, and reared ten children.

Alexander, the youngest of this latter family, was born January 14, 1786. He lived on a farm at Windham, New Hampshire, and was very prominent in social and political circles. He married Mary Wilson, and he and his wife ended their days on the old New England homestead, leaving ten children.

Mr. Alexander Gordon, of Redwood City, was the ninth of his parents' children, and was born at Windham, New Hampshire, June 2, 1826. He received his education in public and private schools, and lived on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and entered into business with his brother. In 1848 he bought a store of his own, but in the following year the gold fever took possession of him, and he sailed for California by way of Cape Horn. He landed at San Francisco, April 1, 1850, and at once went to the mines in the southern part of the state. He followed mining until 1852, and then bought the Pleasant Grove Hotel on the Hangtown road—about eighteen miles from Sacramento.

In 1853 he moved to Reed ranch (now Mill valley) in Marin county, and in 1855 moved to San Geronimo or White ranch. At the latter place he became one of the pioneer dairymen of the state. In 1859 he continued his dairy business at Olema, at the head of Tamales bay, in Marin county, and in 1863 located on the San Gregorio ranch in San Mateo county, where he did dairy farming and shipped milk and other farm products. In 1884 he leased this ranch and moved to Redwood City, where he has been engaged in the lumber and real estate business ever since.

Mr. Gordon's political career began in 1861, when he was elected to the legislature from Marin county, and he was later elected from San Mateo county. He was county supervisor of San Mateo county for one term, and served as town trustee for some years, being chairman of the board for about ten years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

April 22, 1852, he was married to Miss Phebe Lewis, a daughter of Samuel Lewis, of Littleton, New Hampshire, and of an old family of that state. They had one daughter, Gertrude A., who was born August 23, 1854, and died June 23, 1858. They afterward adopted a daughter, Gertrude, who was the wife of the late Robert Morgan, and is now living with her foster parents.

FRANK GRAY EASTERBY.

Frank Gray Easterby is a representative of an honored and prominent pioneer family of California, and because of this and also because of his own personal worth he is entitled to representation in this volume. A native son of the state, he was born in San Francisco, September 30, 1854, a son of A. Y. and Emily (Gray) Easterby, both of whom were natives of England.

His father came to California in 1849, arriving in San Francisco on the 1st of January of that year, and his mother became a resident of that city about 1853. Their marriage was celebrated in California. Mr. A. Y. Easterby became one of the prominent and distinguished factors in public life here, his labors proving a very important element in the substantial development and upbuilding of the city. He was a sea captain and the owner of a number of vessels. Subsequently he turned his attention to merchandising, and also conducted a warehouse in connection with his brother-in-law, Frank Gray, being in this business at a time when it was necessary for them to utilize vessels as warehouses because of a lack of other accommodations. They continued in this enterprise until 1855. On leaving San Francisco Mr. A. Y. Easterby moved to Sonoma, but after a short time came to Napa, arriving about 1856. Here he conducted his business as a merchant and warehouse man. In 1868 he became interested in Fresno lands and in farming. In that year he purchased the Sweem and Centerville ditches, one of which was used for the purpose of turning the wheels of a flouring mill. His share in the German Land Company, composed of the prominent Germans of the state, entitled him to select four sections of land equal to twenty-five hundred and sixty acres, and this he located at the sink of Fanshaw creek in Fresno county, about sixteen miles

west of the town of Centerville, on the Kings river. He was alert, enterprising and progressive, watchful of opportunities and continually taking advantage of the possibilities afforded in a business way. He conceived the idea of using the waters of Kings river for irrigating purposes. He was a prime mover in this direction, and formed a company which is now in existence under the name of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. In instituting this movement he did a work for California whose value cannot be overestimated. All of his labors were of a character that proved of substantial benefit to his community, and were, as well, a source of individual profit, and thus he is numbered among the founders and promoters of California, whose labors were a valuable factor in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the Golden state.

At the time that he took possession of his ranch in Fresno county the town of Fresno was not on the map. The late Governor Stanford, then president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, Charles Crocker, his associate, and Colonel Gray, head civil engineer, were entertained over night at the Easterby ranch, across which a preliminary survey had located the lines of the railroad. It was then and there that they decided to locate the town of Fresno at the most available point near the ranch. Again a survey was made from what was then called Sycamore, on the San Joaquin river, in a southerly direction, making a straight run, and by means of this the town of Fresno was located three miles west of the Easterby ranch, thus affording excellent shipping facilities for the owner.

Mr. A. Y. Easterby became connected with railroad building, being one of the organizers of the Napa Valley Railroad Company and its first president. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to completion, and he wrought along lines of great good. He belonged to the little group of distinctively representative business men who were the pioneers in anaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he garnered, in the fulness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise. His death occurred on the 24th of June, 1893, but his widow is still living, and makes her home in Napa. In the family are five daughters yet living.

Mr. Frank G. Easterby acquired his early education in a private school at Napa, and later was a student in the Napa Collegiate Institute. He also attended Horrock's Academy for Boys, and was graduated from the University of California in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He was thus well equipped by liberal educational advantages for important duties in life, and, following the completion of his university course, he entered the internal revenue service, acting for five years as deputy collector, from 1881 to 1886. He then turned his attention to commercial pursuits, which he followed continuously until 1892, when he came to Napa, where he has since made his home. In November, 1902, he was elected tax collector of Napa county, and is now filling this position in a manner

which indicates his public-spirited citizenship and his devotion to the general good. He has no fraternal affiliations, but is identified with collegiate and social clubs, and has made many friends not only in Napa but in all parts of the state in which he has resided for any length of time.

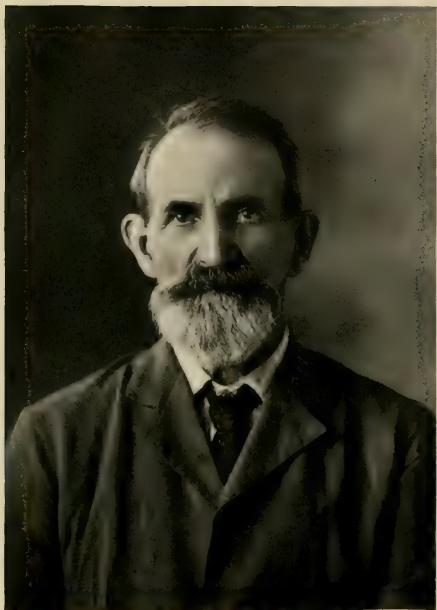
GEORGE WASHINGTON CAMERON.

George Washington Cameron, present assessor of Fresno county, is an old and esteemed resident of California, where he took up his residence shortly after the Civil war, during which he had given loyal service to the cause of the Confederacy. Notwithstanding the loss of an arm in that terrible struggle, he has devoted many of his subsequent years to the occupation of farming, and in this as in all other enterprises of his career he has gained a most creditable degree of success. He is a man of eminent public spirit, energetic and progressive in character, and esteemed by all his fellow citizens for his uprightness and integrity in all the relations of a long and busy life.

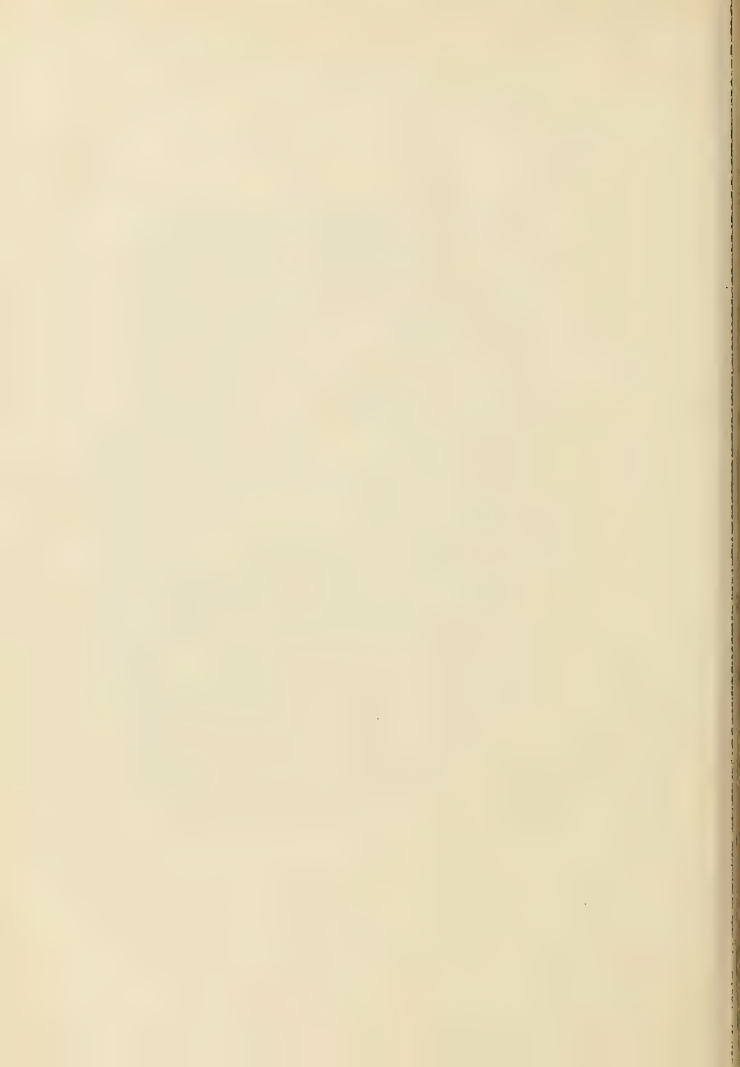
Mr. Cameron was born in White county, Tennessee, in 1836, so that he is rapidly nearing the age of threescore and ten. Members of the family took part in the war of 1812, and his grandfather came over from Scotland some time in the eighteenth century. His parents were Elisha and Mary (Hudson) Cameron, and the former followed farming and was also a tanner at Sparta, Tennessee.

Mr. G. W. Cameron had the rearing and training of a farm boy, and also worked with his father in the tannery up to the outbreak of the Civil war. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, of the Confederate army, under Colonel S. S. Stanton. At the battle of Chickamauga in the fall of 1863, September 19, he was wounded and lost his left arm, which injury, while it has impaired his efficiency, has not prevented him from attaining through his own efforts a worthy place in life. He returned to Tennessee in the spring of 1864, and was engaged in farming there until 1869, in which year he moved out to California. He located first in Stanislaus county, where he continued farming until 1883, for the four years following served as assessor of the county, and from 1886 to 1894 once more engaged in farming pursuits. He has had his residence in Fresno county since the latter year, and during the first five years he was engaged in the vineyard business. He was then appointed deputy assessor, and after three years in that position was elected, in 1902, assessor of Fresno county, for the term of four years. He is a valued and trusted official, and has given utmost satisfaction in every line of his work.

Mr. Cameron was married in 1866 to Miss Mary A. Stone, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Iredal Stone, who belonged to an old Kentucky family. There were four children of this marriage: Jennie, the wife of Eugene Shepherd; Emma, deceased; Florilla, deceased; and Forest, wife of J. B. Pettit. Mr. Cameron affiliates with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics has always been a Democrat and taken an active part.



G. M. Cameron



ARTHUR EWING SHATTUCK.

Arthur Ewing Shattuck, for ten years president of the Pacific States Type Company, of San Francisco, was born in Sonoma, California, on the 16th of May, 1864, and is a son of Frank W. and Olivia (Ewing) Shattuck, in whose family were two sons and four daughters. The father was a native of North Carolina and came to California in 1849, when the discovery of gold was drawing to this section of the country men from all parts of the United States, representing every avenue of life. He located in San Francisco and attained prominence in the public life of the rapidly developing district. He practiced law for many years, ranking with the ablest members of the bar, and also served as county judge of Sonoma county. His father, Judge D. O. Shattuck, a native of Connecticut, was the first judge of the superior court of San Francisco, being called to that bench in 1852. His name is deeply engraved on the judicial history of the state as that of one of the most eminent lawyers and judges who have practiced at the bar of California. He was the adviser of a number of people who took a prominent part in public affairs at the time of the vigilance committees, and he stood firmly as the conservator of the rights and liberties, the life and property of those who held themselves amenable to law and justice.

Arthur Ewing Shattuck has therefore back of him an ancestral record of which he has every reason to be proud. He acquired his early education in the public and private schools of Petaluma, California, and at the age of sixteen put aside his text-books to enter upon a business career. When he was eighteen years of age he was appointed deputy county auditor, but on account of his youth he was retired from public office until he had attained his majority, when he was appointed deputy county clerk of Sonoma county and served in Judge Temple's court for a number of years. Subsequently he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Santa Rosa Democrat*, then published by Thomas Thompson, who was later appointed to the position of United States minister to Brazil, and in 1892 when Mr. Thompson became secretary of state of California, he appointed Mr. Shattuck as his assistant, and the latter largely had the management of the office until he resigned in 1894 in order to devote his attention to private business interests in San Francisco. He was appointed by Governor Waterman to the position of state's prison director, and upon the expiration of his term he joined his brother in a manufacturing enterprise in San Francisco under the firm name of the Pacific States Type Foundry, of which he has now been the president for almost ten years. Under his guidance the business of the house has been enlarged and extended until it is now an enterprise of considerable magnitude, yielding a good profit to the stockholders.

Mr. Shattuck has largely withdrawn from active participation in political work in recent years, although he has been deeply interested in reform political movements, and has co-operated in these with such men as George K. Fritch, E. J. Le Breton and the late A. S. Halladie, Joseph Britton and others. These men have instituted non-partisan movements which at different times have figured conspicuously in municipal and county elections.

It was such a movement that resulted in the election of Mayor Phelan and also the first board of independent supervisors that San Francisco has had in more than two decades. He is the opponent of all misrule in municipal affairs, and his labors have been directed toward the election of men who will place the general good before partisanship and the welfare of the city before personal aggrandizement.

In 1895 Mr. Shattuck was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Sharp, a native of California and a daughter of William Sharp. Her father was one of the pioneer merchants of Sacramento. To Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck have been born two children, Margaret Ledean and Kathryn A.

Mr. Shattuck belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and was a charter member of Sunset Parlor No. 26, of Sacramento. His life has been one of continuous activity, and through many years' connection with the public service he has won the unqualified confidence of the public by reason of an upright course that neither fear nor favor could change. It has been his effort in recent years to bring to political work the same honorable methods that characterize his business career and he swerves not from his high ideal either in commercial life or in matters of citizenship.

WILLIAM T. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dr. William T. Maupin, who with his son Dr. James Lawrence controls the leading practice of the San Joaquin valley, has been established in the medical profession in Fresno for eighteen years, and is now among the oldest practitioners of the county. He has been actively engaged in the vocation for forty years, and his life has thus been one long period of useful effort given to humanity, resulting in honor and lasting esteem to himself. He has been fortunate in his declining years to be able to delegate many of his responsibilities to his son, who is a most able and worthy successor to his father, and has himself been engaged in practice for nearly fifteen years.

Dr. William T. Maupin was born at Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, in 1839, being a son of William and Isabel (Lemon) Maupin, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. William Maupin was a farmer by occupation, and the old state of Missouri counted him among her pioneer settlers. He took up a farm in the county of Boone in the year 1816, five years before the Compromise state was admitted, and he followed out his useful and busy career on the same farm for over sixty years.

Dr. Maupin attended the public schools of Columbia and finished his literary training in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. At the age of twenty he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in February, 1864. In the meantime, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he had enlisted in the Confederate army under Colonel M. G. Singleton and served in Price's famous army. After his graduation he practiced in Columbia until 1886, and in that year came out to Fresno, where he has continued his professional work to the present. He has filled the position of health officer and was also a member of the board of education for several years. He is vice president of the State

Medical Society and for several terms was president of the Fresno County Medical Society. He has taken much interest in Democratic politics, and was chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He affiliates with the Masonic order in all of its branches, being one of the leading Masons of this section of the state.

Dr. Maupin married, in 1866, Miss Mary A. Mathews, a native of Columbia, Missouri, and her father, Lawrence Mathews, was of an old Virginia family that settled early in the state of Missouri. Four children were born of this marriage: Lulu Bell, the wife of H. U. Maxfield; Dr. James Lawrence, mentioned below; Betly B.; and Mary W., wife of A. O. Warner, jeweler of Fresno.

JAMES LAWRENCE MAUPIN, M. D.

Dr. James Lawrence Maupin, son of Dr. William T. and Mary A. (Mathews) Maupin, was born in Columbia, Missouri, in 1868. He was educated in the Missouri State University, from which he graduated in 1887 with the degree of A. B., and in 1890 he took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis. He had come out to his parents' home in California in September, 1887, and after his graduation he returned to Fresno, where he has since been associated in the very large and successful practice founded by his father and now carried on by them jointly.

He is a member of the Fresno County Medical Society, the San Joaquin Valley Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He holds the office of treasurer of the Burnett Sanitarium. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Dr. Maupin married, in 1895, Miss Mary Helm, who was born in Fresno. Her father, William Helm, is one of Fresno's pioneers, having settled in the county in 1856, and he is now a retired capitalist and one of the representative men of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Maupin have two boys, James Lawrence and William Thomas.

CARL L. MULLER, M. D.

Dr. Carl L. Muller, son of Professor Edward Muller, was born October 15, 1861, in Nevada City, in the home which is still occupied by his parents. He attended the public schools and was graduated in 1880 with the first class that completed the high school course here. While pursuing his high school studies he took the teacher's examination in 1879, and was granted a first-grade school certificate. He taught school from August of that year until May, 1886, in Allegheny, Sierra county, California, in Grass Valley, Nevada county, in Willow Valley, Nevada county, in the Oakland school district in this county, and in the public schools of Nevada City. While engaged in educational work he devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine, and was also connected with the drug business as an employe in W. D. Vinton's drug store. His preliminary reading was supplemented by a course of study in the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, which he entered in June, 1886, there remaining until September,

1887. He afterward matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in that institution on the 4th of April, 1888, at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him.

Dr. Muller then returned to Nevada City and entered upon practice here on the 20th of April, 1888. He has since been a representative of the medical fraternity and has enjoyed a large and constantly increasing patronage, which he well merits by reason of his devotion to his professional duties and his continued study in the line of medical science that he may promote his efficiency and render his labors of more value to his fellow men. He is also examining physician for every first-class life insurance company that does business in this part of the state. He is likewise interested in mining properties and also in the Colinga & Banner Oil Mining Company in the Colinga oil district of California, and is a director and treasurer of the Prosperity Oil Company.

Dr. Muller was married February 17, 1892, to Miss Laura Stimmell, of Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, a daughter of H. Stimmell, now deceased, a hardware merchant of Yreka and a pioneer of that part of the country. They have one son, Vinton Adolph Muller.

Dr. Muller is a Republican in his political views, active in support of the party, and has been a delegate to a number of county conventions. He is one of the school directors of Nevada City and a member of the board of trustees of the free public library. He is also examining physician for Company C of the National Guard of California and of the Foresters of America, and in the last named held membership. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Native Sons of the Golden West. Having spent his entire life in Nevada City he has a wide acquaintance here, and that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has been such as to merit the public confidence and good will of those who knew him.

HENRY SCHMIDT.

Henry Schmidt, who has been the manager of the Brighton Flour Mill since 1902, is one of the most capable mill operators of the state, and has been in the business practically all his life, in fact, he got his first acquaintance with mills when he was a boy of nine years. He has been remarkably successful in his occupation, and has always been noted as a man of thorough reliability, substantiality and absolute integrity. He is a self-made man, has relied on his own efforts to bring him a competence, and has well deserved the success he has won and the esteem in which he is held by all his associates and friends.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Second Garrote, Tuolumne county, California, January 16, 1870, a son of Charles Gottlieb and Mary (Hanson) Schmidt. His father was born in Baden, Germany, of a prominent family, and came to California across the plains in 1850, settling at Big Oak Flat,



A. Schmidt

Tuolumne county. He clerked in a store for a time, then went into mining, and finally engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1888. His wife, a native of New Orleans and of German descent and a daughter of a California pioneer, is still living on the home place in Tuolumne county. There are six children living besides Mr. Schmidt, as follows: Charles and George, who are farming on the home place; Fred and William, who are mining in Tuolumne county; Minnie, the wife of John C. McLaughlin, a mining engineer of San Francisco; and Caroline, the wife of William Pool, a miner of Groveland, California.

Mr. Schmidt received his education in the public schools at Big Oak Flat. He began working in the flouring mill at Second Garrote while still in school at the age of nine, and when twelve years old went to Sonora and worked in the flour mill for four years; he was then in the mill of Nelson and Son at Merced Falls for four years; was then in the employ of the Jason Springer sash and door factory in San Francisco for eight months; was with the Farmers' Union and Milling Company in Stockton for four years; then went to Lone and was head miller of the Amador Roller Flour Mills for eight years, being secretary of the concern for four years of that time. He came to Brighton on June 10, 1902, and erected the Brighton Flour Mill and superintended the placing of the machinery, and has been its manager ever since. D. McCall, of Amador county, is president of the company. The plant has a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels, and is in operation sixteen hours a day, year in and year out. The plant is independent and not a member of any flour combines. Its product is of very fine quality, and is consumed mostly in Sacramento county, whence it also draws most of its wheat supply, the farm wagons being unloaded at the mill doors.

Mr. Schmidt was married in Stockton, California, to Miss Bertha M. Mack, who was born in Nevada. Her father, Thomas Mack, was an early settler of California and a veteran of the Civil war, and he is now engaged in fruit-raising and farming in Brighton. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have four sons, Charles Gerald, Thomas Virgil, James Russell and Henry Alvin. Mr. Schmidt is a Democrat, although taking no part in politics as such, and fraternally he affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Foresters of America.

HORACE G. PLATT.

Horace G. Platt, lawyer, with thirty years' successful practice in the city of San Francisco, is a representative of the New California in the spirit of enterprise and sound ability which have brought not only the bar but all the manifold interests and activities of the state to foremost importance during the last quarter century.

A son of an Episcopal clergyman, William Henry Platt, and through his mother, Cornelia Platt, connected with stanch Revolutionary stock, Mr. Platt was born in Selma, Alabama, August 26, 1852. When three years old the family moved to Petersburg, and in 1865 the home was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, and in the public schools of the latter city he gained

most of his preliminary education. His early advantages were excellent, although it was largely through his own persevering and ambitious efforts that he was prepared so well for a professional career. Mr. Platt is a graduate of the University of Virginia, in the class of 1870, having pursued the classical course. To earn his living while getting ready for the more strenuous life of a lawyer, he taught schools in various localities of the middle west, came to San Francisco in 1875, and at the bar of this city long since gained an honorable position and a representative clientage.

A man of recognized civic usefulness as well as of marked ability in private life, he was called to represent his fellow citizens in the legislature in 1881, and his public spirit has been manifested in many other ways. A staunch Democrat during the earlier years of his political activity, he has since 1900 been a Republican. He affiliates with the Masonic order, and with the Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Burlingame clubs. Mr. Platt is unmarried.

ARTHUR THORNTON.

The name of Arthur Thornton is inscribed high on the roll of San Joaquin county's honored early settlers and eminent men, and the part which he has taken in the founding and development of the county well entitles him to prominent mention in this volume. He established the town of New Hope, in which he has long made his home, and his name is also well known in connection with the county's political history.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 19, 1838, Mr. Thornton is a son of William and Mary (Kennedy) Thornton, also natives of the land of hills and heather. In 1852 he came with his parents to America, the journey being made on a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans, six weeks being spent en route, and after spending a short time in the latter city the family made their way to Iowa, locating near Council Bluffs. In 1855, as a government employe, Mr. Thornton came to California with Colonel Steptoe's command, which crossed the plains in that year from Salt Lake. At the Sink of the Humboldt in Nevada Mr. Thornton joined the forces of Quartermaster Ingall, a part of Colonel Steptoe's command, the former going to Fort Lane, Oregon, while Colonel Steptoe continued on to Benicia, California. After a short time spent at Fort Lane Mr. Thornton continued on his journey to California, crossing Scott Mountain with a pack train, and at Red Bluff embarked on a small steamer for Colusa, where he was transferred to a steamer bound for Sacramento. At the latter point he embarked on a larger steamer for Benicia, his final destination. Arriving there he left the employ of the government, and after a time secured employment on the steamer Oregon, plying between San Francisco and Panama, but at the latter place the ship became disabled and he returned on the Golden Gate, arriving in San Joaquin county in 1855. In this then unsettled region Mr. Thornton labored earnestly to establish a home, and as the years passed exerted a wide influence on the public life, thought and action of the locality. The town of New Hope, of which he is the founder, stands as a monument to his enterprising spirit, and in all his undertakings prosperity has rewarded



Arthur Sheraton

his efforts. He is now the owner of one thousand acres of land, and throughout the period of residence in this state has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. About one hundred and twenty acres of his land is devoted to fruit growing, including a large vineyard, and also many other varieties of fruit.

Mr. Thornton was married in January, 1877, to Miss Emma Greaves, and of their six children, four are now living, namely: Mary A., of New Hope; Clara B., a resident of San Francisco; Jessie C., also of New Hope; and Alice, the wife of William Koontz and a resident of New Hope. The two who have passed away were Georgie and Maggie. In his political affiliations Mr. Thornton is a staunch and uncompromising Republican, and one of its active workers. For eight years he served as a director of the state insane asylum at Stockton, and during four years of that time was vice president of the board, and some years ago was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the position of state senator from San Joaquin county, but was defeated by a very small margin by the former senator, Hon. B. F. Langford. He is now serving as the postmaster of New Hope, which official position he has held for many years. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks at Stockton, and of the Knights of Pythias at Lodi.

JAMES VINCENT SWIFT.

James Vincent Swift, editor and proprietor of the *Redwood City Democrat*, the official Democratic organ of San Mateo county and also the leading newspaper of that county, has enjoyed the usual variety and interest of a journalistic career, but with unusual success in that line of business. He has been connected with the profession in this one city for over a quarter of a century, and the *Democrat* is practically a monument to his editorial enterprise. Public spirit and laudable interest in the welfare of his city and county have also led him to participation in civic and political affairs, and he has served his city well and usefully on more than one occasion.

A native son of San Mateo county, born in January, 1862, at what is called West Union, only a few miles from Redwood City, when he was a youngster of seven years he accompanied his parents and four brothers and sisters to Redwood City, where he has lived and wrought out his career practically ever since. He is a son of Myles and Mary Swift, natives of Ireland, who were pioneers of San Mateo county. The father, who is now deceased, was a farmer and esteemed throughout his community for his many excellent qualities.

The Redwood City schools afforded Mr. Swift his early educational training, but he left them at the age of fourteen—from choice, not from necessity. For the time a career of hard physical labor appealed to him, and as a farm hand he entered upon an independent career until his blistered hands reminded him that he should look about for something not only less arduous but more remunerative. At seventeen years of age there came to him an opportunity to enter the printing office of the *Times-Gazette* at Redwood City, and it was there that he learned his trade of printer. In three years he had charge of the mechanical department of that journal, and soon after, upon

the death of the editor, he became one of his successors. One of the early copy-book precepts that had made a great impression upon young Swift's mind was the adage concerning a rolling stone and its failure to accumulate moss. Actuated thereby, he remained with the *Times-Gazette*, the greater part of the time as a printer, for nearly twenty years. In 1898, associated with W. L. Davis, he bought the *Democrat*. In March, 1903, the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Swift's purchase of the other's interests, and since then he has been editor and proprietor. It has always been his ambition to publish one of the very best newspapers in San Mateo county, and as such the *Democrat* is recognized to-day. Also the *Democrat* has the most modern and complete printing establishment in the county, and furthermore it is the only newspaper in the county which is housed in its own building, Mr. Swift having recently purchased a suitable block in the business center of Redwood.

As a man of affairs and deeply interested in the welfare of his city, Mr. Swift has served Redwood four terms as city assessor, two terms as a member of the city council, and at this writing is serving his second term as a trustee of the Redwood City school district. The schools of Redwood are among the best in the state, their recent school building having been erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars. A loyal Democrat in a very strong Republican county, Mr. Swift's political earnestness and active advocacy of his party's principles have fallen only just short of securing his election to one of the county offices. He was nominated for county clerk in 1902, made a hard fight for election, and although he started his campaign late the results of his hustling showed that he lacked only thirty-eight votes of being the next incumbent of the position.

Mr. Swift has been married and has a son and a daughter, Arthur and Eileen, aged twenty and eighteen, respectively. He has fraternal affiliations with the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

GILES N. FREMAN.

Giles N. Freman, county superintendent of schools of Fresno county, in a prominent California educator of many years' experience, having been engaged in school work during the greater part of his forty years' residence in the state. He is thus one of the pioneers in the founding of the great and admirable school system of California, and his efforts and influence in the various communities where his duties called him and in the offices which he has filled have contributed no small share to the general progress along such lines. He has seen the schools in many parts of the state develop from small, inefficient and badly organized centers of learning into educational systems comparable to the best in the country, and at the present time he is superintending the schools in his own county. Mr. Freman has also been interested in fruit farming a number of years, and has made this a very profitable line of his activity.

Mr. Freman was born in Missouri in 1838, being a son of John and Massey E. (Parman) Freman, both natives of Kentucky. His parents were

early settlers to Missouri, and his father was a farmer and also a country school teacher in that state. Mr. Freman was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old, and at that age he entered a printing office and was connected with that line of work for four years on the *Nebraska City News* in Nebraska, and the *Fremont County Journal* in Iowa. He pursued his further education at Howe's Seminary at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, graduating from that institution in 1861. For the following two years he was employed as an instructor in Abingdon College, Illinois, but in 1863 he came out to California and has made this state the scene of all his subsequent labors. For six years he taught in Hesperian College in Yolo county, and for two years was principal of the grammar school of Yolo county. He was superintendent of the public schools of the same county from 1871 to 1877, for two terms. He then gave up the teaching profession for a time, and from 1877 to 1889 was engaged in fruit farming. In 1890 he was appointed principal of Washington colony school in Fresno county, and held that position for a year. He was then appointed deputy county superintendent under T. J. Kirk, then county superintendent of Fresno county, now state superintendent of public schools, and after his term in that capacity was over he returned to his fruit ranch in Fresno county. In 1901 he was once more summoned into the educational field, being appointed to fill the unexpired term of county superintendent of schools of Fresno county, and in the following year was elected to that office, which he still holds.

Mr. Freman cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln and has ever since given his allegiance to the party of the great emancipator. His only fraternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having become a charter member of Woodland Lodge of that order in 1877.

Mr. Freman was married in 1863 to Miss Mary T. Martin, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of John E. Martin, who was an early settler of the state of Illinois, having come from an old Virginia family. Three children were born of this union: Giles Clarence, an attorney in Fresno; Fred Harold, who is a cashier of the *New York Journal*; and Frank, who conducts his father's fruit ranch. His first wife died in 1883, and in 1887 Mr. Freman married Sarah A. DeBell.

WILLIAM FRANCIS KANE.

The rapid development of all material resources during the closing years of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century has brought business enterprises up from the day of small things to gigantic proportions and men are required to handle millions as calmly and carefully and as successfully as their grandfathers handled hundreds. All the history of the world shows that to grapple with new conditions, to fill breaches in all great crises men have been developed and have stood ready to assume new and great responsibilities and have discharged them well and profitably. Many youths now taking their first lessons in practical business will work up gradually from one responsibility to one higher and then to still higher ones, as has Mr. Kane, and will be as he has been

the right man for the place when on the march of advancement the place is ready and they are needed in it. Mr. Kane is still a young man, yet is occupying a very important place in connection with the development of the mining interests of the Tonopah district of Nevada. He makes his home in San Francisco and is one of the native sons of California, his birth having occurred in the city of Sierra, in Sierra county, March 26, 1869.

His father, James W. Kane, a native of New York, came to this state in 1851, making the long and tedious journey across the plains. He engaged in mining at Sierra City, then a noted placer camp, and later he entered upon the practice of law, which he still follows in Sierra City, having been long recognized as a leading member of the bar there. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Riley, was a native of Ireland and also became a resident of California during the pioneer epoch in its history. She formed the acquaintance of Mr. Kane in Sierra and there gave her hand in marriage to him. In the family were three sons and two daughters.

William Francis Kane, as a student in the public schools at Sierra City, mastered the branches of English learning usually taught in city institutions. He put aside his text-books there at the age of seventeen years and went to San Francisco, where he entered upon a course of study in the San Francisco business college. When he had completed the studies there he became connected with mining in Idaho, Colorado and California, and in this way obtained considerable experience in mining operations. He also pursued a course in mining engineering at the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, and was graduated with the class of 1892.

On the 8th of March, 1896, Mr. Kane was united in marriage to Miss Maude Ryan Glnagh, a native of Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Kane are widely known in San Francisco, where they have an extensive circle of acquaintances, and he is prominent among the business men of central California and is a representative of important interests in the west, representing an enterprise which has largely been the source of the great wealth and prosperity of this section of the country. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management are bringing to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success.

THOMAS CARROLL OWEN.

Thomas Carroll Owen, who has spent nearly all his life in California, has been identified with several of the principal industries of the state, and is now connected with the big race horse ranch of Mr. Spreckels near Napa. Mr. Owen is a man of first-class business ability and executive management, and has been successful in his various enterprises. He is held in high esteem in Napa and the surrounding country, where he has made his residence for many years, much of the time being associated with his late father in business.

Mr. Owen was born in Carthage, Illinois, in December, 1853, the son of L. F. and Mary (Hobart) Owen, the former of Kentucky and the latter of New York. His father, who was a rancher, came to California as a

forty-niner, but in 1852 returned to Hancock county, Illinois, where he was married. The family all came out to California in 1861, and Mr. L. F. Owen was engaged in ranching in Sonoma valley until 1865, and then moved into the Berryessa valley and engaged in stock-raising. He was engaged in this business until his death, which occurred in January, 1900.

Mr. Owen, who is the oldest of the four children of his parents, after the death of his father continued stock-raising and fruit-growing in the Berryessa valley, until 1903, and then for a short time was in the lumber business in Napa, after which he took his present position with the Spreckels ranch. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended the Baptist College at Vacaville for two years, being graduated in 1872. He has never married. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or held office, and is connected with no fraternal orders.

SAMUEL ROBERT CROOKS.

Samuel Robert Crooks, a capitalist engaged in the management of the invested interests which constitute the Crooks estate, was born in San Francisco, August 1, 1858, and is a representative of one of the distinguished families of the city that has been represented here from pioneer times. His father, Matthew Crooks, was a native of Ireland and in the year 1848 crossed the Atlantic to America, landing at New Orleans. A year later he came to San Francisco, hoping that the new but rapidly developing west would furnish a lucrative field in which to exercise his native business talents and powers, and although he was destined to achieve large successes his first venture proved a failure. He was the first to bring with him a stock of general merchandise, transporting his goods on the third steamer which passed into the Golden Gate. After engaging in the sale of a general line of goods for a brief period, he found that his profits were not accruing rapidly enough to make the business a paying venture and accordingly he sought another field of labor. He began teaming, which at that time was a vocation which brought large returns, no load being hauled for less than twenty-five or thirty dollars, no matter how light the weight or short the distance. Subsequently he began operating in real estate and in that business laid the foundation for a vast fortune, making judicious investments in property as he saw favorable opportunity. As the years have gone by this has increased rapidly in value and to-day the Crooks estate is one of the most important of central California, embracing splendid landed possessions, besides other important investments. Mr. Crooks was a man of excellent business judgment and foresight, and as the years progressed he improved the opportunities brought about by the changing business conditions of California and kept in touch with the progress of the times. He became a well known factor in commercial and financial circles and his career excited the admiration of his contemporaries and won their respect because of his honorable and enterprising methods.

Matthew Crooks was united in marriage in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Miss Susan Gallagher, a native of that city, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom the following now survive: A daughter,

who is the wife of Thomas Morffew, who is accounted the most distinguished dentist of this state; Mrs. J. P. Smith; Mrs. Morris Newton; Mrs. Olive B. Hodgton; Samuel; John J. and Robert Crooks. The mother died in 1864 and the father's death occurred in February, 1879. Thus passed away one of the prominent pioneer settlers who aided in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the state.

Samuel R. Crooks acquired his early education in the private school of Madame Zitska, in South Park, then the aristocratic section of San Francisco. Subsequently he attended the public schools and later entered St. Mary's College, where he remained as a student for four years. He then spent two years at University Mound, and on putting aside his textbooks entered upon his business career in connection with the management of the estate left by his father. His attention has since been given to the supervision of its extensive possessions, embracing valuable realty both in the city and the state, including two of the largest and finest ranches in California, one in San Luis Obispo county and the other in Sonoma county. In the control of these he has manifested keen discernment and a broad knowledge of business conditions and affairs, and his capable management has made the property a productive investment. While well known in San Francisco, where he has made many friends, he has never become prominent in fraternal circles, and holds membership only with the Native Sons of the Golden West.

H. R. ARNDT, M. D.

Dr. H. R. Arndt, an eminent neurologist of the Pacific coast, is also engaged in the general practice of medicine and has become a factor in political and fraternal circles of the west. A strong intellectuality, a commanding presence and devotion to the general welfare of his state have made him a leader in public thought and action as well as in the profession which he has chosen for the field of his professional activity.

Dr. Arndt was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 18th of January, 1848. His father, Dr. John L. Arndt, was also a physician and belonged to one of the prominent families of his native country. He was related to many distinguished German citizens, including John L. Arndt, a noted theologian, and "Father" Arndt, the celebrated German historian and poet. Becoming deeply interested in political interests and involved in some of the political conditions which aroused the antagonism of the reigning house, John L. Arndt came as a political exile to the United States, establishing his home in the east, and there continued in the practice of medicine until his life's labors were ended in death.

Dr. Arndt pursued his education in the schools of Germany and the United States, and is a graduate of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, of the class of 1869. For a year prior to his graduation, however, he engaged in the practice of medicine and remained a member of the profession in Ohio until his office was destroyed in a most disastrous fire which visited his home town. Dr. Arndt then removed to Michigan, where he continued in the active practice of medicine until he accepted the profes-

sorship of materia medica and nervous diseases in the Homœopathic Medical College of the State University at Ann Arbor. He continued his educational labors there until the failing health of his wife caused him to resign and remove to San Diego, California, in order that Mrs. Arndt might benefit by the more salubrious climate of the Pacific coast. In 1900 he came to San Francisco, and has since then been a member of the medical fraternity here, engaged in general consulting practice and making a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. His services are in demand as a consulting specialist, and he is the author of many valuable medical works, including a three-volume work called "Arndt's System of Medicine" and also "Arndt's Practice of Medicine," a large one-volume work for the use of students. He is likewise the author of other works that have had a large sale and is considered an authority upon the subjects treated. For a quarter of a century he has been engaged in editing medical journals, and he is now a trustee of and the professor of the Practice of Medicine and of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific. He is likewise visiting physician to the San Francisco City and County Hospital, belongs to various medical societies, and has been president of a large number of these. He is also corresponding and honorary member of several leading medical associations of America and Great Britain.

Dr. Arndt has been a recognized and influential factor in political circles in California, advocating Republican principles and laboring untiringly for their adoption, and served as a member of the state central committee. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias, a Past Grand Chancellor of the State of California and a Supreme Representative. He is also a prominent officer of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., being the chief of the general staff of that organization.

Dr. Arndt was married twice. His second wife was Florence B. Blackman, a talented lecturer on dramatic and musical subjects, who died October 16, 1903.

FRANK WHEELER MARSTON.

Frank Wheeler Marston possesses the undaunted spirit and business enterprise which have developed and are developing the marvelous resources and wealth of the western states and territories. At an early age he learned one of the great lessons of life—that there is no royal road to wealth—and recognizing the dignity and value of labor he has toiled industriously until he has gained not only a comfortable competence, but also the esteem and confidence of the people with whom he has been associated for many years. Work, the true friend of mankind, has developed his latent resources and brought out the strong self-reliant force of his character.

Mr. Marston is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Centerville, Alameda county, on the 19th of January, 1859. His father, Samuel I. Marston, was a native of Maine and a representative of an old New England family, the ancestry of which can be traced back to an early period in the colonization of the new world. Representatives of the name

were identified with the early wars of the country, and among the patriots of the Revolution were some of the ancestors of our subject. It was in the year 1849 that Samuel I. Marston came to California, attracted by the recent discovery of gold. He desired to win wealth rapidly if possible and for several years devoted his energies to mining, but not meeting the success he had anticipated in that field of labor he turned his attention to farming, locating at Centerville, Alameda county. There he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years and likewise became a prominent and influential resident of his community. He took an active part in political affairs and was public administrator of Alameda county for several years. He married Miss Abbie M. Griffin, also a native of the Pine Tree state and a representative of a family that was planted on New England soil prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Marston came with her parents to California in the early '50s, her people being among the pioneer settlers of this state. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Frank Wheeler Marston began his education in the public schools of Alameda county and when he had mastered the elementary branches of learning continued his studies in Washington College, where he was graduated at the age of twenty-two years. After leaving school he went to Candelaria, Nevada, where he acted as chief clerk in the general mercantile store of Traver & Root. He was also postmaster at that place and likewise occupied the position of agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company. In 1884, however, he left the far west and made his way to Chicago, where he served as cashier for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, spending about two years in that city. In 1886 he returned to California and for about two years was engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Los Angeles, while in 1888 he came to San Francisco and acted as executive secretary under General W. H. Dimond, superintendent of the United States mint in this city. He filled that position for four years and then in 1892 turned his attention to the restaurant business, becoming proprietor of the establishment, which he conducted for ten years. On the expiration of that epoch he sold out and became a factor in the industrial interests of the city. In the fall of 1902 he organized the Pacific Vacuum Ice Company, which was capitalized for one million two hundred thousand dollars. He was at that time elected its president and has since served in that capacity. The successful conduct of this enterprise is largely due to his ability in business affairs and his keen discrimination. Its patronage has become extensive and, therefore, the stockholders receive a good annual dividend on their investment.

On the 30th of November, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Marston and Miss Minerva A. Wingerter, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Charles and Caroline Wingerter, early pioneer residents of this city in which her father was at one time a prominent and prosperous merchant. The marriage of our subject and his wife was blessed with one son, Charles, who died at the age of five years. Mr. Marston is quite well known in fraternity circles and enjoys the high esteem of many of his

brethren of different orders. He is a vice president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Woodmen of the World. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and also the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He has made for himself a creditable political record and gives his allegiance to the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles as containing the best elements of good government. He regards it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to support the measures that he believes calculated for the general welfare, and he ever keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. In 1886 he was chief clerk in the California legislature and in 1902 he was appointed by Governor Gage as a trustee of the State Normal School at San Jose. On the 16th of March, 1904, he was reappointed by Governor Pardee. He possesses untiring industry, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. His close application to his business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his, and his course demonstrates the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

HARRY W. HUTTON.

Harry W. Hutton may without invidious distinction be termed one of the foremost men not only of San Francisco but also of central California, for he is not only a representative of the profession which stands as the conservator of the rights and liberties of the people but has also been the champion of many measures which have had direct benefit upon the privileges of his fellow citizens and especially of the labor class—the great wealth-producing portion of the people. He has stood as the friend of the oppressed as against the oppressor, has made a close and earnest study of the social and economic questions of the day and has labored in the line wherein his sympathies have been elicited.

Mr. Hutton is a representative of that class of men who have risen from the ranks to positions of leadership because of the improvement of opportunities such as surround the entire people. He had not the advantages of wealth or of influential friends to aid him at the outset of his career; on the contrary has been dependent upon his own resources from boyhood and has advanced through the inherent force of his character and through acquired ability. A native of England, he was born in Hertfordshire in 1856 and when a young lad began earning his own living as an errand boy in a millinery establishment in New Zealand. His father, John Hutton, who is now a skilled mechanical engineer of Seattle, Washington, came to the Pacific coast about 1870, and the son, then fourteen years of age, entered the public schools of San Francisco, in which he completed a good practical English education that served him as an excellent founda-

tion on which to build his success in later life. In his youth, having shown that he had inherited his father's mechanical genius, he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade with the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco. He thoroughly mastered the business and became recognized as one of the foremost machinists and mechanical engineers on the coast. He was at one time mechanical draftsman at Gold Hill, Nevada, and has acquired a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of mechanical matters, which has proved of great and important benefit to him in his law practice. He is a licensed engineer for ocean steamships, having served in that capacity on various vessels sailing to Panama, China and Australia. Through long experience he gained a thorough knowledge of the shipping business and marine matters, which he has used with good effect in his practice bearing upon maritime matters. During his active connection with mechanical labors, he made steady progress, rising from one position to another of more importance and responsibility, until he was an acknowledged leader in his line. He has become a partner in the ownership of three large vessels, and in his ventures in this department of business he has been unusually fortunate, his knowledge of maritime matters, his judgment and foresight and his integrity in business bringing him well deserved success.

Mr. Hutton, however, determined to devote his energies to a professional career and prepared for the practice of law in the Hastings College of Law of San Francisco, of which he is a graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, but it was not until three years later that he entered upon the active practice of his profession. He has been a general practitioner, well versed in the various departments of jurisprudence, and while he has handled with ability some criminal cases attracting wide-spread attention, he has also been equally successful in civil practice, handling many cases relative to United States patents and patent rights, while on maritime law he is considered an authority. He has shaped the construction of maritime law in the different courts and probably nearly all of the amendments to the sailor law have been evolved from the active brain of Mr. Hutton. He was also counsel in the case of *Robertson versus Baldwin*, in which the supreme court of the United States held that contracts for service could be enforced by imprisonment.

Aside from his profession Mr. Hutton has probably given more attention and study to the labor problems of the day than to any other question. He is a believer in organized labor and enjoys the distinction of being one of the organizers of the first labor federation in the United States. He has been attorney for the Sailors' Union throughout its existence and has handled nearly all the cases for the labor council. He has watched the tendency of the times, the growth of monopolies and the oppression of the wage earner through a dominant power which seemingly takes the responsibility from the individual and places it upon an organization which enables the individual to shirk his personal obligations to his fellow men. He has stood as the friend of the working men, laboring earnestly for right, justice and consideration, and many hundreds of the wage earners have reason to feel for him the deepest gratitude. He is a man who has traveled exten-

sively and his varied experience in diversified situations have given him a broad view of social and economic questions. Because of these conditions he was selected by Eugene Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco, for a position on the board of police commissioners of San Francisco, in January, 1902, and is now filling that office. He has no strong political affiliations, supporting principle rather than party, and giving his allegiance to the movements for the benefit of organized labor.

In 1889, in San Francisco Mr. Hutton was married to Miss Inez Sexton, of Michigan, who possessed superior musical talent and was for a time connected with the Alice Oates Opera Company and the Fay Templeton Opera Company. She possesses a remarkably brilliant mezzo-soprano voice, a fine conception of rendition and is probably one of the most finished artists Michigan has produced. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton have a wide acquaintance in San Francisco and are popular in both social and musical circles. He is a man of winning personality, genial and approachable in manner, and his strong mentality is supplemented by a ready and warm-hearted sympathy and understanding.

JOHN F. DAVIS.

For twenty-five years a prominent member of the California bar, also a leader in the public affairs of the state, Mr. John F. Davis was born on Angel Island, Bay of San Francisco, June 5, 1859, and has spent practically all of his active career in his native state. Mr. Davis is a successful man by virtue of hard work on his individual initiative and a persistence in the pursuit of high professional ideals which stopped nothing short of first-class attainment.

Spending the first four years of his life on Angel Island, and the next five on Reed's ranch in Marin county, he then went to San Francisco to acquire his education. He graduated from the North Cosmopolitan grammar school on Filbert street in 1873, from the San Francisco Boys' high school in 1877, and to complete his literary preparation he went east and entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1881, after the regular four years' course. Returning to his native bailiwick he entered the law department of the University of California and was graduated in 1884. This broad and very liberal education was not gained without the expenditure of much effort upon matters outside the regular school studies. To capitalize his student career he taught Latin, Greek and mathematics at Bates' "Berkeley Gymnasium," a private preparatory school for the various universities, located at Berkeley. He also gave private tuition, preparing pupils for Harvard, Yale and the University of California. While teaching he read law in the office of E. D. Sawyer, at 420 California street in San Francisco, and on his graduation from the university law school he was admitted to the bar and entered upon active practice. During 1884-86 he spent considerable time traveling and studying in Europe. He was located in Calaveras county from 1886 to 1892, and since then has carried on his practice mainly at Jackson, Amador county. His legal connections brought him so much to San Francisco that in 1904 he established his office in that

city, and now spends most of his time in the metropolis, although still maintaining his office at Jackson.

Mr. Davis has been in constant contact with men and events since he was a boy, understands the ways of the world and men's minds as well as legal technicalities and processes, and it is therefore natural that his ability as a lawyer and power in public affairs have brought him into prominent connection with official life. In 1892 he was the candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress from the second district, but the Cleveland tidal wave defeated him. He was appointed by Governor Markham as judge of the superior court of Amador county, but at the end of his two years' term declined a renomination. The state legislature also had the benefit of his valuable services for four years, during which time he served as senator from the tenth senatorial district. At the present time he is serving as commissioner for the revision and reform of the law, a position to which he brings a wealth of legal talent and broad experience and a breadth of view such as this office demands to a greater degree than almost any other in the state service. He has served two years in the office and has two yet to serve.

Prominent socially as well as professionally, Mr. Davis is a member of the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, Omega Chapter (University of California); also of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the Union League and Harvard clubs.

Mr. Davis was married at Jackson, California, November 26 (Thanksgiving day), 1896, to Miss Lillian Parks, a daughter of J. F. Parks, superintendent of the Kennedy Quartz Mine at Jackson. Their three children are Mary, aged seven years, Ruth, aged five, and John Parks, aged twenty-two months.

WILLIAM A. BOWDEN.

William A. Bowden, well known as a representative of the San Jose bar and one whose efforts have led him from the ranks of the many to a position among the successful few, was born in New York in 1865. He is a son of Pierce and Mary (Grace) Bowden, both of whom were natives of the south of Ireland and came to America in 1862. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after a number of years' residence in the Empire state he started for the Pacific coast in 1875, locating in Santa Clara county. Here he resumed farming and continued in that occupation throughout his business career. He died in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife passed away in southern Indiana. In the family were three sons and a daughter, the latter being Mary A., now the widow of William F. Carroll, while the brothers of our subject are Nicholas, a practicing attorney of San Jose, and Charles D., an orchardist of the Santa Clara valley.

William A. Bowden was a lad of four years when his parents removed from the Empire state to southern Indiana, and there he pursued his early education, which he afterward continued in California as a student in Santa Clara College. He left school at the age of seventeen years, and then added to his literary education a preparation for the practice of law. In 1886 he

was admitted to the bar and has since continued an active member of the legal profession, being accorded a good clientage and connected generally with the important litigated interests in his district. Precision and thoroughness characterize the preparation of his cases, and clearness and logic are manifest in his presentation of a case before court or jury.

In 1893 Mr. Bowden was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hobbs, a daughter of Celden X. Hobbs, a pioneer resident of Santa Clara county and a man prominently identified with the improvement of this portion of the state. He was the builder of the Delagoa Bay Railroad, extending from Delagoa Bay into the interior of Africa, and was killed there during the construction of the road. Mr. and Mrs. Bowden are well known in social circles in San Jose, and the number of their friends is almost co-extensive with the number of their acquaintances. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Young Men's Institute. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has never sought to figure before the public in political life, preferring to give his time and energies to his professional duties as the foundation for a successful and lucrative practice.

JUDGE BELDEN GOODWIN HURLBURT.

Through many years Judge Hurlburt has been a distinguished factor in the public life of California. He has won distinction in legal circles and has left the impress of his individuality for good upon the legislation of the state. He is a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom and in his indomitable perseverance and strong force of character, and his life has not one esoteric phase, being an open scroll inviting closest scrutiny. Although his have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense, yet his entire accomplishments but represent the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his, and the directing of his efforts in those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There are in Judge Hurlburt a weight of character, a native sagacity, a keen perception and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect of all. He has carved his name deeply upon the record of the political and professional history of the state, which owes not a little of its advancement to his efforts. It is, therefore, imperative that definite consideration be given him in this volume and with pleasure we present to our readers the history of his career.

Judge Hurlburt is a native of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in Winchester in 1820, his parents being Erastus and Clara C. (Goodwin) Hurlburt, both of whom were representatives of old Connecticut families that were established in America when this country was numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Representatives of the name were identified with the colonial army at the time of the Revolutionary war and Erastus Hurlburt was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Judge Hurlburt spent his boyhood days in New England and pursued his early education in the public schools, while later he became a student in an academy at Goshen, Connecticut. His early privileges, however, were

somewhat limited and he put aside his text books at the age of sixteen years. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm, his father being an agriculturist, and he continued to assist in the cultivation and development of the fields until twenty-one years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career. Leaving the Atlantic coast he made his way into the interior of the country, spending eight years in Wisconsin. In 1852 he came to California. Gold had in the meantime been discovered and the mining districts of the far west were continually attracting to the Pacific coast men from every station in life who wished to rapidly acquire a fortune. After crossing the plains Judge Hurlburt settled in Sutter county, and he was admitted to the bar in the district court in 1853. In 1854 he was elected judge of the county court, and again in 1862 was chosen for that office for a term of four years. He afterward removed to Humboldt county, California, in 1872, and while living there was elected in 1874 to represent his district in the general assembly, where he served for two years. In 1884 he was elected to the state senate as a representative from the first senatorial district, comprising the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino. He served for four years, and to each question which came up for settlement he gave his careful and close consideration, his influence and aid being important factors in the passage or suppression of many movements and measures, which he believed would either prove of benefit to the state or act as a detrimental influence in public affairs. In the year 1874 Judge Hurlburt was admitted to practice in the supreme court. In 1886 he removed to Tulare county, California, where he resided for four years. In 1890 he came to Santa Clara county, where he has since made his home.

In 1850 occurred the marriage of Judge Hurlburt and Miss Caroline Delaney, the wedding being celebrated in Harrison county, Ohio. She was a daughter of Samuel Delaney, who located in the Buckeye state in early pioneer times and belonged to an old American family. They became the parents of three children: Walter, A. B. Goodwin and Glendora A. The daughter is the wife of Frank Pedlar, who is deputy coinier in the United States mint at San Francisco. Mrs. Hurlburt passed away in 1884, and in 1896 the Judge was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Abbie C. Phelps Wyngate, a native of Massachusetts and the widow of Moses Wyngate, of Santa Clara county, California. Her first husband came to this state in 1885 and was an orchardist.

Judge Hurlburt who now gives his time and attention to insurance interests, was one of the organizers of the Santa Clara County Fire Insurance Company, of which he is now the president. This is one of the important business concerns of central California, and in control of its affairs the Judge has manifested excellent business ability and executive force. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he has taken a very active part in its work since 1858, when he was made a member of the first Republican convention that named the state ticket in California. From an early age he has continuously advanced along lines demanding strong mentality and close application. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation—such has been his life record. His scholarly attainments, his citi-

zanship, his reliable judgment and his charming powers of conversation would have enabled him to ably fill and grace any position, and he has been no less honored in public than loved in private life.

W. H. MARTIN.

W. H. Martin has been closely associated with the substantial growth and development of the west and has been the promoter of important and responsible business interests. He has assisted in pushing forward the wheels of progress and through the utilization of opportunity he has attained wealth. He has opened and developed mining property and now has quite extensive investments in mining interests.

Born in the state of New York, he is a son of N. H. Martin, who was a farmer by occupation. Attracted by the business possibilities of the far west he came to San Francisco, arriving on the 10th of January, 1864, and during the intervening years he has so directed his labors as to accumulate a large fortune. He became a wharf and railroad contractor and built many of the large wharves and cable railroads of this city. He also took and executed the contracts for the construction of the railroad tunnels in Santa Cruz county and in 1880 he located the well known town of Bisbee, Arizona, which he named in honor of his friend, Judge Bisbee, of San Francisco. He opened and developed the Copper Queen mining property and has done much profitable mining both in Arizona and California. His investments have been judiciously placed, and from nature's rich resources he has won prosperity that classes him among the most successful men of the state.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Adams, and they have one son. They make their home in San Francisco and throughout the state as well as in this city they have a wide acquaintance. Mr. Martin is a man of broad capabilities as his varied and extensive business interests indicate. A gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, he occupies a first place in society as well as in the business circles of California. His intellect is strong, his judgment correct and his views are clear and decided, and through the utilization of his opportunities he has prospered from year to year, displaying in all his acts an aptitude for successful management.

